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Congressional Record.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS
FOURTH SESSION.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, *March 3, 1923.*

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, we thank Thee for every remembrance of our needs, for the pathway ordained for our feet, and the duties which come to us day by day. We would ask Thy guidance through this day's session with its multiplied responsibilities. And when the time comes for separation we pray for journeying mercies. Grant this unto each of Thy servants on his homeward way, and so through the months coming may heavenly guidance be realized, and in all his ways may there be the recognition of the God who loves and cares for us. Hear and help us and direct us to Thine own glory. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 4216) authorizing the sale of real property no longer required for military purposes, which were, on page 5, to strike out lines 16 to 22, inclusive; on page 5, line 23, to strike out "3" and insert "2"; on page 5, line 23, to strike out all after "properties" down to and including "department," in line 25; on page 6, line 7, to strike out "4" and insert "3"; on page 6, line 23, to strike out "5" and insert "4"; on page 7, line 4, to strike out "6" and insert "5"; on page 7, line 7, to strike out "7" and insert "6"; and on page 7, line 13, to strike out "8" and insert "7."

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, one word of explanation of the House amendments to the bill. The amendments adopted by the House in effect strike out the provision which the Senate adopted, which would authorize the Secretary of War to transfer real property to other executive departments of the Government without charge. No other change is made in the list of properties to be sold. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

The motion was agreed to.

TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I present a tribute to Abraham Lincoln, by George M. Bailey, which appeared in the Houston (Tex.) Post of February 12. I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type. Mr. Bailey was formerly a prominent member of the House and Senate press galleries, is now connected with the editorial staff of the Houston (Tex.) Post, and is a writer of unusual eloquence and power.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type, as follows:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—FEBRUARY 12, 1809.

(By George M. Bailey.)

One hundred and fourteen years ago, according to the vague records of the event, Abraham Lincoln was born. A child of the southern wilderness, his character was molded and wrought in an environment of loneliness, sorrow, and privation. His heart bled from early youth until, under the weeping skies of a sad April morning in '65, it was drained of its last crimson drop. The joys of the world never knew him, to happiness he was a stranger, life's burdens clung to him with ever-increasing weight until death struck them from his tired shoulders. The great duties that came to him were duties of pain and sorrow; the triumphs he won were triumphs that crushed his soul with grief. Looking back upon his strange career, it almost seems as if the man stalked across the stage of life with a crown of thorns upon his brow, bearing a cross to his Calvary, beholding the world through a mist of tears. He loved his country unselfishly, and he served it nobly and with unfaltering faith. His spirit knew neither malice nor hatred; no impulse of vengeance ever sought refuge in his bosom. He was gentle of speech, sympathetic, charitable, compassionate, patient, tender, brave. Destiny made him the broken-hearted commander in chief of an embattled Nation turned against his native South; duty drove him through the tragic ordeal; and at the end fate struck him down and left even his estranged kinsmen bowed and dumb above his prostrate form. History reveals no counterpart of Abraham Lincoln. In body, heart, soul, and mind, as well as in the fatefu' career that God marked out for him, the world has had no other like him among all its sons who have led mankind, from Eden to Versailles. The pyramids in time may sink beneath the desert sands, the temples of the earth crumble in the dust of ages, the fame of the Cæsars vanish in the darkness of oblivion, but surely so long as the race endures it will behold in the familiar figure of this martyred son—strange, gaunt, silent, colossal, with agony written in the lines of his kindly face and love glowing in his wistful eyes—the saddest, gentlest, and most pathetic figure in all human history.

DEPARTMENTAL USE OF AUTOMOBILES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of Labor, reporting, in further response to Senate Resolution 399, agreed to January 6, 1923, relative to the automobiles and garages owned and controlled by the United States Immigration Service, which was ordered to lie on the table.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (S. DOC. NO. 345).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the acting chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to Senate Resolution 417, agreed to January 23, 1923, a preliminary report setting forth certain facts regarding the calcium arsenate industry, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

REGULATION OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE (S. DOC. NO. 344).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution 457 (agreed to February 27, 1923, and submitted by Mr. ASHURST), information relative to the administration of paragraphs (9), (10), and (11) of section 5 of the interstate commerce act, regarding the operation and control by railroads of common carriers by water, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF (S. DOC. NO. 343).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the general secretary of the Near East Relief, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Near East Relief for the year ended December 31, 1922, which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF WAR RISK INSURANCE ACT.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I ask that House bill 14401, which came over from the House last night, be laid before the Senate.

The bill (14401) to amend and modify the war risk insurance act was read twice by its title.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, what is the purpose and effect of the bill?

Mr. McCUMBER. I was about to ask unanimous consent that the Senate may pass upon the bill without reference to the Committee on Finance. I can very briefly state what it is and then, if there is objection, of course, it would have to be referred.

Mr. ROBINSON. Very well.

Mr. McCUMBER. I have carefully read over the bill, which is somewhat lengthy, and also the report made thereon by the House committee. The bill is one that has been close to the hearts of the veterans of the late war, and one which they have been pressing upon the House for enactment into law.

Mr. ROBINSON. May I ask the Senator if the bill has been reported or is it available for the consideration of the Senate?

Mr. McCUMBER. The bill has passed the House and is here with a report. We can get the House print. If the Senator will allow me, I will very briefly state what the bill is.

Mr. ROBINSON. I want to see the bill itself, if possible.

Mr. McCUMBER. Copies of the bill are available.

Mr. ASHURST. Is this the so-called Sweet bill?

Mr. McCUMBER. It is the Sweet bill.

Mr. ASHURST. That identifies it.

Mr. McCUMBER. If I may have the attention of Senators for a few moments, I will state that H. R. 14401 is a bill to amend and modify the war risk insurance act.

Section 1 changes the law so that persons guilty of treason, mutiny, spying, or offenses involving moral turpitude or willful and insistent misconduct will not be deprived of insurance and compensation benefits unless they have been found guilty by a court-martial. This section is made retroactive.

Section 2 amends section 300, so that a person who is suffering any neuropsychiatric or tubercular disease developing within three years after separation from the service shall be considered to have incurred such disease while in the service. It extends the present law one year.

The bill includes those suffering from these diseases provided they have been examined by a medical officer of the bureau or legally qualified physician and found to be suffering from a disease of more than 10 per cent degree within the said three years after separation from the service.

Section 3 provides that where a veteran dies after discharge and does not leave assets to meet the expenses of his burial, the Veterans' Bureau shall pay for a flag to drape the casket, and, after burial, to be given to the next of kin, a sum not to exceed $5, and also burial expenses not to exceed $100. This provision is made applicable to veterans of all wars and then applies to those cases where the deceased has left no means.

Section 4 provides for transportation to be furnished veterans who are receiving hospitalization facilities at the present time through the United States Veterans' Bureau. Under the present law, under a ruling of the Comptroller General, these persons, although entitled to hospitalization, are not entitled to transportation to and from hospitals. This section provides for transportation to and from hospitals as well as hospitalization.

Section 5 extends the time for obtaining a certificate of disability from the Director of the Veterans' Bureau to March 1, 1924.

Section 6 provides that no compensation shall be payable for death inflicted as a lawful punishment for crime or a military offense except one inflicted by the enemy.

Section 7 provides that insurance shall not lapse where the bureau has sufficient uncollected compensation to pay the premiums—this irrespective of whether application for reinstatement was made or not.

The second portion of this section provides that where the soldier has applied for reinstatement, and such reinstatement has been denied because of health conditions, where at the time of such application the soldier was suffering from a disease of service origin, but was not permanently and totally disabled, then the bureau is authorized to pay the soldier or his beneficiaries the amount of the insurance attempted to be reinstated, less the premiums, and so forth. (See report, page 3.)

Section 8 amends the present law whereby the payment of premiums on yearly renewable term insurance and United States Government life insurance (converted insurance)—this applies, of course, to those cases of illness or mental incompetency—on the due date may be waived, and the insurance may be deemed not to lapse in the case of those who while mentally incompetent and for whom no legal guardian had been or has been appointed, allowed or may allow their insurance to lapse while such rating is effective during the period for which they have been or may hereafter be so rated; the waiver in such case to be made without application and retroactive where necessary.

The amendment to this section relates solely to those who are mentally incompetent and for whom no legal guardian has been appointed. If this section becomes a law their insurance will not lapse during the period of such incompetency.

Section 9 of the bill amends section 411 of the present law so that a policy of insurance shall be incontestable after it has been in force six months, instead of providing that the policy shall be incontestable six months after date of issuance or reinstatement.

I can see but very little difference in that, but under certain rulings it was thought necessary.

Section 10 provides that the Treasury is authorized to invest and reinvest United States Government life-insurance funds, or any part thereof, in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or bonds of the Federal farm-loan banks, and to sell said obligations of the United States or the bonds of the Federal farm-loan banks for the purpose of such fund.

In other words, this section simply amends section 412 of the war risk insurance act by adding the words "or bonds of the Federal farm loan bank."

In substance, those are the changes made to the existing law.

Mr. ROBINSON. I inquire of the Senator from North Dakota whether the Committee on Finance has had an opportunity to consider the provisions of the bill?

Mr. McCUMBER. I have stated that it has not been referred to the committee.

Mr. ROBINSON. I could not hear the Senator, because of conversations in the Chamber. The Senator presented a detailed analysis of the bill, but it was impossible to follow him, because of the continued disorder in the Chamber. I doubt if any Senator understood any material part of the Senator's statement. That, of course, was not his fault.

It is regrettable that a bill of such importance can not receive the consideration which it is entitled to by the Senate. It comes here within a few hours of the end of the session and is taken up under conditions that make it impossible for Senators to familiarize themselves with its provisions.

Mr. President, I give notice to Senators now that the business of the Senate can not proceed under the disorderly conditions that are prevailing here. I understand from the statement of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] that this bill has the approval of the American Legion, of the organization for the protection of the interests of disabled veterans, and similar organizations?

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator from Arkansas is correct in that.

Mr. ROBINSON. Has the Senator received any protests from any of those organizations or their members against the passage of the bill?

Mr. McCUMBER. I have not, and I am certain that the committee has not. Of course, the bill has not been before our committee; but I do not think there has been any objection urged against the bill, even in the other House.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, while I regret that no opportunity is afforded to study the provisions of the bill, I have heretofore given some consideration to them, and I have no disposition to delay the passage of the bill. I think it ought to pass.

Mr. McCUMBER. I wish to say in reply to the Senator from Arkansas that all he has stated is certainly correct. We have not now the time to give the bill the consideration which otherwise would be given to it. There are some provisions of the old law, however, that ought to be modified, and great injustice will be done unless they are modified and modified now. I can see nothing in the bill as the modification is proposed to be made that will do any injustice to the Government as I have read the bill over.

The bill could go to the committee, but if it shall be referred to the committee it would be impossible to get the members of the committee together to-day in order to act upon it. All the chairman of the committee could do would be to poll the committee, and from the mere polling the committee and its members would know nothing more about what the bill contains than the Senate knows at this time. So I hope we may be able to pass the bill at the present time, feeling certain that there can be nothing in the bill which will be injurious to the rights of the United States and that it will cure a number of defects in the old law. In the next session Congress, of course, may make any amendment which it may see fit.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, if the Senator from North Dakota will permit, I desire to propound some interrogatories, the replies to which may clear away some doubt which may exist in reference to this bill.

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. ASHURST. I think I am familiar with the bill and am in favor of it. On page 9 of the copy of the bill which I have before me, to wit, House bill 14401, printed some time ago, the so-called Sweet bill, commencing on line 4, the bill reads:

Provided, That all hospital facilities under the control and jurisdiction of the United States Veterans' Bureau shall be available for veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, and the Boxer rebellion suffering from neuropsychiatric or tubercular ailments and diseases, including transportation as granted to those receiving compensation and hospitalization under the war risk insurance act.

Is that provision still in the bill?

Mr. McCUMBER. That is in the bill at this time.

Mr. ASHURST. That is a very important provision. I will read to the Senate a telegram which I have just received indicating how vital that provision is. This telegram is signed by a number of gentlemen in Prescott, Ariz., representing soldier organizations:

PRESCOTT, ARIZ., *March 2, 1923.*

Hon. HENRY F. ASHURST,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Read to Senate that Leo Klecho, with Philippine and border service with Pershing, is dying in Prescott in want. Too sick to move to Sawtelle. Technicality prevents hospitalization Whipple Hospital. In name of patriotism give this man justice and benefit last days. Don't let him die in streets. Sick soldiers providing food for him. What is technicality to man's life? Grant emergency hospitalization Whipple until he can be moved to soldiers' home at Sawtelle or dies. A soldier is a soldier, no matter what war he served in.

ROBERT LEE BEVERIDGE,
State Commander Disabled American Veterans.
WINKELBACH,
Commander United Spanish War Veterans.
DRISCOLL,
Commander Veterans of Foreign Wars.
BAKER,
Commander American Legion.

This is the second case in my State to which my attention has been called within a few days.

I ask the Senator from North Dakota another question. Under the present law any tubercular involvement appearing in a veteran must be shown to have been caused or to have originated within two years after his dismissal from the service. But this bill extends the time to three years. Am I correct about that?

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator from Arizona is correct. The Senator understands, of course, that in cases of tubercular trouble very often the disease may run for 10 years before physicians will get it into their heads that that is what the trouble is.

Mr. ASHURST. Indeed, so insinuating is the tubercular plague which inflicts itself upon mankind that I can say within the limits of conservative speech that nearly all persons have in them some tubercular germ. When the tubercular germ may assert itself and become aggressive enough to overcome the vitality of the human being no one can tell. So I believe it is a just thing to extend the time in these soldier cases from two years to three years.

Whilst on this subject I want to say that I hope there will be no objection to the bill; but I join with the able Senator from Arkansas in deploring that it came before us so late that there has been no opportunity for its real consideration.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, there has not been any objection to the consideration of the bill. Why not pass it?

Mr. ASHURST. I am in favor of its passage, and I thank the Senator for admonishing me.

Mr. BORAH. If any Senator should object, then would be the time to discuss it.

Mr. ASHURST. I am glad to know he joins with me in urging the passage of the bill. However, Mr. President, I will not be swept off my feet. Before I sit down I am going to say some words that the Senate ought to hear. I regret to say what I am about to say, because in the closing hours of the Congress I would rather say complimentary and pleasant things; but there was appointed during the present Congress a committee of Senators to visit the various veterans' hospitals. In season and out of season—some Senators thought out of season—I pleaded with that committee to go to the West to investigate. One member of the committee, Senator WALSH of Massachusetts, went West and inspected some western hospitals. Now a new committee has been appointed under a resolution adopted yesterday and $20,000 have been appropriated to pay the expenses of that committee. No Senator shall escape the sting of the lash that I shall apply to him publicly if, after having gone upon that committee, he refuses to go to the West and investigate conditions. I demand that the committee go to Tucson, Ariz., and see the sick soldiers there, see the flimsy, inflammable buildings in which they are housed. If that committee fails, as the last one failed, to go there, they must not hope to escape criticism. I now request, invite, demand that that committee go West to investigate the condition of disabled veterans.

To make this investigation and to become familiar with the hospitalization question is a task that will be arduous and protracted; but no Senator could engage in a nobler work or one that could more warmly engage the good impulses of heart and brain.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, as a minority member of the Finance Committee, I feel that I ought to say that it is most regrettable that a bill of this importance, involving the Government's close relationship to a million or more of its citizens, is brought in here in the last hours of the session. It has not even been given the consideration of a committee of the Senate. I join with the Senator from Arkansas in denouncing the policy that compels us to vote at this late hour in the session for a bill without even an opportunity to read the bill. I think it is a very dangerous way to legislate. We must take it for granted that it is favorable and helpful legislation to our ex-service men, for the Members of the Senate have not had even an opportunity to read the bill. I for one refuse to assume the responsibility of any irregularities or bad provisions that may be incorporated in this bill; yet, because it is asserted that the representatives of our ex-service men favor it, I shall vote for it rather than have Congress adjourn without action on a measure that may bring some relief to our disabled service men.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from North Dakota if he has any estimate as to how much this bill will cost the taxpayers?

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I can not imagine that it will cost $100,000 additional. Where a soldier has become demented and there has been no guardian appointed, it is provided that his insurance shall not lapse because of his failure to keep up the payments. The bill also provides for the little additional expense of taking these neurasthenic cases to and from the hospital and giving them the benefits of attention and treatment in the Government hospitals. There is nothing in it that involves any large sum of money.

Mr. HARRELD obtained the floor.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I do not want to block this measure by asking for the regular order, because I think it ought to pass, but I do hope that Senators will let the bill go through if it is going to be passed. It is interfering with other business.

Mr. HARRELD. Mr. President, I have not had much to say during the present Congress, and I wish to say a few words now. If there has been one blot on the escutcheon of this administration during the last two years, it has been its Veterans' Bureau hospitalization program. Two years ago $18,600,000 were appropriated for hospitalization. Then the so-called White committee was called into being. They made a finding that the two places in the United States where hospitalization was more especially needed were Oklahoma—a new State, where few hospitals have been built of a private nature to take care of the situation—and New York.

The original bill as it came here provided that five central hospitals should be built in five distinct parts of the United States. That provision was cut out in the Senate. I noticed from the report the other day the result of that expenditure. It appears that of that $18,600,000 nearly $2,000,000 of it has been spent for furniture, and of the other $16,000,000 nearly $5,000,000 has been spent in one State, namely, in the State of New York, to build two big hospitals, while other parts of the country have gone without any at all. That has been the program all the way through.

In my section the disabled soldiers have been left to die in droves in their homes, on their parents, because they could not get proper hospitalization. The State was finally forced to build one. Favoritism has been shown in the matter. I picked up the other day a weekly report on hospitalization. What do I find from that report? I find that there is approximately one salaried attendant in these hospitals for every patient in the hospitals. That will be shown by the report, if Senators will examine it; and it does not mean that those patients are in the hospitals for 30 consecutive days a month. It is made up on the first day of each week. It does not mean that the salaried attendants are the same in number as those who are being treated. It means that the attendants are greatly in excess of the number of people who are being treated in these bureau hospitals, because a man is put in a hospital for treatment today and he is out to-morrow or he is out next day, and he goes to swell the sum total of the patients in the hospital for the week or the month, though in for a day only, while these at-

tendants go on from day to day and from month to month drawing their salaries; and yet that report shows that there is one attendant for every patient that is in these hospitals. I want to say to you that if the committee that has been appointed to make this investigation does its duty the smell will reach to heaven before it gets through.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut will state it.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Is this discussion proceeding by unanimous consent?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair undertook to put the question as to unanimous consent, and was interrupted by the Senator from Arizona; so the Chair has not yet had the opportunity to put the question.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I mean it can only proceed by unanimous consent at the present time. Is that so?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the case.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I think very likely this is a very worthy bill, and I shall make no objection to its passage if Senators want to pass it; but if they want to spend their time in talking about favoritism to other States and past abuses on the last day of the session I give notice that I shall object. If they are willing to take a vote on it, I shall not object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, immediate consideration will be had.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, if we can have a vote it is all right. If we have another delay, I shall object.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I am sure nobody will object to having put in the RECORD a statement by the American Legion about this bill. I understand that organization is favorably disposed to the passage of this bill. They have made an analysis of it which will help those who read the RECORD to understand this bill. I have just been called from the Chamber and asked by Mr. Taylor, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Legion, to put this statement in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C.

* * * * * * *

A measure of great interest to all ex-service men and women was reported to the House February 21. This was H. R. 14401, a new Sweet bill, which was drafted by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House to liberalize the war risk insurance act following the hearings given the national legislative committee of the Legion on H. R. 14003. While the present bill does not include all the legislative recommendations of the Legion, its enactment will greatly relieve the present situation.

THE MANNER IN WHICH H. R. 14401 WOULD AMEND THE WAR RISK INSURANCE ACT.

1. Section 29: Amended to prevent termination of war risk insurance unless discharged by court-martial. This provision made retroactive to April 6, 1917.

2. Section 300: Provision relating to service origin of disability strengthened by insertion of word "conclusively."

3. Section 300: Word "pulmonary" stricken from the law to allow service men suffering from all forms of tuberculosis to become compensible.

4. Section 300: The period of automatic service connection for tuberculosis extended from two years to three years.

5. Section 300: The period of automatic service connection for neuropsychiatric diseases extended from two years to three years.

6. Section 300: Provides compensation for disability, etc., incurred prior to April 6, 1917, if discharged subsequently to April 6, 1917.

7. Section 301, subdivision G: One hundred dollars for burial and $5 for flag to be paid veteran of any war who dies and does not leave sufficient assets to meet expense of burial.

8. Section 301, subdivision G: Five dollars for flag and $100 for burial in addition to transportation cost where death occurs when the veteran is receiving governmental, medical, surgical, or hospital treatment or vocational training.

9. Section 302, subdivision 6: Veterans' Bureau hospital facilities made available to Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion, veterans suffering from neuropsychiatric or tuberculosis ailments and diseases, with transportation.

10. Section 306: Provides that certificate of disability shall be incontestable except for fraud.

11. Section 306: Extends the time for obtaining certificate of disability from August 9, 1922, to March 1, 1924.

12. Section 308: Requires a court-martial sentence for discharge to bar a person from the benefits of the provisions of the war risk insurance act.

13. Section 408: Makes permanent disability payable under same conditions death benefits are now payable where insurance lapsed at the time compensation was due the veteran.

14. Section 408: Makes insurance payable where a disabled soldier, not permanently and totally disabled, was not allowed reinstatement of his insurance and has since died or has since become permanently and totally disabled. The unpaid premiums with interest at 5 per cent will be deducted from the premiums.

15. Section 409: Prevents insurance from lapsing for mental patients without guardians appointed by law.

16. In sections 409, 411, and 412, provisions have been added designed to safeguard the Government and to facilitate the administrative feature of the act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. There will be unless there is a vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The chair hears none; and, without objection——

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Of course none of us have had an opportunity——

Mr. BRANDEGEE. If the Senator is going to make a speech, I shall object to the consideration of this bill at the present time.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, I understand that the bill has been submitted to the Senate for action by unanimous consent.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. No; unanimous consent is asked, and I am willing to let it go and be passed if we can pass the bill instead of listening to speeches about it. I gave notice to that effect twice before.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, I did not intend to make a speech; but I am a member of the Finance Committee, to which this bill would ordinarily be referred, and I think I have a right to ask some questions about it before it is passed.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Then I object.

Mr. McCUMBER. I hope the Senator will not object.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, if this question-asking back and forth on the last day of the session, with many other bills here that Senators want to get through, is to proceed, it is debate. I am willing to have this bill passed if it can be done without further debate; I am willing to have the Senator or anybody else put into the RECORD what they want to put in about this bill; but I have given notice twice that——

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Does the Senator from Connecticut wish to be put in the attitude of proposing to have a bill passed here without permitting a Senator even to ask a question concerning its provisions?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I will take a chance on the attitude that I assume, Mr. President. I have stated what I will do if there is further debate on this bill.

Mr. McCUMBER. Let me say to the Senator, in answer to his question, that I made a full statement of each section of the bill and what it provided. It took some time to make it, because it is a somewhat lengthy bill, but it was a prepared statement, which I put in the RECORD before the Senator came in.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I shall object to further debate.

Mr. McCUMBER. I hope the Senator will allow the bill to pass.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President——

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. KING. I call for the regular order.

Mr. HEFLIN. Now, Mr. President——

Mr. KING. Regular order!

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President——

AMENDMENT OF COAL COMMISSION ACT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 4160) to amend the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a commission for the purpose of securing information in connection with questions relative to interstate commerce in coal, and for other purposes," approved September 22, 1922, which were on page 4, line 21, to strike out "of" and insert "or"; and on page 5, after line 21, to insert—

SEC. 4. That the last paragraph of such act of September 22, 1922, is amended to read as follows:

"There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $600,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be available until expended, for carrying out the provisions of this act."

Mr. BORAH. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14408) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 22, 36, 66, 72, and 76 to the said bill; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 24, 40, and 54, and concurred therein severally with an amendment in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 4137) to authorize the transfer of certain vessels from the Navy to the Coast Guard, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

[These amendments were subsequently laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.]

The message further announced that the House had passed the following joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. J. Res. 455. Joint resolution to amend the China trade act; and

H. J. Res. 456. Joint resolution authorizing the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture to appoint a subcommittee to consist of not more than eight members of the Committee on Agriculture to join with a like committee of five heretofore appointed by the Senate to investigate problems relating to reforestation, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14077) to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes, requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. FROTHINGHAM, Mr. GREENE of Vermont, and Mr. FIELDS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 87) providing for the correction of an error which occurred in the enrollment of House bill 14408, the third deficiency appropriation bill, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker pro tempore of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 574. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," as amended;

S. 1076. An act establishing standard grades of naval stores, preventing deception in transactions in naval stores, regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes;

S. 2703. An act to allow the printing and publishing of illustrations of foreign postage and revenue stamps from defaced plates;

S. 3123. An act to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act providing for the location and purchase of public lands for reservoir sites," approved January 13, 1897, as amended;

S. 3892. An act authorizing the State of California to bring suit against the United States to determine title to certain lands in Siskiyou County, Calif.;

S. 4146. An act permitting the State of Wyoming to reconvey certain lands to the United States and select other lands in lieu thereof and providing for the patenting of certain lands to Natrona County, Wyo., for public-park purposes;

S. 4211. An act authorizing preliminary examination and survey to be made of the Intracoastal Waterway in Louisiana and Texas;

S. 4469. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge or bridges and trestles over the navigable channels of the mouth of the Mobile River in the State of Alabama;

S. 4536. An act to authorize the building of a bridge across the Peedee River in South Carolina;

S. 4548. An act declaring Bear Creek in Humphreys, Leflore, and Sunflower Counties, Miss., to be a nonnavigable stream;

S. 4552. An act to incorporate the Belleau Wood Memorial Association; and

S. J. Res. 240. Joint resolution authorizing the erection, on public grounds, of a memorial to the late Joseph J. Darlington.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 455) to amend the China trade act, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE REGENERATION OF THE AMERICAN POSTAL SYSTEM.

Mr. PHIPPS. Under date of February 26, the Postmaster General addressed a communication to the President of the United States reporting on the operations of the department for the past two years, which I think is of value to Senators, and I ask to have it referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and printed in the RECORD in 8-point type.

Mr. ROBINSON. What is it?

Mr. PHIPPS. It is a report of the Postmaster General to the President of the United States.

There being no objection, the report was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type, as follows:

THE REGENERATION OF THE AMERICAN POSTAL SYSTEM.
BIENNIAL REPORT MARCH 4, 1921, TO MARCH 4, 1923.

The story in a nutshell.

In 1920–21 the postal deficit was $81,387,387.08.
In 1921–22 the postal deficit was $60,815,400.36.
In 1922–23 the postal deficit will be $30,000,000.
In 1923–24 there will be no deficit.

FEBRUARY 26, 1923.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am pleased to transmit a summary of the important changes in the operation of the Post Office Department during your administration:

A complete regeneration of the Postal System has been effected during the past two years. From March 4, 1921, when the new administration assumed control of the management of the Post Office Department, until March 4, 1923, a policy of reconstruction and rehabilitation has been relentlessly pursued, resulting in 123 distinctive achievements.

Confronted with a deficit of $81,387,000 several months after going into power, the reorganization of postal finances became a vital necessity that overshadowed all other problems. Unable to raise the postage charges upon any of the various classes of mail matter to obtain additional revenues to offset the prevailing heavy losses, the only recourse remaining was the institution of rigid economies for the reduction of expenditures. The first step was an unlimited and comprehensive survey of the financial operations of the entire Postal Service. This task, starting in the Post Office Department itself at Washington and extending from the largest to the smallest post office in the country, proved so mammoth that it is not more than half completed, although it has been in progress for 24 months.

The results so far attained have been more than satisfactory. Not only has the whole method of conducting the postal business been revolutionized but a new system based upon modern principles of efficiency has been substituted. Duplication of efforts, different groups of employees doing the same work, endless red tape, indirect routes to accomplish ends that could be reached through direct routes, extravagance and waste in time and labor, concentration of all authority in the department at Washington, thereby stifling the initiative of individual workers in the field, complicated and intricate bookkeeping, and many other antiquated practices of handling postal affairs have been definitely eradicated.

A year after the inauguration of these reforms the postal deficit was reduced to the round sum of $60,000,000 due almost in every respect to the economies consummated both upon a wholesale and retail scale. Continuing this policy unflaggingly through the present fiscal year, it is a positive certainty that the deficit will be further reduced to a sum around $30,000,000, with every prospect that the ensuing fiscal year will see it wiped out of existence. The following epitome gives some of the approximate savings that have been successfully put into effect:

Payment of claims to railroads saved by legal department	$15,750,000
Through cancellation of stamped-envelope contract	6,250,000
In the reorganization of larger post offices of country	2,000,000
In clerical force of Railway Mail Service by reorganization	1,980,000
By complete change in methods of purchasing postal supplies	1,500,000
In release of 740 employees of department at Washington	1,200,000
In cost of railroad transportation of the mails	1,000,000
In pay connected with the railway post office car service	900,000
In the cost of the purchase of motor-vehicle accessories	500,000
As result of new manufacturing methods in mail-equipment shops	500,000
In cost of mail messenger service taken over from railroads	410,000
Through four-year contracts for star-route service	200,000
Profit through advantageous purchase of foreign exchange	125,000
Through manufacture by mail-equipment shops of facing tables	110,000
Through adoption of standard types of motor vehicles for service	100,000
By establishing 25 central shops to repair motor vehicles	100,000
By using surplus supplies of other departments of Government	86,000
By the elimination of certain unnecessary stamped envelopes	53,000
In receipts of philathetic stamp agency from sale of unused stamps	30,000

Equally important as the postal finances has been the question of the restoration of an efficient mail service to the American public. Due principally to careless handling of the mails, tardiness in its dispatch, and indifference as to whether delays occurred in its delivery, the solution of this problem re-

solved itself into a revival of the morale of the 339,000 workers of the Postal Service that had fallen to a low ebb.

Executives of the department directed their efforts toward this end. Employees throughout the country were invited to present their grievances to postmasters of their particular offices and the postmasters were instructed to rectify existing wrongs wherever possible. The Postmaster General himself lent a sympathetic ear to all complaints coming from the rank and file, and through unbiased investigations conducted at his own initiative and direction many injustices and inequities responsible for widespread discontent and dissatisfaction were elminated.

The human element was recognized. Justice tempered with leniency supplanted discipline harshly administered. A spirit of partnership in the Postal Service, combined with pride of accomplishment in expediting the mails, was inculcated into the personnel. A campaign unprecedented in the history of the Post Office Department was started and prosecuted to improve not only the physical welfare of the postal workers but assure their health and comfort while engaged in the performance of their duties. Insanitation, congestion, and inadequate lighting were made the subject of searching inquiries.

Speeding the mails became the slogan of the present administration. By airplanes, by harbor boat, by motor truck, by quick railroad connection, and by new devices for facilitating the postmarking and sorting of the mails, their dispatch, and transportation were accelerated to a remarkable degree.

CONFERENCE CONVENTIONS SOLVE INTRICATE PROBLEM.

For the last three decades the greatest problem confronting the Post Office Department has been its inability to effect a direct and personal contact between the executives at Washington and the workers in the field. As the Postal Service expanded into the biggest business organization in the world the only intercourse between the rank and file of employees and the officials has been through form letters, routine correspondence, and formal instructions couched in legal phraseology.

The present administration found the solution of this perplexing question in the organization of an annual conference convention of postal workers in each State. These conference conventions provide for the assembling of postmasters, carriers, clerks, and other employees at some central point in each State on a given date, when the Postmaster General or his Assistant Postmasters General come from Washington to personally discuss postal questions with them.

A special feature of these meetings is an "open forum," when the postal workers may take the floor and present their grievances direct to the Postmaster General or the other executives of the department.

Up to this time the following conference conventions have been held, with attendances at each one of them ranging from 1,000 to 2,500, and the schedule calls for similar gatherings in every other State:

Portland, Me.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Denver, Colo.; Topeka, Kans.; Omaha, Nebr.; Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City, Mo.; Richmond, Va.; Nashville, Tenn.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Columbia, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Birmingham, Ala.; and Hartford, Conn.

Through these 18 conference conventions held during the last six months over 30,000 postal workers in these States have been able to come into confidential relations with the high executives of the department, the Postmaster General alone greeting over 16,000 of them. When the full complement of State meetings is held during the coming year, followed by others in subsequent years, it is figured that every one of the 339,000 employees of the entire postal system will have talked personally to the Postmaster General and the Assistant Postmasters General, an opportunity heretofore unknown in the history of the department.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONFERENCE HELD WITH CANADA.

Mailing facilities and conveniences to both the people of the United States and Canada were increased to a marked degree by the first international postal conference at Ottawa, Ontario, December 4, 1922. Heading the American delegation was the Postmaster General, accompanied by other executives of the Post Office Department, while the Canadian representatives included Postmaster General Charles Murphy and other leading postal officials. The attitude of mutual reciprocity that developed at the conference brought immediate results and a new postal agreement was completed within two days after the opening of the meeting. This treaty was later signed by President Harding and went into effect on the 1st of January, 1923.

A summary of the benefits in improved mailing exchange follows:

Maximum weight of parcel-post packages increased from 4 pounds 6 ounces to 11 pounds.

Maximum indemnity on registered articles originating in either country and addressed to the other fixed at $25 instead of old Canadian domestic limitation of $9.65.

Parcels passing between the two countries insured for $100 as limit, insurance to be paid by country in which loss or pilfering takes place.

Established special-delivery service between United States and Canada with international rate of 20 cents in addition to ordinary postage.

Complete cooperation arranged between post-office inspectors to prevent operation of mail frauds across the borders of the two nations as well as adoption of uniform methods in detecting thefts.

Transportation of Canadian parcel-post packages destined for South America over routes across the United States. Free transit of closed mail through both countries.

The direct handling of inquiries between postmasters of Canada and the United States, eliminating the necessity of these communications going through the several bureaus of each department, as was the old practice.

POST OFFICE BUILDING PROGRAM IS INAUGURATED.

A public-building program destined to save the American taxpayers millions of dollars annually by the discontinuance of the present payment of high rental for leased properties result in the construction of post offices in cities only where actually needed and bring about ideal working conditions for postal workers by relieving congestion and insanitation, is now being vigorously agitated by the present administration. To the present administration belongs the credit for having discovered that the Government is leasing hundreds of buildings for postal use throughout the country, suffering heavy losses through exorbitant rentals, when by the adoption of the simple plan of borrowing money at 4 per cent, purchasing the necessary site, and the erecting of its own buildings, the unearned increment of gain now going to the landlords would go into the Public Treasury.

No less than five lengthy communications recommending the abolition of the present leasing policy have been sent to Congress urging that immediate steps be taken to curtail the $12,000,000 annual drain for leased postal buildings, which grows greater each year, by the substitution of a Government ownership of post offices program.

The serious and acute shortage of space for conducting postal business in innumerable cities where postal employees have been compelled to work in stuffy basements and where parcel-post packages are being handled upon sidewalks instead of indoors has been urgently pressed to the attention of the National Legislature with appeals for prompt relief. Communities have been named specifically, showing that the most minute investigation has been conducted by the Post Office Department. A total of 165 cities of the United States were cited to Congress where additional buildings were needed, giving the exact amount of appropriation necessary to cover the requirements of both the Postal Service and other branches of the Government. These later recommendations were contained in joint communications from the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury.

COMPLETE REORGANIZATION OF LARGER POST OFFICES.

One hundred of the larger post offices of the country, serving millions of patrons and employing thousands of postal workers, are being made the subject of special investigations by trained experts. Already sums mounting into several millions of dollars have been saved by the rearrangement of working schedules, reassignments of forces, and elimination of incompetent and inefficient supervisory officers. In one office alone $300,000 was cut from the pay roll; in another $500,000; and in a third now being surveyed it is estimated that a $1,000,000 economy will be effected. Reorganization of these larger post offices that handle 65 per cent of the entire postal business is being accomplished without impairing or curtailing the service to the public.

SERVICE RELATIONS COUNCILS ORIGINATED.

Two years ago a new nation-wide organization started with a membership of nothing; to-day it numbers 140,000 members in 1,049 chapters from Portland, Me., to Los Angeles, and is growing rapidly. This organization was created by the present administration to revive the morale of the personnel of the Postal Service and was built up under the Welfare Bureau. Through it postal employees are invited to partnership in the development of the Postal Service. The response from the members of the service was immediate and enthusiastic. Soon the organization outgrew the conception of "welfare," so the title was changed to service relations to suit the broader pur-

pose it has achieved. The 1,049 chapters are known as councils, of which 784 are Local Service Relations Councils in first and second class post offices, and 265 are County Service Relations Councils in the rural districts. These councils, composed of representatives of the various classes of employees, make suggestions to the postmaster for the improvement of the service and working conditions. In turn, they cooperate with the postmaster in promoting the various campaigns and aims of the service. A National Service Relations Council, composed of representatives of the employees' associations and the Director of Service Relations, representing the Post Office Department, make up the national committee of the service relations organization.

WORKERS RELEASED ON LOCAL AND STATE HOLIDAYS.

Postmasters throughout the country were authorized to permit postal employees in their post offices to participate in all State and local holidays. Previous to the issuance of these instructions by the Postmaster General, it has been the custom for workers to observe only national legal holidays. The change in policy provides that whenever business is suspended in any locality due to a local or State holiday, postmasters shall retain only the necessary force in the post office to meet the reasonable requirements of the service, allowing as many employees as possible their freedom from regular duties.

MAIL RECEPTACLES AT HOMES FACILITATE MAIL.

Probably the most far-reaching and permanent movement to facilitate the delivery of mails ever initiated in the Postal Service was the campaign for the installation by householders of mail receptacles at their front doors. Started in the summer of 1922, this crusade was pushed energetically by the Post Office Department through postmasters all over the country. So successfully was it conducted that many cities of larger size reported that all homes within their corporate limits had been equipped with either mail boxes or door slots within a few months after the inception of the movement. Hundreds of letter carriers also succeeded in inducing the full complement of patrons on their routes to provide these conveniences at their residences within a short period of time.

Estimates compiled and submitted by the Postmaster General to the public during the course of the campaign showed that the immense sum of $5,350,000 would be saved in the time of the 35,000 carriers formerly wasted in stopping at front doors, ringing door bells, and waiting for responses from householders in order to deliver mail. Another advantageous feature of particular appeal was the elimination of the necessity of patrons going to the door every time the mail man called.

Originally the 1st of January, 1923, was the final date when the delivery of mail would cease at homes not providing receptacles, but owing to the inability of manufacturers to supply the heavy demand for mail boxes the time limit was advanced to the 1st of March, 1923. Reports received by the department at the close of this comprehensive plan to increase the efficiency of the Postal Service indicate that there have been few delinquencies and that practically every home throughout the United States is now equipped with either a mail box or a door slot.

ECONOMIES IN RAILWAY SPACE.

Within the past year an annual reduction in the cost of railway post office car pay equaling $900,000 has been made by the Railway Mail Service without delay or interruption in handling the mails. This has been possible by an intensive study and an exact matching up of the transportation needs of the service. By a similar study of the needs as to storage space for handling mail en route it has been possible to effect material economies in many instances or has made it possible to handle the increased flow of mails without additional expense. Any economies which have been effected, however, have been eliminated by the increased flow of mails on other routes, so that there has been no actual reduction in the annual rate of expenditure. Nevertheless, without this reorganization, increased expenditures to handle increased business would have resulted.

DECENTRALIZATION POLICY NOW AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

Elimination of tortuous red tape, causing endless waste and delay in administration, was effected through the adoption of a policy of decentralization, the result of which has been the establishment of a miniature post office department in each State, known as a central accounting post office. Fifty-two of them have been organized and are in full operation throughout the country. These central accounting offices conduct the postal affairs of their respective territories, serving their post offices with promptness and dispatch almost incredible in comparison with the old method of handling all postal business in the department at Washington. The new system also changed accounting in post offices, permitting postmasters to finance themselves from their receipts instead of sending the money to the department and then having it returned to them through vouchers to cover their expenses. Rendition and auditing of half a million money-order accounts was abolished and these activities were transferred to the central accounting offices. Instituted with absolutely no extra cost, decentralization resulted in the release of 740 employees of the department at Washington, thereby saving $1,200,000 annually. A summary of the functions of the central accounting post offices follows:

Auditing of quarterly accounts of postmasters.

Adjusting and payment of parcel-post claims on damaged C. O. D. matter.

Settlement of claims on insured parcel-post packages sent through mails.

Distribution of supplies, including stamps, to all post offices.

Reviewing trip reports of rural route carriers and making pay deductions.

Answering routine inquiries and other correspondence of postmasters.

Besides simplifying the entire business organization of the Postal System, the organization of these 52 central accounting post offices has saved incalculable time and labor. By the distribution of supplies through them, postmasters may receive necessary stamps or stamped paper within 24 hours after filing their requisitions, while under the old order of things it sometimes took from a week to 10 days.

NEW DESIGNS FOR SERIES OF STAMPS.

In order to eliminate errors in the sale of stamps because of their similarity and to assist postal clerks throughout the service in detecting short-paid matter an entire new series of stamps, 21 in number, has been issued. Previously the various denominations were almost identical in appearance with portraits of either George Washington or Benjamin Franklin upon them, and with only a slight variation in color. The new series, regarded as a masterpiece in the art of engraving, were so designed that every one of the stamps had upon its face a different portrait or subject, with a distinctive contrast in the colors. The only change in denomination was the abandonment of the 13-cent stamp. A complete list of the revised designs follows:

Franklin, 1 cent.
Washington, 2 cents.
Lincoln, 3 cents.
Martha Washington, 4 cents.
Roosevelt, 5 cents.
Garfield, 6 cents.
McKinley, 7 cents.
Grant, 8 cents.
Jefferson, 9 cents.
Monroe, 10 cents.
Hayes, 11 cents.
Cleveland, 12 cents.
Indian Head, 14 cents.
Statue of Liberty, 15 cents.
Yosemite Valley, 20 cents.
Niagara Falls, 25 cents.
Buffalo, 30 cents.
Arlington Amphitheater, 50 cents.
Lincoln, $1.
United States Capitol, $2.
American Head, $5.

Already nine of these new stamps have been issued and will be in general use as soon as the old supply of stamps is exhausted at the various post offices of the country. The other 12 designs of the series are expected to be placed upon sale within the next few months. It is estimated that thousands of dollars will be saved the Government in revenue through the eradication of mistakes and in detecting short-paid mail matter. Cost of the die proofs necessary to manufacture these new stamps has been wiped out entirely by the heavy sales to stamp collectors for which the department renders no service.

RURAL ROUTE SERVICE EXTENDED TO MILLIONS.

No steps have been left untaken in extending the beneficences of rural mail delivery to the farming populations of the country. A total of 741 new rural routes were added during the past two years, giving daily mail facilities to 381,000 people. In addition, by the lengthening and readjusting of over 4,000 existing rural routes, some 263,000 inhabitants of farms were provided with increased service.

These changes had the direct effect of giving every modern postal convenience to more than 700,000 persons, bringing the number of rural routes in full operation to 44,186, supplying mail to approximately 6,425,000 families or 29,742,000 individuals living in rural districts. Particular efforts were also made to supply mail to farming sections lacking in transportation and railroad advantages by horse-drawn and motor vehicles, with the result that the number of star mail routes were increased to 10,715, involving annual travel aggregating 83,208,656 miles.

TWO-CENT RATE FOR WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

As a result of the Pan American postal convention, initiated and negotiated by the present administration, the 2-cent stamp is now the postal passport practically everywhere in the Western Hemisphere. All nations of North and South America, with the exception of Venezuela, Chile, the colonies of Dutch Guiana and French Guiana, and the island of Martinique, are now parties to the Pan American postal convention signed

at Buenos Aires September 15, 1921, which provides for the extension of the domestic rate of the signatory nations. Ratification of the convention is now being considered by Venezuela and Chile, and if they agree to it, American citizens will be able to send an ounce letter for 2 cents to every independent State and all British colonies in the New World. The postal congress also adopted a parcel post convention, which is now in effect generally in the Western Hemisphere. American shippers receive substantial benefits by the terms of the agreement, since it increased the weight limit on articles.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT REDEEMS SAVINGS STAMPS.

More than $400,000,000 out of $550,000,000 worth of war savings stamps maturing January 1, 1923, which have been redeemed thus far have been handled by the Post Office Department. Of this amount about $65,000,000 worth were exchanged for new Treasury certificates. More than 50,000 cases of redemption requiring special procedure, such as claims on account of lost registered certificates, payment of certificates belonging to deceased owners, and so forth, have been adjusted to date. During the calendar year $336,232,470 worth of Treasury savings certificates were issued to postmasters. The work of handling the redemption of the war savings certificates has been so large as to nearly overwhelm the Postal Service, causing both postmasters and employees in the field and the department to work many hours overtime. Relatively few cases of delay, however, have occurred.

NEW YORK CITY MAIL DELIVERY EXPEDITED.

Four important changes in Postal Service and equipment have resulted in a speeding up of mail deliveries in New York City. The changes include the reestablishment of the pneumatic-tube service, the reopening of the Hudson Terminal Station, improved harbor-boat service, and the direct delivery from early morning trains to stations in the financial district of registered mail for that district. The pneumatic-tube service was resumed after an abandonment of four years. Pouches of registered mail for the financial district arriving on trains between 4.30 and 8.30 a. m. are sent direct to postal stations in the financial district instead of the general post office, thus permitting the banks to put the money through the clearing house on the date of its arrival, instead of the following day. By taking incoming foreign mail from steamers at quarantine, a saving of from 15 to 20 hours is made in this class of mail, besides reducing street congestion by docking the harbor boats at Pier 72, North River. The reopening of the Hudson Terminal Station with 16,000 additional feet of space also provides better mail facilities for lower Manhattan.

AIR-MAIL SERVICE WINS 1922 HONORS.

Transcontinental air-mail service of the Post Office Department, in recognition of its performance, has been awarded the honor of making the "greatest achievement in American aviation in the year 1922" by the National Aeronautic Association. Men concerned with the progress of aviation are also agreed in the opinion that the air-mail service, operating the longest route in the world, is making the most remarkable demonstration of the commercial possibilities of aircraft to be found in this country or in Europe. For making "the greatest achievement in American aviation" for last year, by flying nearly 2,000,000 miles on the mail route without a single fatal accident, the personnel of the air-mail service were given the Collier trophy, which goes with the award.

Experiments looking toward the establishment of night service on the mail route have reached a point where postal officials are convinced of the practicability of such service. Night flying service between Chicago and Cheyenne, Wyo., will make it possible to send letters from New York to San Francisco in 28 or 30 hours. Emergency landing fields have been located every 25 miles on the route between Chicago and Cheyenne and beacons are being installed on them to guide pilots. The date for starting night service is set for early summer.

A new up-to-date airplane repair and construction shop has been erected on the Chicago air mail field.

STANDARD ILLUMINATION FOR ENTIRE POSTAL SYSTEM.

At the request of the Postmaster General, a survey of the lighting of post offices of the country was undertaken and completed by the office of industrial hygiene and sanitation of the United States Public Health Service. A report resultant from this survey advocated the establishment of a standard system of illumination for post offices, the examination of the eyes of postal workers by specialists every year, and the abolition of work in the basements of post office buildings. Information was obtained further to the effect that tests in one post office alone resulted in a saving of from 5 to 7 per cent in clerk hire by the installation of improved lighting facilities, and that the adoption of a similar system of illumination in all post offices would bring about an economy running into a large sum annually. Other valuable knowledge tending to safeguard the eyes of postal workers was developed through this survey.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS GIVEN POSTAL WORKERS.

As a result of an arrangement made by the Postmaster General with the United States Public Health Service, free medical examinations were offered to postal workers. The plans call for the examination of 32,000 employees annually at 61 different stations located in various cities of the country. Several tests conducted at principal postal centers showed that many workers were suffering with various physical defects of which they were not aware until examined by surgeons of the United States Public Health Service. It was also revealed that these deficiencies led to inefficient work, which were later corrected through proper attention.

MAIL MESSENGER SERVICE ASSUMED.

Service for carrying the mails between railroad stations and post offices by mail messenger has been rapidly taken over from the railroads. This action has materially improved the service and at the same time effected a saving in cost. Under orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, railroad companies are separately compensated for any such side service required of them. This annual rate paid the railroads for this service, according to last figures, was more than $4,000,000. Practically one-half of that service has been assumed by the Post Office Department, with an approximate saving of $410,000.

SEAPLANE SERVICE EXPEDITES THE MAILS.

Seaplane service was reestablished between Key West, Fla., and Habana, Cuba, January 11, 1923, and provides for a trip to Habana six times a week. Letters are carried exclusively, and are advanced from 7 to 12 hours in delivery at Habana. Seaplane service has been inaugurated between New Orleans and Pilottown, thereby connecting outgoing steamers from New Orleans at Pilottown with mails received after the departure of the steamer from New Orleans and receiving mails at Pilottown from incoming steamers and advancing their delivery. The contract for seaplane service between Seattle, Wash., and Victoria, British Columbia, has been renewed, thereby continuing in operation the facilities by which important incoming trans-Pacific letters are expedited in delivery from 3 to 20 hours and outgoing letters are advanced from 2 to 28 days.

NEW CHICAGO MAIL TERMINAL OPENED.

The world's greatest mail terminal—two blocks long, six stories high, and 80 feet wide—was opened in Chicago at the beginning of 1923 to consolidate the mail activities of this important transportation center of the Nation. This new terminal has equipment capable of handling the postal business for the present and for years to come. Four miles of belt conveyor, the longest system ever installed, rapidly carry incoming mail to distributors and deliver sacked mail to spiral chutes leading to the mail cars. It is conservatively estimated that 600 per cent increase in efficiency, chiefly through the use of machinery adapted for parcel post, is effected in Chicago postal operations in the new building. The new, specially designed distribution system constitutes a revolution in the methods of handling parcel post, and when in full operation has a capacity of 100,000 sacks per hour. On the track over which the terminal is built, 42 cars receive mail at one time.

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAYS FOR POST-OFFICE WORKERS.

Saturday half holidays have been granted postal employees. The privilege, first extended during the summer season only, was later amplified to include the entire year. The result of this policy, adopted to increase the morale of the personnel of the department, is the release of many workers from their duties at post offices throughout the country on Saturdays providing there is little or no service for them to perform. The detention of employees also at their posts when stores and business houses are closed is no longer practiced.

SEAPOST SERVICE UPON TWO OCEANS.

To expedite the delivery of mails received from foreign countries, provision was made for the establishment of seapost service on steamships plying between Europe, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone, and the United States. This service is now in operation on nine steamships sailing between New York and the Canal Zone, and three steamships sailing between New York and Porto Rico. Joint arrangements with France, Great Britain, and Germany, with a view to a further extension of this service, are anticipated. United States seapost service has been established for the first time on steamships sailing from Pacific ports, the service having been inaugurated November 11, 1922, and is in operation on five steamers. By means of the seapost service,

mails are distributed in post offices on steamers so that on arrival the time formerly required to distribute the mails is utilized in effecting delivery.

DOUBLE MAIL BOX DESIGNED FOR THE PUBLIC.

A double mail box, which will provide for separation of local and out-of-town mail as the mailer puts his letters in the street-corner box, is now being designed by the Post Office Department. Effective use of this type of receptacle will speed up local and out-of-town mails and will cut down expense for post-office distribution. Successful tests of 14 experimental double mail boxes put up on a business street of Washington, D. C., showed that the separation was 94 per cent perfect. Single boxes will be replaced by double boxes in the business districts of all large cities if further tests are as successful as the first.

COMBATS SWINDLING OF PUBLIC THROUGH MAILS.

An energetic campaign prosecuted to protect the public from the operation of hundreds of new and unique swindling schemes has resulted in the arrest during the past fiscal year of 3,153 persons, of whom 1,756 were convicted on evidence secured by post-office inspectors. It is estimated that during the present administration the number of arrests exceeds 6,000, with convictions in excess of 3,500. While it is impossible to estimate the amount of money which would have been collected by these fraudulent concerns had they been allowed to continue to operate, the magnitude may be realized when it is stated that between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000 were mulcted from the innocent victims during one year by the schemers before their arrest and conviction.

TREMENDOUS SAVINGS IN PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

Sweeping changes in the method of purchasing supplies have earned approximately $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 during the past two years. These changes consisted of canceling many contracts at war-time prices and in the elimination of long-term contracts covering every variety of supplies necessary for the Post Office Department. Modern business methods of making purchases on the open market when prices were at low levels were also successfully put into effect. The result has been the return to the Public Treasury of unexpended appropriations amounting to $1,000,000 and a reduction in the annual appropriation of some $500,000.

STAMP AGENCY'S PROFIT $31,000 FOR FIRST YEAR.

Stamp collectors responded to the Post Office Department's offer to sell them United States stamps direct with purchases totaling $46,576.39 at the close of the first year's business. This income paid for the entire new issue of stamps and for the operating expenses of the sales office, known as the philatelic agency, and left a clear profit of $31,000. In this way old stamps, which ordinarily would be destroyed, are made to produce revenue for the Post Office Department.

SMALL-SIZE LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS TABOOED.

Discouragement of the use of small cards and envelopes resulted in a material diminution in the number of these "postal pests." Objection to the miniature mail is manifold. Because of their size they can not be run through the canceling machines and must be stamped by hand; the postmark frequently obliterates the address; there is insufficient space for forwarding addresses; they can not be tied satisfactorily with standard-size letters; they are easily lost and require considerable extra handling.

WARFARE ON MAIL BANDITS SUCCESSFUL.

The relentless warfare waged by the Post Office Department against mail bandits has had its effect. Major mail robberies which totaled more than $6,000,000 for the year ending April 1, 1921, were cut down to $79,000 for 11 months of this year. Post-office inspectors recovered approximately one-half of the loot two years ago, and of the thefts for the last 11 months $54,600 has been regained, leaving a net loss of a little more than $24,000. The policy of arming postal employees and of placing military guards in railway mail cars for a period has effectually stopped the wave of mail robberies. There are now in the hands of railway mail clerks, postal messengers, and other employees 40,000 revolvers and 300 shotguns to be used against mail bandits. In the period of 11 months there have been no major train holdups and no major truck holdups.

RURAL ROUTE CARRIERS CONDUCT CENSUS OF PIGS.

Rural route carriers of the Postal Service made a complete enumeration of the pig and sow production of the United States. This census, conducted after other administrations had refused to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture, was conducted in every State of the Union, rural route carriers filling and distributing over 500,000 questionnaires to farmers. The result was the first accurate statistics upon the number of swine ever collected.

INTENSIVE STUDY OF WORKING CONDITIONS.

That more floor space and better lighting and ventilating systems are needed in thousands of post offices was revealed by a thorough survey of physical working conditions. As a result of this investigation, in the course of which 4,500 reports were secured from postmasters and service relations councils, the cooperation of the Treasury Department, which controls public buildings, has been secured to rectify these conditions. Many improvements in sanitation have already been accomplished at little expense.

SPEED GOVERNORS PUT ON AUTO MAIL TRUCKS.

The installation of speed governors on each of th 4,453 motor vehicles in the Postal Service has resulted in an appreciable diminution in the number of accidents, thus bringing about a considerable saving in the amount of repair expense as well as reducing the jeopardy to human life. Statistics compiled by the police department at Philadelphia show that during the past year, of 265 deaths resulting from motor accidents, only one was caused by a mail truck, while of 7,613 persons injured mail trucks were responsible for but 12, although there are 195 in the Philadelphia service.

REST BARS PURCHASED TO RELIEVE DISTRIBUTERS.

Rest bars numbering many thousands furnished postal employees through the service who are compelled to sort mail continuously at distributing cases for hours at a stretch. Contracts for these rest bars call for their delivery and installation in post offices by the 1st of July, 1923. Many designs were submitted by postal workers, and the one finally adopted was a combination of suggestions from the personnel of the service.

FACING TABLES MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Excessive bids from private contractors on facing tables resulted in a saving of $110,000 within a six-month period when the Postmaster General decided the tables could be made in the department. The best bid from an outside concern was $3,200 for each table. The mail-bag equipment shop has manufactured 50 of them at an approximate cost of $1,000, making a saving of $2,200 on each table.

SPECIAL SHOE PROVIDED FOR LETTER CARRIERS.

A tested high-grade shoe for letter carriers was adopted through the National Service Relations Council of the Post Office Department with the approval of the Postmaster General. The arrangement enables letter carriers to purchase this shoe with its high quality of workmanship, material, and comfort at a cost lower than the prevailing retail prices.

INCREASE IN FORCE OF POST-OFFICE INSPECTORS.

To assure the integrity of the Postal Service and to augment the high administrative standard the Postmaster General made urgent representations to Congress for 100 additional post-office inspectors. Fifty of these were granted by Congress and appointed during the past year. Fifty more were authorized in legislation just enacted and will be appointed after July 1, 1923. This addition to the force will enable the department to close up the tremendous accumulation of depredation, fire, and other cases under investigation by the Inspection Bureau.

SPECIAL CLERKS REDUCED ONE GRADE INSTEAD OF TWO.

The reduction of special clerks one grade instead of two on demerits for minor irregularities or infractions of the regulations has resulted in a greater equity in disciplining this class of employees. Heretofore, as a result of case examinations showing a decrease in the efficiency of a special clerk, it was necessary under the former practice to reduce him two grades.

LARGEST STAR ROUTE OPERATED IN WINTER.

For the first time upon record the Government-operated Price to Vernal star mail route, supplying mail service to the rich Uintah Valley, in Utah, was kept open throughout the winter. Two 10-ton caterpillar trucks cleared a path through the heavy snow for the fleet of 27 trucks carrying daily mail in and out of this territory, unsupplied by any railroad communication.

MAIL BOXES MADE AT WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

For the first time in history street letter boxes are being made by a branch of the Government service instead of by contract. The innovation was instituted to secure more prompt delivery, but it also reduced costs as well as maintaining intact the working organization of the Washington Navy Yard, where the boxes are being made. The initial order was for 10,000 boxes.

GRIEVANCES OF WORKERS MADE SUBJECT OF HEARINGS.

Postal employees having grievances were granted the privilege of appointing committees to present them to the postmaster of their particular office. In such instances postmasters are authorized to rectify unsatisfactory conditions and correct

abuses within their power; otherwise they are instructed to report them to the department with appropriate recommendations.

STEEL RAILWAY MAIL CARS PROTECT CLERKS.

The department has insisted on the abolition of wooden railway mail cars for modern steel cars. As many as 91 steel mail cars were provided in a single month for safety for mail clerks in cases of railroad wrecks.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR EMPLOYEES OF SERVICE.

In conjunction with the Supplement to the Postal Guide, a monthly magazine for postal workers was started. This magazine, which contains illustrated articles of special interest to the personnel, is the first of its kind in the service and has resulted in lessening the monotony of the regular post-office publications.

SENIORITY OBSERVED THROUGHOUT SERVICE.

In order to prevent favoritism which breeds discontent, the principle of seniority has been maintained in post offices. While efficiency and merit are still held preeminent, selection of men for promotion is closely allied with seniority. A readjustment of shifts from night to day work according to seniority has also been put into effect.

MAIL EQUIPMENT SHOPS COMPLETELY REORGANIZED.

The mail equipment shops, a Government enterprise for the manufacture of mail sacks, pouches, locks, and other postal equipment, was completely reorganized, producing savings amounting to half a million dollars. Adoption of modern, up-to-date factory methods and standardization of equipment brought increased production at lower costs.

COOPERATION WITH FIRMS TO REVISE MAILING LISTS.

To prevent tremendous waste and avoid rehandling of vast quantities of advertising matter and circulars placed in the mails incorrectly addressed, instructions were issued to postmasters to cooperate with business firms everywhere in the country in revising antiquated mailing lists. Post-office clerks were authorized to give their services to these firms at a charge of 60 cents per hour for this purpose.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR SELLING POSTAL SERVICE.

Dissemination of information to large users of mail throughout the country to shorten processes of preparing mail for shipment and expedite distribution and dispatch was the first step taken by Postmaster General Work in this plan of selling the Postal Service to the public. Complete publications are to be distributed, giving the minute details of the advantage of the use of the mails as well as the best methods of taking advantage of mailing privileges.

MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE REORGANIZED.

A reorganization of the motor-vehicle service, involving a standardization program which has reduced from 30 to 8 the different makes of machines, and the establishment of 25 central repair units, has resulted in greatly increased efficiency in the service as well as a substantial reduction in operating costs. There are 4,661 motor vehicles in the service, of which 4,453 are trucks and 208 are motor cycles.

POSTMASTERS NAMED INCLUDE MANY WOMEN.

There have been appointed 9,891 postmasters since March 4, 1921. Of this number 1,320 were ex-service men, 1,611 were women, and 122 were employees who were promoted from the ranks without examination, the latter being an innovation which enabled the department to reward meritorious service. There have been 11,069 fourth-class postmasters appointed also, making a total of 20,960.

SUBSTITUTE EMPLOYEES GIVEN AN EQUAL CHANCE.

Past injustices of probationary appointments were brought to an end through a change in the rules whereby clerks and carriers are given credit for service actually performed. After an equivalent of 1,224 hours as a substitute, or six calendar months as a regular employee, the appointment is made permanent.

RETIREMENT POLICY PERMITS RETENTION.

Forced retirement of postal employees after having reached the retirement age was revoked by the present administration and workers who successfully pass physical examinations showing them to be fit to perform their work may be retained.

ADJUSTMENT OF OVERTIME PAY OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

Adjustment of inequities in the overtime pay of postal employees has been urged upon Congress by the Postmaster General. Since overtime pay is computed on a basis of 365 days to the year and the regular service on a basis of 306 days, the postal clerk gets 16 per cent less per hour for services performed after his regular tour of duty.

FREE VACCINATION FOR POSTAL WORKERS.

The 339,000 postal employees were offered free vaccination against smallpox, typhoid fever, and paratyphoid at the special request of Postmaster General Work, the inoculations being done by the United States Public Health Service. This is the first effort to counteract the spread of contagious diseases through the handling of the mails.

PURCHASE OF STAMPS AT POINT OF DISPATCH.

Large users of mail maintaining agencies in various cities but purchasing their stamps at their central offices were importuned to buy the stamps for use on mail and parcels at points of dispatch so that postmasters and postal clerks would receive credit for this postal revenue otherwise denied them, thus rectifying an inequitable practice that has been in vogue for some time.

COMPUTING MACHINES INSTALLED IN OFFICES.

The installation in 53 central accounting offices of computing, balancing, and bookkeeping machines for auditing postmasters' accounts has saved thousands of dollars annually. This work was formerly done at the Post Office Department at Washington, the change being made under the decentralization policy of the present administration.

ARMY MOTOR TRUCKS HASTEN CHRISTMAS MAIL.

Through arrangements with the War Department, hundreds of Army motor trucks were used during the holidays to facilitate the handling of the heavy Christmas mail. While gasoline, oil, grease, and repairs were furnished by the Post Office Department, a considerable saving was effected through the use of the borrowed machines over charges that would have accrued from renting vehicles.

REORGANIZATION OF RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

By a complete reorganization of the Railway Mail Service, ultimate economies in the amount of $1,927,000 will be effected in the clerical force. The reorganization has been completed, but some of the changes have not been placed in full operation, so that the full effect of this economy will be more apparent in the future than in past months.

REDUCTION OF NIGHT WORK IN POST OFFICES.

A systematic study of working schedules maintained in larger and middle-sized post offices has been conducted with the result that night work of postal workers, wherever feasible, has been abolished.

$15,750,000 CLAIMS OF RAILROADS DISALLOWED.

Through the determined opposition of the legal department of the Post Office Department before the Interstate Commerce Commission, additional compensation to the railroads for the transportation of the mails amounting to approximately $15,750,000 was disallowed. The question involved was an interpretation of the mail pay order, the contention of the department being finally sustained after argument before the commission.

RETIREMENT ACT EXTENDED TO POST OFFICE LABORERS.

An Executive order extended the privileges and benefits of retirement to all unclassified laborers employed in the post offices throughout the country, who previously had been denied the privileges of the retirement act.

PURCHASE OF EXCHANGE GIVES $130,000 PROFIT.

Through the purchase of foreign exchange in anticipation of settlements of balances on money-order business, the Post Office Department made a profit of $130,000, with only a single loss of $5,000.

NEW STAMPED ENVELOPES CONTRACT SAVES MILLIONS.

Through the cancellation of an existing four-year contract and successful negotiation of a new agreement, an economy of $6,276,000 was effected.

BETTER MAIL SERVICE TO CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Delegates of conventions and other meetings were given better mail service as the result of instructions to postmasters to keep accurate checks on such assemblies and to make unusual efforts to deliver mail to visitors attending them.

ADDITIONAL CHANGES FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT.

Expeditious handling and delivery of daily newspapers through the country put into effect.

Haphazard handling of hotel mail addressed to traveling public supplanted by new system.

Adjustment and payment of indemnity claims accelerated through changes in the old methods.

Stamps ordered sold at registered windows of post offices to end inconvenience to the public.

Complaints against careless postmarking of letters by business firms are rectified.

Instruction of school children in proper method of addressing letters started in many cities.

Extraordinary vigilance by postal workers to protect reading matter for blind sent through mails.

Postmasters instructed to participate in civic affairs of their respective communities as part of their duties.

Extra-quality envelopes with superior grade of paper placed on sale to supply public demand.

Post offices and postal stations equipped with conspicuous signs for benefit of the public.

Ruling puts end to practice of placing labels on packages permitting them to be opened before payment of C. O. D. charges.

Box and refrigerator cars mustered into service to handle immense volume of Christmas mails.

Postmaster General authorizes the sale of Christmas tuberculosis seals in lobbies of post offices for first time.

Time extended for credit given postal workers for military service during World War.

A new policy grants postal employees leaving the service the leaves of absence due them.

In computing sick leaves of postal workers, Sundays and holidays were excluded by new law.

Automatic promotion of postal employees absent on account of illness adopted as policy by department.

Special study to determine the effect of dust in mail sacks and pouches upon health of postal employees.

Detailed first-aid instructions in pamphlet form distributed for use of postal workers.

Cafeterias and cooperative buying among postal workers provided for in many post offices.

Program inaugurated for proper swing room and women's rest room accommodations in post offices.

Saving and loan associations instituted through local council of service relations at many post offices.

Mail carriers provided with cap number or badges showing number of routes and post offices.

Rural route carriers throughout Postal System paid semimonthly instead of monthly.

First-aid equipment of 1,800 boxes and 115 chests distributed to post offices to protect workers in emergency.

Finger printing of all postal savings depositors as precaution against defrauding post-office clerks.

Training school for new postmasters organized and successfully conducted at central accounting offices.

Early-mail campaign results in transferring many postal workers from night to day work.

Postal employees not engaged in sorting mail relieved from necessity of taking case examinations.

Reorganization of Government-owned garages throughout the service saves thousands of dollars.

Discontinuance of several hundred blank forms promotes efficiency and reduces lost motion.

Unprecedented transportation difficulties during railroad strike overcome through ingenuity of postal executives and workers.

A locking mechanism to prevent safe robberies installed in many post offices for the first time.

Cost of 2,080,000 pounds of paper purchased in 1922 reduced by more than 15 per cent.

Chief engineer of Post Office Department appointed to supervise mechanical equipment and labor-saving devices.

Finger printing in New York City post office reveals 49 workers with criminal records.

Safety locking device designed to prevent looting of mail pouches containing parcel-post packages put in general use.

Cooperation with other departments of the Government in printing of post and rural route maps.

Purchase of paint for conducting tests in 10 different cities results in saving time from two to three days.

More Democrats than Republicans appointed postmasters in many Southern States during past two years.

Material saving effected in connection with the production of post-route maps of various States.

Improved mail bag manufactured for purpose of lessening load of city letter carriers.

Device invented by employees of mail-equipment shops accelerates grinding of locks and caps.

Completion of arrangement whereby unloading of canvas at Atlanta, Ga., will be done without expense to the department.

Installation of 12,000-gallon gasoline tank at Boston, thereby reducing cost of gasoline.

Correction of objectionable practices in addressing and preparing second-class matter for mailing.

Transfer of postal savings accounts from one post office to another put into effect.

Development of radio communication both in transmitting messages and broadcasting to general public.

Rural-route carriers given permission to assist State authorities in distributing food to starving birds.

Negotiations for establishment of international money-order business with Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria started.

United States postal agency at Shanghai, China, closed in accordance with Limitation of Armament Conference.

Consummation of agreement with China for exchange of postal money orders between two countries.

Installation of public telephones in post-office lobbies for the convenience of the public.

Moving-picture films instructing public as to proper method of addressing mail displayed in theaters.

Separation of mail destined for foreign countries effected in railroad post offices to facilitate dispatch.

Parcel-post service established throughout the Belgian Congo in Africa by way of England.

Increase of maximum weight limit on parcel-post packages exchanged with Poland.

Time for reinstatement of civil-service employees into service after resignation extended to five years instead of one.

A FORECAST.

Notwithstanding the many advantageous changes enumerated above, there is still much to be done in placing the Post Office Department upon such a basis that its operation will be conducted along sound business principles. Handling the vast sum of $3,000,000,000 annually, with the amount increasing by leaps and bounds, the problems of the future are even more difficult than those of the past.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW POSTMASTERS.

The fundamental of good post-office service is the postmaster. The theory of the Executive order of May 10, 1921, appeared sound, but practice has proved it to be unsatisfactory alike to the uncompromising civil-service advocate and to those antagonistic to it. Delays from the Civil Service Commission's participation in examinations; unfamiliarity with the duties of postmasters; the community strife engendered, often bitter and lasting; embarrassments imposed on Congressmen and Senators, whom custom has charged with recommending postmasters for appointment, with the elimination of the Postmaster General's prerogative of selection from the process; each contributes to the general dissatisfaction with the present method.

The selection of postmasters by the Post Office Department itself, for nomination by the President, is earnestly urged. The postmaster appointment should be no longer regarded as a political perquisite. This department has become the business pride of the Government, and should be conducted on modern business lines. Such is impossible if its managers continue to be selected from those who apply only, by officials not trained to appraise their qualifications for a particular service and who never see the applicants. The continuance of the above referred-to order will not harmonize with the adopted business policy impressed on postmasters.

SUBWAYS AND TUBES A NECESSITY.

The restoration of pneumatic-tube transmission of mail in big cities has been agitated, and it is actually in service in New York City at an annual rental of a half million dollars. Cartridges 6 by 21 inches, propelled by air, bear inadequate relation to the rapid transit of United States mail in cities in its present volume. The department must, as soon as possible, utilize subways or devise overhead transit for mail in volume. Our newly organized engineering division in the department is at work on this question of pressing importance.

CHANGES IN METHODS OF HANDLING PARCEL POST.

Changes in methods of handling parcel post in transit, both by train and vehicle, are rapidly maturing and promise to be comprehensive, effective, and economical. One of the plans under consideration is to divorce the parcel-post business from all other mail matter from an operating point of view, with an arrangement whereby parcel post is to be moved over the railroads every 24 hours instead of the present method. Along with this proposed project is the final movement of parcel post to the town of its destination on fast freight trains, this final freight-train movement to be confined solely to the railway division on which the town of destination is located. By this plan, shipment of parcel-post packages would reach their destination without any delay whatever and at the same time congestion upon passenger trains would be avoided. Another proposition in contemplation is the handling of parcel-post mail at railroad freight houses instead of at post-office buildings.

FOREIGN PARCEL-POST SYSTEM IS COMPLICATED.

The rules and regulations under which parcel post may be sent abroad are multitudinous and complex. The present administration plans in the near future to lend itself to an effort to procure some sort of universal parcel-post regulations for shipment abroad and for receipt of packages from foreign countries, which might eliminate a large number of complications which now exist.

REDUCTION IN RAILWAY-MAIL PAY ANTICIPATED.

The department has presented its case to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of the railroads in the New England section for increase in railway-mail pay and is preparing to present its case in the short-line railroads in Intermountain and Pacific Coast States and electric railway cases. It is believed that the contention of the department in presenting the facts in these cases will not justify increases in rates.

ASCERTAINMENT OF COST OF CARRYING THE MAILS.

The department has been instructed by Congress to ascertain the cost of carrying and handling the several classes of mail matter and of performing the special services. No official ascertainment based upon recent data has been made since 1908, and the investigation and report thereon by the Hughes Commission in 1911. A system of procedure has been devised and $500,000 appropriated. This will furnish important information to the department and Congress.

RURAL DELIVERY WILL BE GREATLY INCREASED.

There are now pending hundreds of cases for the establishment, extension, and increase in frequency of the Rural Delivery Service. Our ambitions include the authorization of mail facilities to every meritorious case as soon as the proper investigation has been conducted. It is also planned, if our recommendations to Congress are enacted into law, to establish motor-vehicle service rural routes of not less than 36 nor more than 75 miles in length. Semiannual inspection of rural routes by postmasters operating out of their post offices is expected to yield better service to patrons.

TO INCREASE OUTPUT OF RURAL ROUTE MAPS.

Several economies of importance are being projected with regard to post-route maps, including the increase in output of rural-route maps, the decrease in the cost of compilation of State maps, and the decrease in the cost of printing of post-route maps. The department is also seeking to secure better results in the mechanical reproduction of worn-out tracings than has been obtained by the process now employed. The exorbitant number of blue prints will be likewise reduced.

HAMPER BASKETS AS SUBSTITUTE FOR SACKS—PARCEL POST.

Use of mail sacks in which to place parcel-post packages for transportation by railroad has proven unsatisfactory and the department has been investigating other receptacles to supplant the canvas sack or pouch. It is probable that tests will be made in the near future of large hamper baskets in which packages may be carried without danger of damage. With a cover fastened by a lock, the shipment will be secure against petty depredation and the baskets when empty will be nested to conserve space. Greater facility in filling and emptying will serve to expedite service and contribute to economy.

The business done by the department is rapidly growing; the number of employees increasing and the cost of operation diminishing. The attitude of the public for which we do business, and the morale of those who do our business for us, are of the very best at the end of this, the first biennial period of your administration.

Respectfully submitted.

HUBERT WORK,
Postmaster General.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I request permission to insert in the RECORD certain resolutions and communications in regard to the coal shortage and counterfeit coal conditions in New England. The Federal Coal Commission may find these communications enlightening as to what the people of New England have had to suffer and endure during the present winter. Of course, it is painfully evident that no legislation will be passed this session, but let us hope for some action in the immediate future that will prevent a recurrence of the hardships described in these communications.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPRINGFIELD WOMEN'S CLUB,
Springfield, Mass., February 26, 1923.

Senator DAVID I. WALSH,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WALSH: The Springfield Women's Club has passed the following resolution and asks your help in securing appropriate action:

Whereas the coal strike of 1922, with the resulting shortage and poor quality of coal, has caused acute suffering and much loss of life in Massachusetts, we, the members of the Springfield Women's Club, protest vigorously against a governmental policy which permits industrial strife to bring about such conditions, and urge that immediate steps be taken to prevent the repetition of such a catastrophe, and that copies be sent to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House, and our United States Senators.

Very sincerely yours,

MARION DUNCAN MCGANN
(Mrs. John N. McGann),
Chairman Legislative Committee.

—

CENTRAL LABOR UNION,
North Adams, Mass., February 26, 1923.

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH.

DEAR SIR: The above organization authorized me to communicate with you to the effect that you use as much influence as possible which may bring about some relief in the coal situation, which is in a deplorable condition. There is much suffering here; in fact, all over the Berkshires.

They also went on record as being strongly opposed to the ship subsidy bill. Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

[SEAL.]

WALTER HAIGH, *Secretary,*
63 Mill Street, Blackinton, Mass.

—

CITY OF SOMERVILLE, CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
February 27, 1923.

Senator DAVID I. WALSH,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SENATOR: I am forwarding to you a copy of the resolution passed by the board of aldermen of the city of Somerville relative to the deliveries of coal.

Yours truly,

JASON M. CARSON,
City Clerk.

—

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, CITY OF SOMERVILLE, MASS.,
February 20, 1923.

Whereas the coal situation in our city is now a most serious matter, and especially the problem of transportation is absorbing the earnest attention of a majority of our citizens: Be it

Resolved, That immediate action be taken by the proper authorities to hasten the deliveries of coal to this city that our citizens may be relieved of the anxiety and suffering consequent to the existing conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to both United States Senators from this State and the Representative to Congress from this district.

A true copy of an order approved February 21, 1923.

Attest:

[SEAL.]

JASON M. CARSON,
City Clerk.

—

CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS., *February 26, 1923.*

Senator DAVID I. WALSH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WALSH: The Ward Five Improvement Association of Chicopee Falls wishes to extend to you its commendation upon your stand in regard to the coal situation in New England. It appears as though people outside of New England did not realize the seriousness of the situation, and we, your constituents, depend upon you to keep this matter before them until the crisis is past.

Thanking you for your efforts in this direction in the past and assuring you of our hearty cooperation and support on any like matter in the future, we are,

Sincerely yours,

WARD FIVE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION,
DAVID R. SPENCE, *Secretary.*

—

WEYMOUTH BOARD OF TRADE,
East Weymouth, Mass., February 27, 1923.

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: In behalf of the citizens of Weymouth I most respectfully call to your attention the deplorable condition of our people owing to the lack of coal.

The Weymouth fuel administrator reports no coal on hand nor in sight, and to-night we are having another snowstorm.

May we ask you to record our appeal for relief and our hope that you will do your utmost to impress upon the proper officials the absolute necessity of immediate shipments of coal to New England to relieve the present suffering and anxiety, and may we also suggest that some effort be made to safeguard our people from a repetition of coal shortage in the future.

Respectfully yours,

MICHAEL L. FLYNN, *Secretary.*

—

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS,
Madison, Wis., February 24, 1923.

Hon. Mr. WALSH,
Senator from Massachusetts.

DEAR SIR: I recently received a copy of your bill, S. 4447, and was very much interested by it. It occurred to me that you might be interested in a resolution which was passed by our last State convention and afterwards indorsed by the national body at their convention in Des Moines. A copy of this resolution is inclosed.

While your bill protects the user of anthracite coal would it not be worth while to include in such a measure the protection of the bituminous consumer as well? Such protection would be provided for all consumers by such a bill as suggested in the resolution submitted.

Thanking you for the good work started and begging your kind consideration of that suggestion, I am

Yours very truly,

CALVIN Z. WISE.

—

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATIONARY ENGINEERS,
Madison, Wis., August 10, 1922.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: At the Wisconsin State convention the following resolution was presented by Charles A. Cahill and passed unanimously:

"*Resolved by the Wisconsin State Association of the National Association of Stationary Engineers in convention assembled,* That this or-

ganization is in favor of a national law requiring that all coal produced and shipped by the mines of this country be accompanied by a certified copy of analysis attached to the bill of lading giving the proximate analysis and heat value of the shipment; be it further

"*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the proper Government officials and to each of our Representatives in Congress."

The educational committee are recommending this resolution to the national convention, and ask that each local association instruct its delegates in favor of it.

We feel that it is useless to tell the members of this association the advantages to be gained by a law of this kind, and will simply place the matter before you on its merits.

Fraternally yours,

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE,
C. Z. WISE, *Secretary.*

—

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT,
Stoneham, Mass., February 21, 1923.

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WALSH: After reading the statement of the President in the Morning Herald I could not refrain from writing him, and have inclosed a copy of the letter.

As you doubtless know, there has been and still is a large amount of suffering in Massachusetts on account of inability to get any kind of fuel to properly warm our homes, and I can not conceive of a man in the position of the President being so poorly informed as to make such a statement as he is said to have made according to the Morning Herald.

I certainly hope that some steps can be taken to alleviate the extreme suffering and bring to the President's attention the true situation. Our local fuel administrator has said that there have been hundreds of people without coal in this town at various times. In a severe New England winter this state of affairs causes considerable suffering.

Thanking you for your courtesies in the past, I am,

Yours respectfully,

FREDERICK W. PORTER,
Superintendent of Schools.

—

FEBRUARY 21, 1923.

His Excellency WARREN G. HARDING,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Boston Herald this morning stated that in your opinion there was no suffering in New England on account of lack of coal, and that if you had even a single case of suffering brought to your attention that you would act immediately.

May I say that in this town I have known of 20 or 30 cases at least within the last two weeks where there has been acute suffering on account of the fact that no fuel of any description could be obtained.

In the home of my assistant in the office, Miss Chase, who resides at 48 Gould Street, they were unable to obtain fuel of any description for over a week, and as a consequence she was out of the office sick with the grippe for two weeks.

Mr. Leon R. Horn, of 98 Franklin Street, has just left my office, and states that he has been able to secure absolutely no coal of any description for the last three weeks and has therefore been unable to heat his home. There is a sick baby in this house, and the doctor states that the sickness was due entirely to lack of heat in the home, and that unless coal can be secured the child will probably develop pneumonia and die.

These are only two typical cases of a number which I could cite and which I should be very glad to bring to your attention if I thought it would relieve the acute suffering from lack of fuel in this town.

There have been more teachers absent from their duty in the public schools during the month of January on account of grippe, caused by unheated homes, than were absent during the entire year of 1922.

Yours respectfully,

———,
Superintendent of Schools.

—

BOSTON 1, *February 23, 1923.*

Senator DAVID I. WALSH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The Boston papers credit President Harding with stating that in his opinion the coal shortage in New England is psychological rather than real. Anyone who makes such a statement must be very much misinformed as to the real situation, and it is a satisfaction to the citizens of Massachusetts to know that you and some other people in Washington know the real situation. * * *

My own situation is as follows: I live in a 12-room house, and under ordinary circumstances 11 of the rooms are heated. This requires the use of two furnaces. This winter, however, I have had the second furnace running only in the most extreme weather. I got along, fairly comfortable, until the 1st of February, at which time the question of getting coal became acute, and since then I have used only one furnace and have gradually reduced the number of rooms being heated. A week ago I had about four shovels full of coal left for the furnace and was unable to get any promise from my coal man as to when he could deliver any; that depended entirely upon when he received any. During this time we reduced the portion of the house heated from the furnace to one room. We have a gas log in the dining room, which keeps that room warm, and a fireplace in another room, which we can use, but none of the chambers are heated at all, and only sufficient heat is used to keep the water pipes from freezing. This morning my coal man thinks he may be able to get some coal to me in the course of three or four days. I suppose my coal shortage may be "psychological," but certainly it is mighty uncomfortable. I have been able to get along by using wood.

I happen to know that my experience is by no means an isolated one, and that there are plenty of other homes in my section that are inadequately heated.

It seems to me that under such circumstances reference to the coal shortage as "psychological" is rather out of place.

Again expressing my appreciation of your efforts in endeavoring to get coal into New England, I am,

Yours very truly, LOUIS C. SMITH.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., *February 23, 1923.*

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR:

* * * * * * *

I've lived for 40 years in the sacred confines of the University City, and never have I seen or heard of such real suffering as we have had this year. Doctors are as busy as they were in the terrible epidemic of a few years ago. Postmaster Baker had to issue a statement a few days ago regarding the large number of clerks and carriers who were out sick. Here in our plant we get coal (?) by the half ton, and such coal. A neighbor a few doors from us has her bed in the kitchen, and when I questioned her about it, was informed that all the neighbors were living in one room. This morning a leading perfume manufacturer of Boston, who was ordering some labels printed, informed me that he "paid his milkman to get him some bags of coal, because he had a 4-months' old baby in the house and had to have the heat." South Boston school-teachers report a large number of pupils staying away from school, and investigation found that they spend their time along the tracks of the New Haven Road trying to pick up enough coal to make a bag, when the cop isn't looking, thus assimilating such an environment that will be conducive to law and order.

* * * * * * *

Pardon this long epistle, Senator, but the Washington coal expert got me going. Believe me, some people up here are pretty sore. The rent situation is bad enough, but when you have to hand out $18 for a ton of something that you must have to live, and then get handed a lot of trap rock and slate, people naturally get bitter.

* * * * * * *

Anyway, give my regards to the immortal coal expert. Too bad he wasn't up here for the last three weeks of bitter cold weather; streets covered with ice 2 feet thick; horses fagged out after a winter of terrible conditions; sickness everywhere; coalless coal sold by the basket—and they wonder why conditions breed socialists.

Very truly, D. A. BUCKLEY.

—

CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY,
Springfield, Mass., February 27, 1923.

MY DEAR SENATOR WALSH: I am a member of the Women's Club in Springfield and like all the other housekeepers in the city have suffered from the shortage of fuel this winter.

I do not think that our legislators in Washington have yet realized the privations and tragedies of the present situation. We women feel that it is entirely unnecessary and that it is a proper object for legislation. May we count upon you to do your part toward making recurrence of this present situation impossible? What we expect from our representatives is remedial action of a specific nature.

Respectfully yours,

MARION DUNCAN MCGANN
(Mrs. John N. McGann).

—

BROCKTON, MASS., *February 26, 1923.*

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It is my desire and wish, as a tax-paying citizen of the city of Brockton, to send my protest to this Government at Washington, D. C., in regard to the way the working people are being treated in trying to get coal for household use. I have only three hods of coal in my cellar at the present time. Friday I went to many coal dealers and was told the same old story—"We can do nothing for you unless you buy soft coal." It is impossible to bake food in the oven of a household range which is not made to burn soft coal. There are people who are sick and suffering for the want of coal. It is my duty to enter a protest, and I believe that the most reliable way is to address this letter to you. I feel sure you will recognize this protest from one of the many who are unable to buy coal enough to keep one room warm. If you please put my name on your protest list and let others hear of it, you will do me a favor, for which I thank you very much.

Respectfully yours, LOUIS PELLEGRINI,
527 Crescent Street, Brockton, Mass.

—

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, *February 28, 1923.*

Senator WALSH of Massachusetts,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I notice by our paper that you have introduced into the House a resolution authorizing the investigation by the Bureau of Mines on the impurities of anthracite coal—I suppose, shipped to this country as well as your own.

On the 6th of September, 1922, we bought from Bailey & Parker, of Albany, N. Y., 5 cars of pea and chestnut coal, for which we paid $8.50 f. o. b. mines (215 tons). On arrival here we found it nothing but slate. We had paid the freight, and, of course, had to accept it.

We repeatedly wrote them, without ever an acknowledgment. The only thing I saw for us to do was to hand pick it all over and try and get rid of it, which we did, and found we had 56 tons of slate and stone and the balance so bad, when we sent it out, every person complained, and even went so far as to go to the police about it. It was almost a complete loss, as well as our freight, on which we had to pay $5.34 per ton. Can anything be done with such people as this? Kindly advise.

Yours truly, W. A. MITCHELL & CO.

—

[From the Boston Post, February 24, 1923.]

BURNLESS COAL.

After a cursory—it needed to be little more than that—examination of the kind of coal that is being sold to unfortunate Massachusetts householders, Representative Bitzer, of Arlington, who was appointed recently by Attorney General Benton for the purpose, reports that the Commonwealth is flooded with so-called coal, mainly composed of slate and rock.

"They are going the limit," he says. "A great deal of the 'coal' which is being sold is known as 'washery.' 'Washery' is the material which comes from the screening of coal gravel and other refuse. At its best it is a very poor quality of fuel. Up to five years ago or so this stuff was never sold by the mine operators. During the war, however, large quantities of it was screened and the best part of it sold to the

consumer. Now the Pennsylvanians are screening the former screenings and giving us that."

There is no news in this finding; everybody who burns coal realizes what he is "up against." But to have it brought out once more, and forcibly, by a State investigator may do some good. Incidentally, Mr. Bitzer absolves the retailers from guilt, and he is right. The swindlers are the big operators. If Senator WALSH'S bill to bring them to time shall pass, great will be the joy in the East. And why not?

—

[From the Boston American, March 1, 1923.]

COUNTERFEIT COAL—MINE OWNERS TO BLAME FOR BLACKENED ROCK WE GET AND SHOULD BE JAILED.

Mr. Jacob Bitzer is a special investigator for Attorney General Benton. The things that he is especially investigating are things that relate to our coal situation. He has already reached a very definite and positive conclusion concerning the quality of the coal which we have been receiving. Scarce as that coal is, as little of it as we get at any price, Mr. Bitzer says that a large part of what we do get would not burn in hell itself.

We quite agree with Mr. Bitzer. It is not coal at all. It is merely blackened by coal dust. It is nothing but stone and slag. For this particular outrage we do not believe that either the coal dealers or the railroads are responsible, although we do believe—in fact, we know—that the railroads are largely responsible for the scarcity of coal.

It is the mine owners who are guilty of shipping to us this miserable counterfeit for coal. They ought to be in jail, and a just government, a real government, would put them there. Men are in jail to-day for outrages one thousand times less than this. It is like a man who unlooses disease germs on a community. To deprive people of coal in the great cities of the North in the winter is exactly like spreading the germs of pneumonia among them.

[From the New York World, February 22, 1923.]

A PROBLEM FOR THE COAL COMMISSION.

Three union presidents, representing the entire anthracite field, have brought specific charges of profiteering in hard coal which deserve the immediate attention of the President's Coal Commission. Admitting that their figures are incomplete, because of the operators' policy of secrecy, the union heads allege that the average overcharge on a ton of anthracite amounts, according to the available data, to $3.61. Of this amount $1.26 is added at the mine, $1 in padded transportation costs, and $1.35 in extra distribution rates. In a year this system would cost the consumer $252,700,000 beyond a legitimate profit, most of which is paid by the householder, who burns the more expensive sizes.

Just how much truth there is in these assertions nobody can say. The Federal Trade Commission was enjoined by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against investigating the books of coal operators. The Coal Commission has not been enjoined, and perhaps it is in a position to find out. If so, it will hardly discover a more pressing question in the whole range of the industry than this of anthracite profits. Anthracite has been so long in the hands of a semitrust, has been so often mined, transported, and sold by the same company, and has paid of late years such enormous dividends that this union data may easily prove correct.

The need for a coal commission which will go fearlessly into a problem at once so controversial and so difficult technically was never more evident. This winter has again proved that the coal industry is not on a satisfactory basis. If the main trouble, or one of the main troubles, is a combination of operators engaged in manipulating wages in order to produce strikes and raise prices it is time the country realized it.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Petitions and memorials are in order.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HEFLIN. The bill that was disposed of a minute ago by objection——

Mr. SMOOT. I call for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is the presentation of petitions and memorials.

Mr. HEFLIN. I suggest the absence of a quorum. That is the regular order now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the roll be called.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Edge	Lenroot	Sheppard
Ball	Ernst	Lodge	Shields
Bayard	Fernald	McCormick	Shortridge
Borah	Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Smith
Brandegee	George	McKellar	Smoot
Brookhart	Glass	McKinley	Spencer
Broussard	Harreld	McNary	Sterling
Bursum	Harris	Moses	Sutherland
Calder	Harrison	New	Townsend
Cameron	Heflin	Norbeck	Wadsworth
Capper	Hitchcock	Norris	Walsh, Mass.
Caraway	Johnson	Oddie	Walsh, Mont.
Colt	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	Warren
Couzens	Jones, Wash.	Page	Watson
Culberson	Kendrick	Pepper	Weller
Cummins	Keyes	Phipps	Willis
Curtis	King	Pittman	
Dial	Ladd	Reed, Pa.	
Dillingham	La Follette	Robinson	

Mr. McNARY. I desire to announce that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOODING] is unavoidably absent from the Chamber.

Mr. PHIPPS. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. NICHOLSON] on account of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate bill 4413, to provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Mr. WARREN. I call for the regular order.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I do not wish to take up a minute of the Senate's time; every moment is precious; but I must object to anything being considered, if I can prevent it, until this soldiers' bill is disposed of. No more important legislation——

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I should like to make a statement.

Mr. ASHURST. I object, Mr. President. I do that because——

Mr. LODGE. Let us have the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is the presentation of petitions and memorials.

Mr. BALL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to which I have referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion is not in order.

Mr. BROUSSARD presented memorials, numerously signed, of sundry citizens of New Orleans, La., remonstrating against the passage of legislation providing for compulsory Sunday observance in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. McLEAN presented a petition of sundry members of the international institute committee of the Y. W. C. A., of Bridgeport, Conn., praying for the passage of the so-called Keyes bill, providing asylum for Armenian refugees, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented resolutions of the Bridgeport League of Women Voters, of Bridgeport; the Fairfield County League of Women Voters, of Stamford; and the Woman's Civics Club of Redding, all in the State of Connecticut, favoring an amendment to the Constitution governing the passage of legislation regulating child labor, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. LADD presented a petition of sundry citizens of Upham, N. Dak., praying for the passage of legislation extending immediate aid to the famine-stricken peoples of the German and Austrian Republics, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a resolution of the Central Cooperative Commission Association, of South St. Paul, Minn., favoring amendments to the packers and stockyards act bringing about better and closer supervision of all marketing agencies, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented resolutions of the Minnesota State Federation of National Farm Loan Associations, favoring repeal of the tax-free provision in existing law as applied to joint-stock land bank bonds, which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also presented a resolution of the Progressive Republican Club of Minnesota, protesting against invasion of German territory by the French, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a resolution of the Caldwell (Idaho) Commercial Club, favoring passage of the so-called Gooding bill to stabilize the prices of wheat, etc., which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lawton, N. Dak., praying for the prompt passage of legislation fixing a minimum price on wheat, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of North Dakota, praying for the passage of legislation stabilizing the prices of farm products, especially wheat, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. KENDRICK presented a resolution of the Caldwell (Idaho) Commercial Club, favoring the passage of the so-called Gooding bill, to stabilize the prices of wheat, etc., which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of Wyoming, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
Office of the Secretary of State.

United States of America, State of Wyoming, ss:

I, F. E. Lucas, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of enrolled Joint Resolution No. 23, senate, of the Seventeenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, being original Senate Joint Resolution No. 6, has been carefully compared with the original filed in this office and is a full, true, and correct transcript of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 27th day of February, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.]

F. E. LUCAS,
Secretary of State.
By H. M. SYMONS, *Deputy.*

Enrolled Joint Resolution No. 23, Senate, Seventh Legislature of the State of Wyoming.

Senate joint resolution requesting the appointment of a commission to investigate the feasibility of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence tidewater project, and providing for the expenses thereof, and asking Congress to aid in the investigation of the project.

Whereas it is proposed to make such improvements in the St. Lawrence River as to make the Great Lakes accessible to ocean-going commerce; and as this improvement will, in effect, bring the State of Wyoming nearer to the world's markets, and because our producers and the consuming public have alike suffered enormous losses during the last year by reason of the high cost of transportation, there is an urgent need for such a project; and

Whereas a number of States have joined the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, having as its object the early undertaking of a completion of this project: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the State of Wyoming be properly associated in the above-named organization with the other States interested in pressing this undertaking to completion. Be it further

Resolved, That the representatives of this State in Congress of the United States be requested to facilitate in every possible way the prosecution of this undertaking.

S. SKOVGARD,
President of the Senate.
J. D. NOBLITT,
Speaker of the House.

Approved, 2.11 p. m., February 21, 1923.

WILLIAM B. ROSS, *Governor.*

Mr. WILLIS presented the following resolution of the Senate of the State of Ohio, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

EIGHTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Regular Session, 1923.

A resolution (S. R. No. 44) extending to President Harding the commendation of the Ohio Senate for his courageous stand in favor of an international court of justice.

Whereas President Harding has shown his courage and statesmanship by recommending that the United States be represented on the international court of justice which is a continuance in permanent form of the old Hague tribunal; and

Whereas President Harding is entitled to great consideration because of the deliberation that he has displayed before giving his final approval to such step: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Ohio, That this body on behalf of the people of the State of Ohio hereby extend to President Harding its commendation for the courage and wisdom he has shown and its best wishes for the favorable consummation of his statesmanlike proposal; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the clerk of the senate to the President of the United States and to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. WALSH of Montana presented the following joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

House Joint Memorial No. 6.

Petition to Congress enacting such laws and measures as will provide for a "Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project."

Whereas the great resources of the State of Montana are to a large extent undeveloped, that said State is largely dependent upon transportation facilities for its development, as its natural resources, its mining, timber, oil, and farming industries are as yet in their infancy; and

Whereas in a large measure the price of the products of these industries is dependent upon foreign markets; and

Whereas the present rates for transportation of the products of these industries are too high to be in just proportion to the price received for such products, and due to such transportation facilities the production of these several industries have been curtailed; and

Whereas a similar problem directly confronts each State in the so-called Northwestern Group and likewise indirectly affects the entire country; and

Whereas the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project in its completion and operation will furnish to the people as well as the industries of the State of Montana and to all States in the so-called Northwestern Group a cheaper method of transportation of these products to terminal points and foreign markets: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Eighteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana (the Senate concurring herein), That we do hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States and respectfully urge that Congress take immediate action toward the passage of such a law or laws which will make possible the early completion and effective operation of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to our Representatives in the United States Congress.

CALVIN CRUMBAKER,
Speaker of the House.
NELSON STORY, Jr.,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 24, 1923.

JOS. M. DIXON, *Governor.*

Filed February 24, 1923, at 2.13 o'clock p. m.

C. T. STEWART, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. McNARY (for Mr. GOODING) presented the following joint memorial of the Legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF IDAHO,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, F. A. Jeter, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify:

That I have carefully compared the annexed copy of Senate Joint Memorial No. 1 with the original thereof adopted by the senate and house of representatives of the seventeenth legislative assembly of the State of Idaho and filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Idaho February 23, 1923, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, together with all indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Idaho. Done at the capitol at Boise, Idaho, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.] F. A. JETER, *Secretary of State.*

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO,
Seventeenth Session.

Senate Joint Memorial No. 1.

A joint memorial to the honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that—

Whereas the prosperity of the people of the United States and the permanence of our institutions rests in the final analysis with those who till the soil; and

Whereas no permanent relief can come to the farmer until he has a steady market which gives to him a living price, and this can best be brought about as provided in the Norris-Sinclair bill: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Senate of the State of Idaho, the House of Representatives concurring therein, do hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States of America to enact into law H. R. 12968 (S. 4050), known as Norris-Sinclair farmer aid bill, now pending in the United States Congress, and urge upon Congress the necessity of the immediate enactment of said law in order to save the people from the food monopoly, reduce the price to the consumer, and stabilize at a living price for the products of the farm; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of Idaho is hereby instructed, without delay, to forward this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and that copies of the same be sent to our Senators and Representatives from this State.

This senate joint memorial passed the senate on the 1st day of February, 1923.

H. C. BALDRIDGE, *President of the Senate.*

This senate joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 17th day of February, 1923.

M. A. KIGER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I hereby certify that the within Senate Joint Memorial No. 1 originated in the senate during the seventeenth session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

A. M. BOYLEN, *Secretary of the Senate.*

Mr. McNARY (for Mr. GOODING) presented the following joint memorial of the Legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF IDAHO,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, F. A. Jeter, secretary of state of the State of Idaho and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify:

That I have carefully compared the annexed copy of House Joint Memorial No. 7 with the original thereof adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Idaho and filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Idaho February 23, 1923, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, together with all indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Idaho. Done at the capitol at Boise, Idaho, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1923.

[SEAL.] F. A. JETER,
Secretary of State.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House Joint Memorial No. 7.

A joint memorial to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the House of Representatives and Senate of the State of Idaho, respectively represent that—

Whereas the basic industry of the State of Idaho is agriculture and the agricultural productions of the State are such as to require marketing at a long distance from the point of origin, and the finding of such markets requires railroad transportation of heavy tonnage; and

Whereas under the railroad rates as they exist to-day these agricultural products are being and can only be marketed at prices which will not yield the producer any net return, and in many instances at prices which result in a net loss to the producer; and

Whereas the method of increasing freight rates by horizontal percentages during the past few years has resulted in increasing the spread between long-established differentials between the producers of Idaho and similar producers of other localities more favorably located to such an extent as to preclude the marketing of Idaho products at a profit; and

Whereas the railway shopmen's strike of 1922 resulted in a crippling of the transportation conditions and failure of car and train service, causing inestimable damage; and

Whereas the burdens of strikes must fall upon the producer and result disastrously to the industrial conditions of the country; and

Whereas there appears to be no coordination between the Interstate Commerce Commission, the body which controls the revenues of the railways, and the Wage Board, the body which in a large measure controls the expenses of the railways; and

Whereas through such lack of coordination controversies have arisen between the management and employees of the railways, resulting in increased expenses and inefficient service detrimental to the shippers; and

Whereas under the existing excessive rates and recent inefficient service a spirit of discontent with and antagonism toward the transportation systems of the United States has been fostered until same is rapidly approaching radicalism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, your memorialists, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Idaho, do most earnestly recommend

that the Congress of the United States by appropriate legislation provide for proper coordination between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Wage Board; prohibit the increase or decrease of rates by horizontal percentages; prohibit the increase of rates in any commodity except on showing of the necessity therefor and the ability of such commodity to reasonably bear such increase; prohibit any violation of the provisions of the fourth section of the interstate commerce act; define the term "reasonably compensatory" as used in the fourth section of the interstate commerce act; require the carriers to provide equipment in kind and quantity to reasonably meet the requirements of the territory served; require the prompt return of empty equipment to owner; and require the carrier to assume responsibility for the prompt and equitable distribution of available equipment demanded as between shippers and localities; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be furnished to the Senate and to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and to each of the congressional delegations of the State of Idaho.

This memorial passed the house on the 13th day of February, 1923.

M. A. KIGER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This memorial passed the senate on the 19th day of February, 1923.

H. C. BALDRIDGE,
President of the Senate.

I hereby certify that the within House Joint Memorial No. 7 originated in the House of Representatives during the seventeenth session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

DAVE BURRELL,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona has withdrawn his objection to the consideration of the bill——

Mr. McCORMICK. A point of order. Are not petitions and memorials in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Petitions and memorials are in order.

Mr. McCORMICK. I offer a memorial for reference to the Committee on Immigration and incorporation in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the communication in the nature of a memorial of a committee representing the Assyrians of Chicago, Ill., was referred to the Committee on Immigration and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, REPRESENTING THE ASSYRIANS OF CHICAGO, STATE OF ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, ILL., *February 21, 1923.*

To the honorable and highly esteemed body of Congress of the United States of America, peace and prosperity be multiplied:

We, the undersigned, representing the American Assyrians of Chicago, Ill., respectfully request your kind and patient hearing of our plea, as follows:

When Turkey entered the World War in the fall of 1914 against the Allies, the Sheikh-El-Islam, the head of the Mohammedan religion, proclaimed the Jehad (the holy war), which was meant to annihilate all the Christian people of the Near East. Then the Turks and the Kurds made no distinction between Armenians and Assyrians of Persia, Mesopotamia, and Turkey, but began their massacres, slaying, captivating thousands, and devastating the dwellings, both of Armenians and Assyrians alike.

Now, the loving arms of this, our well-beloved country, are being opened to welcome the long-oppressed Armenians into this land of liberty, for which we, as their Christian brothers and neighbors, who have suffered with them martydom, are more than glad, but wonder if the Congress will not kindly grant the same privilege to the little remnant of Assyrians left from the sword of Turks and Kurds, which are now scattered in Persia, Mesopotamia, and Russia as a people of no land. For two years hundreds of these unfortunate destitutes are at the borders of France, Italy, Japan, England, and Norway anxiously awaiting admission into this country.

We, as the citizens of the United States, and declarants as well, appeal to your tender sympathy and beg that you will allow our families and the near relatives to immigrate into this country, and that we may help and cheer them up to the extent of healing at least some of their heart bruises and help support them to become useful American citizens.

In this connection we wish to state that we can give the best of assurance that the relatives of these refugees will not let them become a public charge.

We trust as your just and noble kindness considers the Armenian plea that you will not overlook the homeless and stranded Assyrians.

Very respectfully yours,

JESSE M. YONAN, M. D.,
Former Chairman of Assyrian Delegation to the Peace Conference.
HAIDON ABLAHAT,
Minister of the Carter Memorial Assyrian Presbyterian Church.
JNO. A. DAVID, D. D. S.
ANDREW D. URSHAN,
One of the editors of the Christian Outlook, official organ of Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Incorporated.
PAUL S. NEWEY,
Pastor of the Assyrian Evangelical Church.
JONATHAN S. COLIA,
Chairman of the Assyrian Chaldean National Unity of America.
REV. S. DERVIOL,
Priest of St. Ephriam Roman Catholic Church.
GEORGE AZOO,
Rector of Assyrian Nestorian Church.

HUNGARY AND THE WORLD WAR (S. DOC NO. 346).

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I present, by request, the petition of Jacob Toecla and others, entitled "A plea for justice for Hungary and for peace for Europe." I have had no opportunity to read it. I am given this memorandum as being a sort of index of the contents of the petition, which I will read into the RECORD.

SUMMARY OF INCLOSED STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF HUNGARY.

(1) Hungary was not responsible for the World War.

(2) The responsibility for the World War rests upon the shoulders of various groups of international financiers.

(3) The territorial mutilation and economic destruction of Hungary was done in the furtherance of a scheme of a few groups of international financiers to obtain absolute control of the international commerce and international finance of Europe and Asia, if not also of that of the United States of America.

(4) There can not be and there will not be peace in Europe until Hungary will be restored to her former territorial and economic rights.

(5) If the American people and Christian civilization will do their duty toward Hungary she will obtain justice and Europe will have peace.

Mr. President, I do not ask to have this petition printed in the RECORD, because of its great length. I believe it to be an important document, and I do ask to have it printed as a Senate document.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I simply want to call attention to the fact——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I would like to have my request put to the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. May I ask the Senator a question? Who are the signers of the petition?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Citizens of this country.

Mr. LODGE. That is all I wanted to know.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

JOSEPH WILLIAM HANLEY.

Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 4457) for the relief of Joseph William Hanley, reported it adversely and submitted a report (No. 1261) thereon.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on March 3, 1923, they presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 574. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," as amended;

S. 1076. An act establishing standard grades of naval stores, preventing deception in transactions in naval stores, regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes;

S. 2703. An act to allow the printing and publishing of illustrations of foreign postage and revenue stamps from defaced plates;

S. 3123. An act to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act providing for the location and purchase of public lands for reservoir sites," approved January 13, 1897, as amended;

S. 3892. An act authorizing the State of California to bring suit against the United States to determine title to certain lands in Siskiyou County, Calif.;

S. 4146. An act permitting the State of Wyoming to reconvey certain lands to the United States and select other lands in lieu thereof and providing for the patenting of certain lands to Natrona County, Wyo., for public park purposes;

S. 4211. An act authorizing preliminary examination and survey to be made of the Intracoastal Waterway in Louisiana and Texas;

S. 4469. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge or bridges and trestles over the navigable channels of the mouth of the Mobile River in the State of Alabama;

S. 4536. An act to authorize the building of a bridge across the Peedee River in South Carolina;

S. 4548. An act declaring Bear Creek in Humphreys, Leflore, and Sunflower Counties, Miss., to be a nonnavigable stream;

S. 4552. An act to incorporate the Belleau Wood Memorial Association; and

S. J. Res. 240. Joint resolution authorizing the erection, on public grounds, of a memorial to the late Joseph J. Darlington.

COMMISSION OF GOLD AND SILVER INQUIRY.

Mr. CALDER. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report Senate Resolution 469 favorably without amendment.

Mr. PITTMAN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution, and I want to make a statement of the facts before it is acted on.

This is the Nicholson resolution, which as a joint resolution passed this body by unanimous consent a few days ago. It went to the House of Representatives and was favorably reported by two committees of the House, the Committee on Mines and Mining and the Committee on Accounts. It went to the floor of the House, and was defeated by the objection of

Mr. BLANTON, of Texas. The resolution has been reintroduced as a Senate resolution, instead of a joint resolution, in exactly the same form, except that the cooperation of the House in the matter has been eliminated. It has again gone to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and has again been favorably reported. I ask for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. ODDIE. I should like to state that I am in hearty accord with this resolution. The Committee on Mines and Mining believes thoroughly in the resolution, and realizes the importance and necessity for it in the present condition of the silver and gold mining industry. I hope the resolution will be agreed to.

The resolution was read and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That a Senate commission is hereby created, to be known as the Senate Commission of Gold and Silver Inquiry, which shall consist of five Senators, three of whom shall be members of the majority party and two of whom shall be members of the minority party, to be appointed by the President of the Senate.

Said commission shall investigate and report to the Congress on January 1, 1924, upon the following subjects:

1. The causes of the continuing decrease in the production of gold and silver.

2. The causes of the depressed condition of the gold and silver industry in the United States.

3. The production, reduction, refining, transportation, marketing, sale, and uses of gold and silver in the United States and elsewhere.

4. The effect of the decreased production of gold and silver upon commerce, industry, exchange, and prices.

The said commission is further authorized—

1. To confer with citizens, associations, or corporations of foreign countries with a view to the stabilization of wider use of silver in exchange.

2. To propose, either formally or informally, to the President of the United States, or the heads of the proper departments, plans for negotiations with foreign governments to the same end.

The commission shall include in its report recommendations for legislation which in its opinion will tend to remedy existing conditions and shall specifically report upon the limitations of the powers of Congress in enacting relief legislation.

The commission shall elect its chairman, and vacancies occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments.

The commission or any subcommittee of its members is authorized to sit during the sessions, recesses, or adjournments of the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Congresses in the District of Columbia or elsewhere in the continental United States, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per folio to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said commission, and to employ such personal services and incur such expenses as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution; such expenditures shall be paid from the contingent funds of the Senate upon vouchers authorized by the committee and signed by the chairman thereof.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. In connection with the resolution, I submit some further facts in relation to the gold and silver mining industry, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SILVER IN A WORLD BATTLE TO PREVENT DEBASEMENT.

Silver, that precious metal, basis of coins the world over for centuries, is fighting a battle for existence. The American market is oversupplied. Europe is either casting it aside or, what is worse, debasing it, and four London brokers are absolutely fixing its world value based on the demand in China and India.

American mining industries, its greatest producers, declare that the law of supply has been ignored in the price fixing and, alarmed at the approaching termination of the Pittman Act, providing for purchase of the metal by the Government to maintain the Treasury's balance, have appealed to Congress for legislation to save the industry.

Even the American silver dollar, which has retained its purity, despite the upheaval in Europe, is still in danger, it is declared in this appeal, which points out the demoralizing effect which resulted several years ago when the price of bullion exceeded the value as a coin.

Revival of the old bimetallism controversy, once even a presidential issue, is not beyond the bounds of the present situation, according to some Members of Congress.

DEBASING SILVER COINAGE.

Already Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have abolished silver coin for all fractions of the krone, substituting an alloy of nickel and copper. Added to this is the alarming extent to which the debasement of silver has already reached. In England silver coinage has been debased from 925 to 500 fine; the Netherlands and Dutch Indies have debased their silver coin from 945 to 720 fine; Canada from 900 to 800 fine; Honduras from 900 to 500; San Salvador from 900 to 500; Singapore or Straits dollar from 900 to 600, first, then to 550; Mexico and Peru have both debased their currency to 500 fine.

The chaos in Europe has swept silver out of circulation in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, and Turkey.

There is no shortage in the supply of silver. The nations of the world have just forsaken precious metals as a medium of exchange for the more stable medium—bartering of goods, manufactured and raw. Europe with its topsy-turvy exchanges has followed suit with Germany—buying from the United States and accepting credits in American money rather than suffer the great losses in currency of their own realms during its transmission.

The situation was brought before the American Mining Congress several weeks ago and a committee named to investigate is expected to urge upon Congress the passage of a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission, consisting of two Senators and two Representatives, to confer with two representatives of the industry and submit recommendations.

WORLD SUPPLY UNKNOWN.

There is not an unlimited supply of silver in the world ready for mining, the producers have pointed out to the Senate, who add, "that the current production of silver is not the measure of the supply and that fiscal legislation largely controls the demand."

The available world silver supply has never been estimated, but experience has shown that when it reaches a sufficiently high price—a value in bullion in excess of its value as coin—enormous quantities flow from hitherto unknown sources.

During the high prices of 1921 tens of millions of ounces of foreign coin were shipped to the refineries of the United States for smelting and refining. Then had it not been for the fact that the paper-note issue of India was convertible immediately into silver rupees the crisis confronted by England in 1917 and 1918 would not have occurred. There would not have arisen the necessity to furnish the enormous amount of bullion in the United States to meet that emergency nor to have enacted the Pittman Act as an enabling measure.

Release from the United States Treasury vaults of 209,000,000 ounces of silver, melted under the Pittman Act, as well as the dumping by European and Central and South American governments during the period of high prices, has not depleted the silver stock of the world. It has added to free stock.

DESTROYING VALUE OF SILVER.

Here is what has happened to destroy the value of silver:

Disintegration of the Latin union was responsible for conditions that led to the enactment of the Bland Act and the Sherman law, under which more than 400,000,000 ounces of silver were compulsorily purchased by the United States Government. The effect was to support the price in America.

The Sherman law was repealed in 1891. America, largest producer of silver, lost all influence in fixing the price of silver until war conditions disrupted the London market.

The enormous increase in export trade of China and India during the last 25 years, coupled with the fact that tradition made the use of silver necessary as a medium of exchange in these countries, resulted in the Far East becoming the world's most important market for the metal.

Cessation of legislative purchases by the United States was followed by an increased flow of silver to India until the market there was glutted, with the inevitable result that the exchange value of the rupee declined 50 per cent.

The government closed the Indian mints to free coinage and established the sterling value of the rupee. From that time on London has been able to fix the price of silver throughout the world.

A monsoon in India, a flood or famine in China, have greater effect on the price as fixed by London than the abandonment or discovery of a new mine in the United States.

MARKET RULED BY BROKERS.

Four silver brokerage houses in London fix the market. Representatives of these firms meet every business day. They hold the orders to sell bullion and also the orders to buy silver to meet the exchange balances drawn upon London accounts. The price is adjusted to meet the situation, advancing when the exchange demand exceeds the supply, declining when the reverse is the case. The price is thus fixed and the result cabled all over the world. A Butte miner sells a load of ore for a London price received by cable.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I am deeply interested in the resolution which has just been passed, providing for the appointment of a commission to make certain investigations in regard to the causes of the decrease in the production of gold and silver, the causes of the depression in the gold and silver industry of the United States, and particularly the effect of this decreased production upon the commerce, prices, and so forth, of the world.

Some months ago a number of western Senators met for the purpose of primarily considering what steps, if any, could be taken in order to meet the situation that would result from the expiration of the so-called "Pittman Act," and, if possible, to devise means to increase the use of silver for monetary purposes, or its use as a factor in the fiscal policy of the world. This committee was to report back to the body creating it. The committee appointed consisted of Senators PITTMAN, of Nevada, WALSH, of Montana, NICHOLSON, of Colorado, and myself. We have made some investigations, but no definite conclusions have been reached.

It is possible the views of the committee as to the methods to be adopted and the legislation to be secured were not, in all respects, in complete accord, but I feel confident that the committee appreciated that something should immediately be done to meet a situation which will soon be so acute as to call for relief. I was desirous of having a joint resolution passed authorizing the appointment by the President of a commission which would have authority not only to ascertain the facts concerning the production of gold and silver and the importance of the utilization of silver for monetary purposes but also authority to confer with other nations with a view to having an international policy adopted which would call for a greater use of silver for subsidiary coinage and as a basis for paper issues.

I have prepared a number of measures which, while doubtless imperfect and subject to criticism, would, in my judgment, be of benefit and secure at least some of the objects which those interested in this vital matter have in view. It has been ap-

parent for some time that the measures which I prepared would not secure legislative approval. Without desiring to in any manner criticize the other branch of Congress, it is not improper to state that the resolution which was passed through the Senate a few days ago, and which contains the same provisions as the one just passed here—but requiring the investigation to be made by Members both of the House and the Senate—was not favorably received in the House. Its refusal to adopt the resolution necessitated the action just taken by the Senate upon the motion of the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH].

I very much regret that Congress has been unwilling to proceed further and to do more in dealing with the important matters to which I have briefly referred.

There are many persons who do not appreciate the disastrous consequences that will result not only to the United States but to the world if the production of silver and gold shall continue to diminish, and if provision is not made for the greater use of silver not only for subsidiary coinage but to strengthen the circulating notes and issues of the nations of the earth. I believe that an exhaustive investigation in regard to the matters referred to in the resolution just passed will awaken Congress and the financial interests of the world, as well as the people, to the insecure position of world finances and credit, and point the way for legislation and international agreements and cooperation that will not only be of benefit to the gold and silver industry of the world but of the highest importance to the trade and commerce of all countries.

Mr. President, the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City has given considerable attention to the silver question and has, through its secretary, advised me of certain recommendations submitted by one of the committees of that organization. These recommendations I regard as of very great value and they demonstrate that considerable thought has been given to this vital subject. I therefore ask that the letter be inserted in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the communication was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COMMERCIAL CLUB AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Salt Lake City, January 8, 1923.

Senator W. H. KING,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: When you were in Salt Lake City recently, if you remember, you appeared before the mining committee of this organization and discussed at length the "silver question." In your remarks you suggested that a very good purpose would be served if the committee would confer with the Utah chapter of the American Mining Congress in an effort to make certain recommendations to you and the Senate committee of which you are a member to consider the question of silver. Following your recommendations with reference to this subject a special committee was appointed known as the subcommittee on the "silver question," headed by H. A. Strauss as chairman.

Mr. Strauss addressed a communication to Mr. D. D. Muir, jr., vice president and director of the Utah chapter of the American Mining Congress, under date of December 18, and on December 26 Mr. Muir replied that President Jennings of the American Mining Congress had appointed a special committee from the congress to consider this question, and suggested that in view of the fact that the scope was national that local organizations refrain from taking any action in this matter.

The committee having in mind, however, your suggestion that yourself and the members of your committee would be glad to have any suggestions or plans for permanent stabilization of silver, accordingly drafted recommendations set forth in eight paragraphs, as follows:

1. That an international conference of monetary experts of all civilized nations, appointed by the respective governments, be called with the object of having international, or, rather, universal agreement established for a legal fiat valuation of gold and silver in a fixed ratio as near as possible to the bullion ratio obtaining at the time of the conference and forecast for, say, one year in advance.

2. That at this conference there be established not only this fixed relation of gold and silver for all nations of the world but also an annual reassembly of this international committee or conference, at which annual meeting the ratio of gold and silver will be readjusted to allow for any possible radical change in the bullion value of the two metals that may have occurred during the year or is forecast for the immediate future.

3. The stabilization of silver with respect to gold on this basis removes the fundamental objection that has always obtained against any fixed legal ratio or value between the two metals, as it allows for an annual readjustment of the ratio, dependent upon the actual bullion production ratio developed during the year.

4. A fixed ratio between gold and silver by legislative action is undoubtedly, as is well understood, a thoroughly satisfactory basis were it not for the fluctuations in production of the two metals that can not be allowed for in any ratio fixed by legislative action.

5. The plan herein proposed, however, makes this ratio practically a flexible one and should largely eliminate the fundamental objections that have always developed against the legislatively fixed ratio.

6. It would seem that stabilization of silver would be artificial and arbitrary, and, therefore, developing a condition tending to defeat the object to be attained if the silver value is fixed solely by legislative action without regard to fluctuations of bullion ratio between gold and silver. And it is further believed that with a more or less flexible ratio fixed by annual readjustments, the solution of the problem should be closely approximated.

7. In view of the fact that three nations, namely, the United States, Canada, and Mexico, produce 97 per cent of all the silver mined, the consent of these three nations to such a conference as above suggested should first be obtained, and it is quite likely that all other nations would then agree to cooperate.

8. There are probably many difficult problems in the internal machinery of each government to be considered in the working out of a plan such as that above outlined, but it is not the object of your committee to go further than to submit the only suggestion that it has been enabled to develop that differs from those thus far advanced by others.

The subcommittee's recommendations were approved Saturday, January 6, and directed to be forwarded to you. At the same time the committee would appreciate being advised from you, in view of the attitude of the American Mining Congress, if you wish the committee to proceed with its investigations and to make any recommendations to you that might be considered worth while. The committee would also appreciate being advised of your attitude with reference to the present legislation being considered for the permanent stabilization of silver and what the outlook is with reference to this legislation.

The committee wish me further to inform you that they are very anxious to cooperate and render any assistance possible.

Cordially yours,

J. H. RAYBURN, *General Secretary.*

STANDARD GRADES OF COTTON.

Mr. SMITH. From the Committee on Agriculture I make a favorable report on House bill 14302 and shall ask for its immediate consideration. It is a bill to establish in this country by law the use of the standard grades in cotton.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to state that if the bill is to be debated I shall have to object, because there are reports of conference committees which must be acted on.

Mr. SMITH. The bill, if enacted into law, would not go into effect until the 1st of August, and it is to enforce American standards on American cotton. I have heard no objection to it, except that some parties interested in the raising of cotton have said they prefer more time to look into it.

Mr. OVERMAN. Let it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration?

Mr. SMOOT. Let the bill be read.

Mr. WARREN. I still reserve the right to object——

Mr. SMITH. A request has been made that the bill be read. It is quite a long bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the bill be reported.

Mr. DIAL. I hope there will be no objection to the bill. It is to fix the standards. We ought to have only one standard in the world. I hope Liverpool will adopt our standards and that the standards will be uniform.

Mr. SMITH. This bill is simply to enforce American standards in the sale of American cotton as in the case of the grain standard.

Mr. HEFLIN. It will not go into effect until the 1st of August.

Mr. SMITH. It simply proposes to fix the American standards on all cotton sold or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce. That is all there is to the bill.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, unless the bill can be disposed of without debate I shall demand the regular order.

The bill (H. R. 14302) to establish and promote the use of official cotton standards of the United States in interstate and foreign commerce was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall be known by the short title of "United States cotton standards act."

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful (a) in or in connection with any transaction or shipment in commerce made after this act shall become effective, or (b) in any publication of a price or quotation determined in or in connection with any transaction or shipment in commerce after this act shall become effective, or (c) in any classification for the purposes of or in connection with a transaction or shipment in commerce after this act shall become effective, for any person to indicate for any cotton a grade or other class which is of or within the official cotton standards of the United States then in effect under this act by a name, description, or designation, or any system of names, description, or designation not used in said standards: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent a transaction otherwise lawful by actual sample or on the basis of a private type which is used in good faith and not in evasion of or substitution for said standards.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture may, upon presentation of satisfactory evidence of competency, issue to any person a license to grade or otherwise classify cotton and to certificate the grade or other class thereof in accordance with the official cotton standards of the United States. Any such license may be suspended or revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture whenever he is satisfied, after reasonable opportunity afforded to the licensee for a hearing, that such licensee is incompetent or has knowingly or carelessly classified cotton improperly, or has violated any provision of this act or the regulations thereunder so far as the same may relate to him, or has used his license or allowed it to be used for any improper purpose. Pending investigation the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deems necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without a hearing.

SEC. 4. That any person who has custody of or a financial interest in any cotton may submit the same or samples thereof, drawn in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, to such officer or officers of the Department of Agriculture as may be designated for the purpose pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture for a determination of the true classification of such cotton or samples, including the comparison thereof, if requested, with types or other samples submitted for the purpose. The final certificate of the Department of Agriculture showing such determina-

tion shall be binding on officers of the United States and shall be accepted in the courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the true classification or comparison of such cotton or samples when involved in any transaction or shipment in commerce. The Secretary of Agriculture shall fix rules and regulations for submitting samples of cotton for classification providing that all samples shall be numbered so that no one interested in the transaction involved shall be known by any classifier engaged in the classification of such cotton samples.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of Agriculture may cause to be collected such charges as he may find to be reasonable for licenses issued to classifiers of cotton under section 3 and for determinations made under section 4 of this act, and the amounts so collected shall be used by the Secretary of Agriculture in paying expenses of the Department of Agriculture connected therewith.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish from time to time standards for the classification of cotton by which its quality or value may be judged or determined for commercial purposes, which shall be known as the official cotton standards of the United States. Any such standard or change or replacement thereof shall become effective only on and after a date specified in the order of the Secretary of Agriculture establishing the same, which date shall be not less than one year after the date of such order: *Provided*, That the official cotton standards established, effective August 1, 1923, under the United States cotton futures act shall be at the same time the official cotton standards for the purpose of this act unless and until changed or replaced under this act. Whenever any standard or change or replacement thereof shall become effective under this act, it shall also, when so specified in the order of the Secretary of Agriculture, become effective for the purposes of the United States cotton futures act and supersede any inconsistent standard established under said act. Whenever the official cotton standards of the United States established under this act shall be represented by practical forms the Department of Agriculture shall furnish copies thereof, upon request, to any person, and the cost thereof, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be paid by the person making the request. The Secretary of Agriculture may cause such copies to be certified under the seal of the Department of Agriculture and may attach such conditions to the purchase and use thereof, including provision for the inspection, condemnation, and exchange thereof by duly authorized representatives of the Department of Agriculture, as he may find to be necessary to the proper application of the official cotton standards of the United States. Any moneys received from or in connection with the sale of cotton purchased for the preparation of such copies and condemned as unsuitable for such use or with the sale of such copies may be expended for the purchase of other cotton for such use.

SEC. 7. That in order to carry out the provisions of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause the inspection, including the sampling, of any cotton involved in any transaction or shipment in commerce, wherever such cotton may be found, or of any cotton with respect to which a determination of the true classification is requested under section 4 of this act.

SEC. 8. That it shall be unlawful for any person (a) with intent to deceive or defraud, to make, receive, use, or have in his possession any simulate or counterfeit practical form or copy of any standard or part thereof established under this act; or (b) without the written authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, to make, alter, tamper with, or in any respect change any practical form or copy of any standard established under this act; or (c) to display or use any such practical form or copy after the Secretary of Agriculture shall have caused it to be condemned.

SEC. 9. That (a) any person who shall knowingly violate any provision of sections 2 or 8 of this act, or (b) any person licensed under this act who, for the purposes of or in connection with any transaction or shipment in commerce, shall knowingly classify cotton improperly, or shall knowingly falsify or forge any certificates of classification, or shall accept money or other consideration, either directly or indirectly, for any neglect or improper performance of duty as such licensee, or (c) any person who shall knowingly influence improperly or attempt to influence improperly any person licensed under this act in the performance of his duties as such licensee relating to any transaction or shipment in commerce, or (d) any person who shall forcibly assault, resist, impede, or interfere with or influence improperly or attempt to influence improperly any person employed under this act in the performance of his duties, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding $1,000, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. That for the purposes of this act the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be promulgated such regulations, may cause such investigations, tests, demonstrations, and publications to be made, including the investigation and determination of some practical method whereby repeated and unnecessary sampling and classification of cotton may be avoided, and may cooperate with any department or agency of the Government, any State, Territory, District, or possession, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or any person, as he shall find to be necessary.

SEC. 11. That wherever used in this act, (a) the word "person" imports the plural or the singular, as the case demands, and includes an individual, a partnership, a corporation, or two or more persons having a joint or common interest; (b) the word "commerce" means commerce between any State or the District of Columbia and any place outside thereof, or between points within the same State or the District of Columbia but through any place outside thereof, or within the District of Columbia; and (c) the word "cotton" means cotton of any variety produced within the continental United States, including linters. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any agent, officer, or other person acting for or employed by any person, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be deemed also the act, omission, or failure of such person as well as that of such agent, officer, or other person.

SEC. 12. That there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, within the limits of such appropriations, to appoint, remove, and fix the compensations of such officers and employees, not in conflict with existing law, and make such expenditures for rent outside the District of Columbia, printing, telegrams, telephones, law books, books of reference, periodicals, furniture, stationery, office equipment, travel, and other supplies and expenses as shall be necessary to the administration of this act in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

SEC. 13. That if any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the application of such provision to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 14. That this act shall become effective on and after August 1, 1923.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN L. LOTT.

Mr. CALDER. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I report back favorably Senate Resolution 468, providing for the appropriation of the sum of $650 for the expert employed by the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the Senate to John L. Lott the sum of $650 for services rendered the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the Senate during the Sixty-seventh Congress in an expert technical examination of H. R. 12, an act to codify and revise the laws of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives and referred to said committee.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WARREN. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 14408, the third deficiency appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
March 2, 1923.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 22, 36, 66, 72, and 76 to the bill (H. R. 14408) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes," and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 24, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

"UNITED STATES COAL COMMISSION.

"For carrying out the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to establish a commission to be known as the United States Coal Commission for the purpose of securing information in connection wtih questions relative to interstate commerce in coal, and for other purposes,' approved September 22, 1922, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, fiscal years 1923 and 1924, $400,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 40, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the word "expended" in the matter inserted by said amendment, insert: June 30, 1924.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 54, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert the sum: $100,000.

Mr. WARREN. It will be remembered that on yesterday the conference report was adopted by the Senate, but there were eight matters in apparent disagreement. As a matter of fact, they were all in agreement in the conference committee, but it seemed necessary to the House conferees to take back matters which seemed to be legislation. The consequence is that of the eight matters, five have been agreed to as they stood, and three have been sent back with amendments. Of those three, No. 24 was the one relating to the Coal Commission, the House proposition being simply to insert some language to fit the provisions of the original bill, and the amount of the appropriation carried in the deficiency bill was not changed.

The next matter was the proposition for the spreading by airplane of material to kill cotton-destroying insects. The amendment simply changes the date to make it apply to the year 1924.

The third amendment is the matter of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the additional judges provided for under the act passed last year. We had appropriated $300,000, and we were compelled to cut it down to $100,000. Those are the only changes. I therefore move that the Senate agree to the amendments made by the House to Senate amendments numbered 24, 40, and 54.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, I understand that provision is made for the additional judges created by the act passed last September.

Mr. WARREN. This appropriation is simply for little matters of hiring a courtroom here and there, where it is necessary to provide for the courts and for their other extra expenses.

Mr. SHIELDS. One of the subjects of discussion when the judges' bill was before the Senate was in relation to a provision in it for holding a convention of the circuit judges of

the United States and some of the district judges here in Washington and such other places where the Chief Justice might call them to meet. That was a matter of serious discussion, as well as the extra burden it would place upon the Chief Justice, and especially in view of the fact that he had presented a bill to abrogate practically all the obligatory jurisdiction of the court, because of the want of time to consider the business of the court.

I see that the Chief Justice appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House in advocacy of the bill to abrogate the obligatory jurisdiction of the court, and in that hearing he spoke of the additional duties imposed upon him and the time that would be consumed, and said that he expected to rely upon the generosity of the Committee on Appropriations to give him an extra clerk to enable him to attend to the additional duties. Is an appropriation for that purpose contained in this bill?

Mr. WARREN. It is not specifically for any particular purpose except for rentals and other incidental expenses of the office occasioned by the law referred to.

Mr. SHIELDS. I was struck by the unwisdom of the provision in the judges' bill imposing these additional duties on the Chief Justice when the docket of his court was already congested and he was unable to attend to his constitutional and proper duties. It was wrong for Congress to go to the extent of imposing additional duties upon him which were not strictly within the sphere of a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States or the Chief Justice.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I think it only fair to say that the bill to which the Senator from Tennessee has referred was prepared by a committee of the Supreme Court—not by the Chief Justice.

Mr. SHIELDS. That is correct, so far as the statement of the distinguished Senator goes; but the Chief Justice was on that committee, and the Chief Justice presented the bill to the Senator and requested him to introduce it, and also presented a review of the bill, which he suggested might be used as a report of the Judiciary Committee favorably recommending the bill to the Senate to be passed, but which has never been adopted by the Judiciary Committee or even by the subcommittee of which the distinguished Senator is chairman. In fact, nothing has been done upon that bill in either House, it evidently not receiving a very favorable consideration from either House.

However, I wish to state in this connection, Mr. President, that I am in favor of doing something to give relief to the Supreme Court of the United States. The docket is a year or two behind; and at the next session something ought to be done. While I am not in favor of abrogating all the obligatory jurisdiction, yet some relief can be given. If we do grant some relief, I am also in favor of repealing the provisions of the judges' bill imposing upon the Chief Justice the duty of holding a convention of the circuit judges and overseeing—that is the word to use, overseeing—the United States district judges in the discharge of their duties. I think the office of United States district judge is a very high and honorable one and that a United States district judge ought to be as free and independent in thought and independent in the discharge of his duties as the Chief Justice of the United States, and I do not want anybody to oversee him.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate will be agreed to.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

Mr. WARREN. Let the report be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. NORRIS. I wanted to be recognized on the motion. I was trying to get recognition. It is a debatable proposition that was submitted to the Senate. It is a conference report.

Mr. WARREN. I understand that that part of it has been agreed to.

Mr. NORRIS. Then it was agreed to while I was clamoring for recognition.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senator from Nebraska wishes to debate the conference report, the Chair will withdraw his statement that the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. NORRIS. This is a final report, is it not?

Mr. WARREN. It is not entirely so. I had the floor to bring up our angle of it.

Mr. NORRIS. And the Senator then is making his report in two sections?

Mr. WARREN. The Senator may have it any way he likes. I will wait to take it up at some other time if he wishes.

Mr. NORRIS. I want to discuss the conference report and ask a few questions about it. Is it out of order to do that? Will I offend anybody by asking about the conference report?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending question is on agreeing to the conference report. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. NORRIS. The Presiding Officer and the chairman of the committee are not in accord as to what the motion is.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator from Nebraska, I think, must have heard my explanation of it.

Mr. NORRIS. But the Chair, as I understand it, has stated to the Senate that the question is upon agreeing to the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question technically was on concurring in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate as stated in the message from the House.

Mr. NORRIS. I have no objection to an agreement to the amendments of the House which the Senator from Wyoming asked to be agreed to, but the Chair stated the proposition, as I understood it, "The question is on the adoption of the conference report." On that I want to be heard.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The first question was on concurring in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate. Without objection, the amendments were concurred in. The question now is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington will state the inquiry.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I understood the conference report had already been agreed to on yesterday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was agreed to yesterday.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Then, the only proposition today is that of concurring in the amendments of the House. Is that correct?

Mr. WARREN. In the first place there were disagreements on eight items. Really, all were agreed to except to take them to the House and see if the House accepted those which would affect legislation. The matter came back with three amendments to our amendments. My motion was to concur in the three amendments of the House to our amendments. That motion was agreed to. I now move the adoption of the report, which closes the matter, and I think it important——

Mr. JONES of Washington. But the report was adopted yesterday.

Mr. WARREN. Yes; it was.

Mr. NORRIS. It is upon that question that I desire to make a few remarks.

Mr. CURTIS and Mr. JONES of Washington addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CURTIS. My understanding is that the report was agreed to yesterday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CURTIS. That left eight items in dispute. The House has receded from five and has agreed to three with amendments. The chairman of the committee, who is also chairman of the conference, I understand wants the Senate to agree to the three amendments made by the House to the Senate amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That has been done.

Mr. CURTIS. Then if that is the case, the whole proceeding is ended.

Mr. NORRIS. If that is true, then the chairman of the committee did not properly state the question. He said, and the Chair has also stated, that the question before the Senate was on agreeing to the conference report. If there is no conference report, then the Senator from Wyoming was wrong and he misled the Chair.

Mr. WARREN. I want the Senator from Nebraska to have an opportunity to say whatever he has to say. I have tried to present the conference report in a proper way. I beg the pardon of the Chair and of the Senate and of the Senator from Nebraska if I have in any way reported it otherwise than according to the rules. Of course, I know the rules and how to present a conference report. But I want the Senator from Nebraska to have and to take his opportunity to make his speech to the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator knows the rules and how to present a conference report and followed the rules in presenting the report, then the Chair was wrong and the Senator from Kansas was wrong and the Senator from Washington was wrong, and the question before the Senate is, Shall we agree to the conference report?

Mr. WARREN. The Senator can take either horn of the dilemma.

Mr. NORRIS. I am not taking any horn of the dilemma. I want to discuss the conference report. The Chair put the question to the Senate. If there was not any conference report, then he had not anything to put and I have nothing to debate. The Senator from Wyoming himself stated that he wanted to have first the approval of the Senate on the amendments, to which I had no objection, and then he asked that the conference report be submitted. If the Senator was wrong and did not have any conference report, then I have nothing to say.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator from Wyoming is not responsible if other Senators may have been asleep when the business of the Senate was being transacted.

Mr. NORRIS. This Senator was not asleep. If that statement is correct, then the Senator was not only asleep but he was talking in his sleep. [Laughter.]

Mr. WARREN. The Senator from Nebraska was in just that condition.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Regular order!

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is reports of committees.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. KING. I would like to inquire whether or not, under the statement made by the Senator from Wyoming that the conference report was submitted for consideration and for adoption or rejection, debate upon that proposition is permissible, if there was only 1 item or 100 items. In my view it is permissible, and the Senator from Nebraska was entitled to the floor for discussion of the conference report or any item in it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair recognized the Senator from Nebraska for that purpose.

Mr. NORRIS. But the Chair stated that there is no conference report before the Senate. If there is, I would like to debate it. If there is not, I have nothing to say.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The conference report was agreed to yesterday, and the question to-day was on concurring in the amendments of the House to certain amendments of the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. Then there was no conference this morning?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Technically there was not, though the action of the House on amendments submitted to the House by its conferees is often referred to as a conference report.

Mr. NORRIS. Very well.

W. W. M'GRATH.

Mr. CAPPER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2722) for the relief of W. W. McGrath, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
F. R. GOODING,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

G. W. EDMONDS,
JAMES P. GLYNN,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. KING. May we be advised by the Senator from Kansas what is the subject of the controversy?

Mr. CAPPER. This was a small appropriation for W. W. McGrath, which has been pending here for some six months. The Senate increased the amount from $180.70 to $459.50.

Mr. KING. It is simply a report upon a claim which was passed by the Senate?

Mr. CAPPER. Yes; that is all.

Mr. KING. I have no objection to the adoption of the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. NORRIS. Whenever that question is before the Senate I would like to have the Chair state it. If it is a debatable proposition, I want to be heard on the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. NORRIS. Day before yesterday the Senate spent nearly all day, and a good share of the day before, on the deficiency appropriation bill. The Senate agreed to various amendments on the appropriation bill, among which were two which in a sense provided that in the repair of battleships and other things the money appropriated should not be used to pay for those repairs in private shops and private yards if the Government yards were equipped and able to do the work. We put the amendment on in two different places as a limitation to the appropriation that was made. That was done about 10 o'clock at night.

After about a day and a half of work and the adding of several very important amendments, among which were the two that I have mentioned, the bill was sent to conference. I want first to call attention as to just how those amendments got on the bill. Senators will remember that the first amendment, offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER], was voted on without a roll call, and the amendment was overwhelmingly defeated. I was not able to get enough hands raised to secure a roll call. I was compelled, therefore, to resort to the proposition of offering another amendment. I offered the same amendment, except that it was a little stronger, because I took out of it the clause in regard to the cost so as to make it a proper amendment to be introduced and against which a point of order could not be made. I induced the Senate to give me a roll call on that by stating that I was going to talk if they did not, and rather than hear me talk they submitted to the inconvenience of having a roll call, and enough hands went up to get a roll call.

Now, mark you, a short time before practically the same amendment had been overwhelmingly defeated by the Senate, and I could not get enough hands up to get a roll call, but when the roll call came the amendment was adopted almost unanimously.

The amendment was offered again in another place in the bill and applying to another specific appropriation. As I remember it, there were only seven votes against the amendment when it was finally voted on when the roll was called. Everybody in the Senate, everybody in the Capitol, including every Member of the House of Representatives, knows that if the House of Representatives had been given an opportunity to vote on either one or both of the amendments, they would have been agreed to by a larger majority than the amendments received in the Senate.

Now, what happened? The conference committee on the part of the House and on the part of the Senate got together and the bill came back here the next morning with those amendments eliminated.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. NORRIS. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. I know the Senator wants to be correct. It was not reported in the morning. It was reported quite late yesterday.

Mr. NORRIS. I stand corrected. I am glad the Senator corrected me. It was reported the next day.

Mr. President, I know the condition that presents itself to the Senate at this time. The 4th of March is just ahead of us. I realize that the defeat of that bill would have been a serious proposition. Every other Senator, also, knew it. It would have been just as impossible to expect the Senate to defeat the measure because it did not contain those amendments as for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. What I am calling attention to is that because of the short session of Congress, which we are trying to have abolished by a constitutional amendment, this body as well as the House of Representatives is absolutely held up; it is held up just as completely as if a man was held up in the dark by a thug, and is compelled to submit to the arbitrary control of three men who are Members of the other House and three men who are Members of the Senate, and who compose a conference committee. They are supreme. We may work all day and add amendments to a measure, but the conference committee at this stage of the legislative procedure can walk out into the hall, turn around and come back and report the bill just in the same shape it was when we began its consideration, and we shall accept it because we are afraid if we do not accept it the entire bill will be defeated, which nobody wishes to see happen. That is the condition.

I desire that the country shall know that the House of Representatives is impotent and that the Senate is impotent and that we are not legislating through the Senate and through the House of Representatives, but that we are now legislating through conference committees, who are as supreme and absolute as was ever any czar who ruled a monarchy anywhere on earth at any time. That is our legislative condition, and we are illustrating it every day. I speak of it not in criticism of Senators or of Members of the House of Representatives, but it is a condition that will exist so long as we permit it to do so unless Senators or Members of the House, one or the other, rise to the emergency and say we shall defeat all legislation

and let it all fail rather than to endure that kind of a situation. That might arouse the people of the country and lead to a remedy for this difficulty.

I call attention to these two amendments which practically everybody desires and the adoption of which nobody can secure because it happens that out of a little over 500 legislators there are six men who chance to be conferees who do not want those two amendments. I do not criticize them for not wanting them. I frankly concede that they have a right to do that.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator's statement is hardly fair.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not wish to make a statement that is not fair.

Mr. CURTIS. I happened to be one of the conferees on the measure to which reference has been made. I voted for the Senator's amendments in the Senate, both on the rising vote and on the call of the yeas and nays. I voted for his two amendments in conference also and held out just as long as we dared hold out, but in order to get the bill back to the Senate and get it through this body it became necessary for the Senate conferees to yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I have not a particle of doubt that the Senator from Kansas is stating accurately what took place. I had just stated on the floor of the Senate before he rose that I was not criticizing the conferees, for they are men who have their ideas as to what character of legislation should be enacted, and because they do not agree with me or with a majority of the Senate is no reason why I should condemn them. It is the system, however, I am condemning. I know if I were a conferee I should endeavor to secure the legislation in which I believed. I am not finding fault with anybody, but I am merely stating why I thought it was proper to halt the proceedings to call attention to the system. I have not criticized the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] or the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], and I do not intend to do so, because they do not agree with me on this proposition.

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator from Nebraska is not criticizing me, either, I hope.

Mr. NORRIS. I am not criticizing the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. OVERMAN. The fact that the Senator from Nebraska exonerated specifically the Senator from Kansas and the Senator from Wyoming might leave the implication that he was criticizing me, for I was also one of the conferees; and I know he does not intend to do that.

Mr. NORRIS. I did not intend to criticize the Senator from North Carolina at all.

Mr. WARREN. I want the Senator to admit—and I think he will cheerfully do so—that, so far as I am concerned, I supported his proposition and shall continue to do so. I presume his remarks are intended to apply more particularly to the House of Representatives, which has failed to adopt the proposition.

Mr. NORRIS. The House members of the committee of conference did not take the amendment back to the House, did they?

Mr. WARREN. No; but I am referring more particularly to the constitutional amendment which the Senator proposed and we all joined with him in that.

Mr. NORRIS. I think so.

Mr. WARREN. So that the fault does not lie in the Senate.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have not said that it did. Senators must not protest too much. I do not intend to criticize any of them, and I am not criticizing Members of the House of Representatives. It is the system of which I complain. When somebody is in control here he uses every ounce of power that he has; and he will do that, whether he be an infidel or a Christian. Anybody will do so. It is only human nature. So when we put the power of legislation into the hands of three men we must expect them to use it, and, of course, they will use it. We ought to have a fair opportunity when these conference reports come back from conference to the Senate or to the House to see that they are then properly considered. If conferees knew that there was going to be an opportunity for fair consideration on the floor of their respective bodies, they would give more heed to the wishes of the legislative assemblies which they are supposed to represent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

THURSTON W. TRUE—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. CAPPER submitted the following conference report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2984) for the relief of Thurston W. True, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses that the House recede from its amendment.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
SELDEN P. SPENCER,
JOE T. ROBINSON,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

B. H. SNELL,
JOHN C. KLECZKA,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CAPPER. I ask for the adoption of the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

BONUS TO EMPLOYEES OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably with amendments the bill (H. R. 14435) making appropriations to provide additional compensation for certain civilian employees of the Government of the United States and the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924. It is a bill of a privileged character, being an appropriation bill. It consists of only eight pages and carries an appropriation of some $37,000,000 to pay the so-called bonus to employees of the Government. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. KING. I ask that the bill be read textually. We have not heard it read nor, so far as I know, even seen it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, it is perfectly proper to have the bill read, but, in order that it may be better understood, I desire to say that it conforms exactly to the law under which we have been operating for the past two years, with the exception that three or four amendments, made necessary because of a change in the situation, have been reported.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, let me ask a question before the Senator from Wyoming takes his seat, my attention having been diverted for a minute. Has the bill been reported by the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. WARREN. Yes; we had a full committee meeting to consider the bill, and have reported it back to the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I desire to ask the chairman of the committee a question. In the event the classification bill shall become a law is it the purpose to complete this bill?

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, as I understand the situation, it is this: If the classification bill shall finally become a law, it will be necessary to provide somewhere between $25,000,000 and $50,000,000 at once to carry out the provisions of that bill. This bill proposes to appropriate what it is presumed will be the amount which will be necessary in the event the reclassification bill goes through, perhaps a little more and perhaps a little less, for, generally speaking, the increases provided in the reclassification bill amount practically to the bonus which has been paid for the last few years. This bill contains an amount sufficient to insure us up to the next meeting of Congress, used either for bonus or for classification.

Mr. McKELLAR. I desire to ask one other question. If the reclassification bill goes through the bonus provision will be repealed, will it not?

Mr. SMOOT. As to employees in the District of Columbia only.

Mr. McKELLAR. What effect will it have on the clerks of Senators? Will they still get the bonus or will their bonus not be provided for them?

Mr. WARREN. Under this bill they will get the bonus just the same as in the past, except, of course, that it will not apply to those clerks whose salary is in excess of $2,500. All those, however, who receive $2,500 or less will have the benefit of the bonus.

Mr. McKELLAR. It will apply to all those who receive $2,500 or less?

Mr. WARREN. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah desire that the bill be read in extenso?

Mr. KING. Yes.

The Assistant Secretary proceeded to read the bill. The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 5, line 13, before the word "employees," to strike out the word "seventeen."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 11, to strike out "$2,832,449," and in lieu thereof to insert "$2,845,309."

Mr. KING. Mr. President, we have not the bill before us; indeed I have not as yet been able to obtain a copy of it, and the amendments as stated are hardly intelligible unless we know the text. I will ask the Secretary to read the text of the bill.

Mr. WARREN. The first amendment striking out "seventeen" is made necessary because the number of the employees referred to in that item varies. I understand there are only about 5 now, but there may be more than 17, and, consequently, the word "seventeen" is stricken out.

Mr. KING. Seventeen what?

Mr. WARREN. It applies to clerks to Senators appointed under resolutions, the number increasing or decreasing from time to time, and it is designed to make the bonus of $240 apply to them. That is all.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY. In the amount for the Bureau of Mines it is proposed to strike out "$2,832,449," and to insert in lieu thereof "$2,845,309."

Mr. WARREN. That amendment has been made at the request of the Budget Bureau and in accordance with representations made by the Interior Department that the original amount was too small.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to make an inquiry about that. We passed an appropriation bill the other day dealing very generously with the Interior Department, which includes the Bureau of Mines. Then, as I recall, there were other items in one or two of the deficiency bills for the same purpose. Are we now making a further appropriation for the Bureau of Mines?

Mr. WARREN. In footing up all of the expenses, it was ascertained that it will require more than the original bill carried for the Bureau of Mines and one other branch of the Interior Department. The estimate has come down in the regular way as all the others have come.

Mr. KING. Of course, I have such confidence in the able Senator from Wyoming that I would rely upon his views with respect to the necessity of this appropriation, but I know how generous we have been to the Bureau of Mines. I feel that we have been too generous, and I should like to know what the proposed appropriation is for.

Mr. WARREN. Should the appropriation fail to be made, it would leave unprovided for, so far as the bonus is concerned, certain clerks and employees of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. KING. Is it for the payment of the bonus?

Mr. WARREN. Certainly. It is for that and for nothing else whatever.

Mr. KING. It is not for the purpose of increasing the number of employees?

Mr. WARREN. No; but merely to provide the bonus for employees receiving $2,500 a year or less; that is all.

Mr. KING. With the understanding that it covers only the question of the bonus, I have no objection.

Mr. WARREN. There is nothing in the bill except what relates to the bonus so far as expenses or amounts are concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 6, line 24, to increase the total for the executive departments from $34,003,966 to $34,016,826.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming whether the passage of the reclassification bill will add to or subtract from the amount appropriated by the general bonus bill which we must pass in the event the reclassification bill shall not become a law?

Mr. WARREN. I do not understand the Senator's question.

Mr. KING. What I mean is this: Does the reclassification bill increase the amount which we would provide under the bonus?

Mr. WARREN. It can not control the classification law in any way except as it may take the place of the bonus, or where by resolution or other arrangement the bonus funds would be made to be used in place of the provisions of the reclassification bill. The pending bill, however, would give no authority to pay any clerks any more than what is provided in the reclassification bill.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, in further answer to my colleague I want to state that if the reclassification bill becomes a law it will cost $2,500,000 over and above what the bonus will cost.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. McNARY. I should like to know what the legislative situation is.

Mr. KING. We have a bill before us under consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate is considering an appropriation bill.

Mr. McNARY. By unanimous consent?

The VICE PRESIDENT. By unanimous consent.

Mr. McNARY. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. WARREN. I wish to say to the Senator from Utah in regard to my remark a few moments ago that the bill affects nothing but the bonus, that, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, that is true; but at the end of the bill there is a provision for the appointment of a joint committee of Members of the Senate and of the House to consider the matter of the compensation of the employees of Congress. I will ask the Secretary to read that provision.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Assistant Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 10. That a joint committee of Congress is hereby created, consisting of three Senators who are Members of the Sixty-eighth Congress, to be appointed by the Vice President, and three Representatives elect to the Sixty-eighth Congress who are Members of the Sixty-seventh Congress, to be appointed by the Speaker. It shall be the duty of the joint committee to investigate and report to Congress on the first day of the next regular session what adjustments, if any, should be made in the compensation of the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including joint committees and joint commissions, the office of the Architect of the Capitol, the legislative drafting service, and the Capitol police.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 4117) authorizing the closing of certain portions of Grant Road in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13430) to amend section 370 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14144) to limit and fix the time within which suits may be brought or rights asserted in court arising out of the provisions of subdivision 3 of section 302 of the soldiers and sailors' civil relief act, approved March 18, 1918, being chapter 20, volume 40, General Statutes of the United States.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5918) for the relief of the Michigan Boulevard Building Co.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13774) to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to exchanges of property.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13775) to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to credits and refunds.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 422) permitting the entry free of duty of certain domestic animals which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries.

The message also announced that the House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8928) to provide

for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services, requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. LEHLBACH, Mr. FAIRFIELD, and Mr. BLACK were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the Speaker pro tempore of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 13004. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to the Kansas Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, a certain tract of land in the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth;

H. R. 13024. An act for the relief of August Nelson;

H. R. 13612. An act authorizing the issuance of patent to the legal representatives of Miles J. Davis, deceased;

H. R. 13774. An act to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to exchanges of property;

H. R. 13775. An act to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to credits and refunds;

H. R. 13810. An act to continue the improvement of the Mississippi River and for the control of its floods;

H. R. 13998. An act making section 1535c of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia applicable to the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14082. An act to authorize the Valley Transfer Railway Co., a corporation, to construct and operate a line of railway in and upon the Fort Snelling Military Reservation, in the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 14087. An act for the creation of the American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14135. An act to amend an act approved September 8, 1916, providing for holding sessions of the United States district court in the district of Maine, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14309. An act to amend section 206 of the transportation act, 1920;

H. R. 14324. An act to amend section 107 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, as heretofore amended; and

H. J. Res. 256. Joint resolution proposing payment to certain employees of the United States.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, there is on the desk a concurrent resolution which involves no expenditure of money, and merely corrects an error made in the printing in the House of the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. I ask for the regular order. We have a number of bills on the calendar, and we have some rights in the matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Assistant Secretary read House Concurrent Resolution 87, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed, in the enrollment of H. R. 14408, an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes, in the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, concurred in by the House, to correct the date "March 2, 1917" wherever it occurs to read "March 2, 1907."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

RIO GRANDE AND RED RIVER BRIDGE BILLS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably, without amendment, House bill 12378, granting the consent of Congress to maintain a bridge across the Rio Grande River; also, with an amendment, Senate bill 4641, granting the consent of Congress to Harry F. Mitchell, of Fort Worth, Tex., for construction of a bridge across the Red River between Montague County, Tex., and Jefferson County, Okla. I ask unanimous consent for their immediate consideration.

Mr. CUMMINS. I demand the regular order.

Mr. SHEPPARD. This is the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is the presentation of reports of committees, which is proceeding. The reports presented by the Senator from Texas will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. SHEPPARD. No; I ask for their immediate consideration. One of the bills is a House bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bills reported by him. Is there objection?

Mr. CUMMINS. I object.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I ask leave to withdraw both reports then, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to withdrawing the reports? The Chair hears none, and they are withdrawn.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS.

Mr. SMOOT. From the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys I report back favorably without amendment the following bills:

House bill 2347, for the relief of certain homestead entrymen;

House bill 13751, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to Robert E. Wyche, a resident of Caddo Parish, La.;

House bill 8291, for the relief of Trygve Kristian Lode; and

House bill 6196, for the relief of Robert E. Danforth.

I will state that Senators who are interested in these bills have asked me to request unanimous consent for their immediate consideration.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I shall object. I think we have a right to go to the calendar, and that the bills that have been reported heretofore have as much right to be considered and passed as the bills that are reported at this time.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I suggest to him that it would require unanimous consent to proceed now to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I ask for order in the Chamber. We can not hear what is being said.

Mr. CUMMINS. We will reach the calendar when the morning business is closed.

Mr. KING. The morning business is not closed yet.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Iowa will permit the consideration of a bill in which I am particularly interested. It is a bill which has passed the House.

Mr. CURTIS. Let us have the regular order.

Mr. CUMMINS. All these bills have passed the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills reported by the Senator from Utah will be placed on the calendar.

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION ACT.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report back favorably, with an amendment, House bill 14226, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916. I should have asked for its immediate consideration; it is a bill in which the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] is interested as deeply as myself; but in view of the position he has taken, I shall not do so.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, does the Senator ask for the immediate consideration of this bill?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Yes.

Mr. CUMMINS. We will reach these bills on the calendar if we may be given a chance to get to the calendar; but if Senators continue to call up bills that are presented at this time, we never will get to the calendar. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

Are there further reports of committees? If not, the introduction of bills and joint resolutions is in order.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. RANSDELL:

A bill (S. 4657) to furnish copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to all high schools; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 4658) granting an increase of pension to Percy H. Allen (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

SECTION 4 OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.

Mr. McNARY (for Mr. GOODING) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 472), which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission is directed to investigate and report to the Senate the following information relating to the administration of section 4 of the interstate commerce act:

(a) The number of applications in special cases for relief from the operation of such section, filed with the commission, granted by the commission, granted by the commission after investigation including hearing, denied by the commission, or denied by the commission after investigation including hearing, for each of the following periods: The period between the amendment of the interstate commerce act on June

29, 1906, and its amendment on June 18, 1910, the period between such amendment on June 18, 1910, and the enactment of the transportation act, 1920, and the period since the enactment of the transportation act, 1920;

(b) The number of such applications granted since the date of the enactment of the transportation act, 1920, in order to meet rail competition, and the number granted since such date in order to meet water competition.

(c) The number of such applications granted since the date of the enactment of the transportation act, 1920, in which proof was presented satisfactory to the commission that the rate applied for would be reasonably compensatory for service performed, and the number of such applications granted since such date in order to meet water competition in which proof was presented satisfactory to the commission that the water competition was actual and not merely potential;

(d) The names of the railroads that have made such applications, the purposes intended to be accomplished and actually accomplished, in the opinion of the commission, by the filing and granting of such applications, and the effect of such applications on other railroads;

(e) The localities that have been most interested in having the railroads make such applications, and what pressure such localities have brought upon the railroads and other localities in order to obtain the filing of such applications; and

(f) The number of cases of increases of rates previously reduced in order to meet competition from a water route, and the number of such cases in which there was presented proof satisfactory to the commission that such increase rested upon changed conditions other than the elimination of the water competition.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that on March 2, 1923, the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

S. 462. An act for the relief of Max B. Baldenburg;

S. 2746. An act for the relief of William Howard May, ex-marshal of the Canal Zone; William K. Jackson, ex-district attorney of the Canal Zone; and John H. McLean, ex-paymaster of the Panama Canal, now deceased;

S. 4589. An act to authorize the county of Hennepin, in the State of Minnesota, to construct a bridge and approaches thereto across the Minnesota River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation; and

S. J. Res. 270. Joint resolution concerning lands devised to the United States Government by the late Joseph Battell, of Middlebury, Vt.

AMENDMENT OF WAR RISK INSURANCE ACT.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I understand that all debate has ceased, and that the Senate is ready to vote immediately upon House bill 14401 without any further debate, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I am not going to indulge in favoritism. I make the same objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection. Concurrent and other resolutions are in order.

ARMENIA AND TURKEY.

Mr. KING. I submit a resolution, which I ask to have read, and then I shall move its adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 470) was read, as follows:

Whereas the United States, on the 23d day of April, 1920, recognized Armenia as an independent State, and the Senate by resolution of May 14, 1920, extended congratulations to Armenia upon the attainment of her independence; and

Whereas the President of the United States, on November 20, 1920, pursuant to the stipulation of the treaty of Sevres, and at the instance of the powers signatory to said treaty, defined the southwestern boundaries of Armenia, and the President of the United States, on November 10, 1922, declared that "everything which may be done will be done to protect the Armenian people and reserve to them the rights which the Sevres treaty undertook to bestow"; and

Whereas Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Turkey, on the 10th day of August, 1920, formally recognized Armenia as a free and independent State and solemnly pledged themselves to protect the national rights and liberties of the Armenian people; and

Whereas the people of the United States view with misgiving and disappointment the failure of the powers to protect the independence of Armenia, to bring to an end the reign of violence and terrorism to which the Armenians had been subjected at the hands of the Turks, and to remove impediments to the maintenance of an independent Armenian State and to the peaceable settlement of Armenians within the territories ascribed to said State in the treaty of Sevres and delimited by the President of the United States, in accordance with said treaty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States do not resume diplomatic relations with Turkey, or permit its nationals to advance any financial aid to Turkey, until the Turkish Government shall have withdrawn all its military forces and occupation from the territories allocated to Armenia in the treaty of Sevres and delimited by the President of the United States in conformity with said treaty, and shall have removed all impediments to the peaceable settlement of Armenians within said territory, and shall have consented to the setting up of an independent Armenian State therein free from any claim of sovereignty thereover by the Turkish Government.

Mr. KING. I move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. CUMMINS. I object.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that it go over under the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the rule.

RESOLUTIONS OF IDAHO MINING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, I submit resolutions adopted at the tenth annual convention of the Idaho Mining Association at Boise, Idaho, and ask that they may be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. CURTIS. Those resolutions have already been printed in the RECORD. The Senator does not want them printed again, does he?

Mr. POINDEXTER. No; if they have already been printed in the RECORD, I withdraw the application.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is withdrawn.

WORK OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. At the request of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], who is detained by illness, I ask, in his name, that the statement I send to the desk regarding the work of the Judiciary Committee may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Statement of the work done by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate of the United States in the Sixty-seventh Congress, submitted by Mr. Nelson, chairman.

The following is a summary statement of the whole number of bills and resolutions which were referred to the committee:

SUMMARY.

Senate bills (including one amendment)	250
Senate special resolution from Sixty-sixth Congress	1
Senate joint resolutions	36
Senate resolutions	15
Senate concurrent resolutions	2
House bills	30
House joint resolutions	5
House concurrent resolutions	1
Total number of matters referred to the committee	340

DISPOSITION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The foregoing bills and resolutions were disposed of in the following manner:

SENATE BILLS.

Total number referred to the committee	250
Referred to subcommittees	89
Not referred to subcommittees	163
Reported from subcommittees to full committee	27
Pending before subcommittees March 2, 1923	61
Considered or prepared for consideration by the full committee	194
Given little or no consideration by the committee	47
Reported to Senate	70
Referred, after report to Senate, to other committees	5
Superseded by other bills in committee or on Senate calendar	20
Remaining on Senate calendar	4
Passed by Senate	58
In House, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary	46
In House, referred to other committees	12
Remaining on House Judiciary Committee calendar	17
Superseded by other bills in the House	7
Senate bills passed by the House	17
Number signed by the President and became laws	17

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Number referred to the committee	36
Number referred to subcommittees	18
Reported from subcommittees to full committee	3
Pending before subcommittees	15
Considered or prepared for consideration by the full committee	24
Reported to the Senate	3
Referred, after report to Senate, to other committees	1
Passed by the Senate	3
In House, now on calendar of Committee on the Judiciary	1
In House, remaining on House calendar	1
Passed by the House and has become law	1

SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

Referred to the committee	15
Referred to subcommittees	6
Pending before subcommittees	4
Reported from subcommittees to full committee	2
Considered or prepared for consideration by the committee	15
Reported to Senate	5
Passed by Senate	4

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

Referred to the committee	2
Referred to subcommittee and still pending before it	1
Considered by the full committee	1

HOUSE BILLS.

Referred to the committee	30
Referred to subcommittees	7
Not referred to subcommittees	23
Reported to full committee by subcommittees	7
Considered or prepared for consideration by the full committee	25
Reported to the Senate	25
Passed by the Senate	22
Pending on the Senate calendar	2
Signed by the President	15
Vetoed by the President	1

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Referred to the committee	5
Referred to subcommittee and now pending	1
Considered or prepared for consideration by committee	4
Reported to Senate	4
Passed by Senate	4
Signed by President and became laws	3

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Referred to the committee, reported to the Senate, and now on Senate calendar	1

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Number of Senate constitutional amendments referred to committee	28
Number of House constitutional amendments referred	1
Subcommittee hearings on constitutional amendments	5
Number of Senate amendments reported and on calendar	2

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS.

Number of subcommittee hearings held	23
Number of days on which hearings were held	67

NOMINATIONS.

Whole number of nominations referred to the committee	272
Judges of United States and Territorial courts	78
Solicitors and other attorneys for the departments	19
United States district attorneys	89
United States marshals	81
Clerk of United States court for China	1

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following general summary includes all bills and resolutions of both Senate and House referred to the committee:

Total number of bills and resolutions on committee calendar	340
Number referred to subcommittees	123
Not referred to subcommittees	217
Number reported by subcommittees to full committee	39
Pending in subcommittees	84
Number superseded by other bills or resolutions	35
Given consideration by full committee	260
Not considered by full committee	80
Reported to the Senate	109
Referred, after report to Senate, to other committees	6
Passed by the Senate	91
Pending on Senate calendar	5
In House, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary	45
Reported by House Judiciary Committee	30
Pending in House Judiciary Committee	17
House bills and resolutions passed by Senate	18
Senate bills and resolutions passed by House	19
Bills and resolutions signed by the President	36
House bills vetoed by the President	1

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, is the morning business closed?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Concurrent and other resolutions are in order. If there are none, resolutions coming over from previous days are in order.

THE CALENDAR—PROPOSED UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the morning hour be extended until 3 o'clock and that the time be devoted to the consideration of unobjected bills and resolutions on the calendar, commencing where we left off at the last call.

Mr. McCUMBER. I shall object to that unless I can have the right to present a matter that is not on the calendar.

Mr. CURTIS. I have no objection to that, or any other unobjected matters.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I want to have the assurance that at some time during the day or evening we will return to the calendar under Rule VIII.

Mr. CURTIS. It is my intention to ask, and I do ask as a part of the unanimous-consent agreement, if the unobjected bills are concluded before 3 o'clock, that the balance of the time be devoted to the bills on the calendar under Rule VIII.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, there are two District bills on the calendar that are of the utmost importance to every Member of the Senate, and that must be passed at a very early hour if they are to become laws, as the House has to concur in them.

Mr. CURTIS. I withdraw my request.

Mr. CUMMINS. What is the request of the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. BALL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 4413.

Mr. CUMMINS. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is no resolution coming over from a previous day. The morning business is closed.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have a resolution lying upon the table.

Mr. CURTIS. I call for the regular order.

Mr. KING. That is the regular order, if the Senator will pardon me. I ask its consideration.

Mr. CURTIS. The regular order is the calendar up to 1 o'clock.

Mr. KING. It is on the calendar.

Mr. CURTIS. I demand the regular order.

Mr. KING. The morning hour has not yet expired, and under the morning-hour call I have asked for the consideration of a resolution which is lying upon the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will have to make a motion to that effect.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I offered the resolution and asked that it lie upon the table subject to my call, and I am calling it up now.

Mr. LODGE. The resolution is upon the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Resolutions upon the table must be taken up by motion.

Mr. KING. Then I move to proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 454.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, a question of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his question of order.

Mr. LODGE. I think there may be some misunderstanding about this. This resolution comes over from a previous day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It does not. It is on the table.

Mr. LODGE. I am aware it is on the table, but I understood that it was the request of the Senator that it should be taken up when he called for it.

Mr. KING. I am calling it up now; that is, it is coming up from a previous day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution was ordered to lie on the table on February 26.

Mr. KING. Then I move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Assistant Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 454) submitted by Mr. KING February 26, 1923, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate approves of the adherence by the United States to the protocol of December 16, 1920, accepting the adjoining statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, excepting therefrom the optional clause for compulsory jurisdiction; said adherence to be made upon the following conditions and understandings, to be made a part of the act of adherence:

(1) That such adherence shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the covenant of the League of Nations constituting part of the treaty of Versailles.

(2) That the United States shall be permitted to participate through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the other States members, respectively, of the council and assembly of the League of Nations, in any and all proceedings of either the council or the assembly for the election of judges or deputy judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice or for the filling of vacancies.

(3) That the United States will pay a fair share of the expenses of the court as determined and appropriated from time to time by the Congress of the United States.

(4) That the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice adjoined to the protocol shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.

Mr. KING and Mr. HARRISON asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Assistant Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCORMICK. Just a moment.

Mr. HARRISON. A point of order. The roll call was begun.

Mr. McCORMICK. I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. HARRISON. I make a point of order. The roll call had begun, and one name was called.

Mr. McCORMICK. Nobody answered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] responded.

Mr. MOSES. We will take the record at the desk on that.

Mr. McCORMICK. I move to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. KING. A point of order. The yeas and nays were demanded, a sufficient number sustained the demand, the Chair ordered the Secretary to proceed with the calling of the roll, and the Senator from Arizona responded to his name.

Mr. MOSES. The record does not show that.

Mr. KING. The Senator does not know whether it does or not.

Mr. HEFLIN. I heard him answer; and half a dozen Senators around me heard his response.

Mr. MOSES. Let us see whether the record shows it. We can determine it by reference to the record.

Mr. KING. I insist that the calling of the roll be proceeded with.

Mr. ASHURST. I responded to my name.

Mr. HARRISON. I call for the regular order.

Mr. McCORMICK. I withdraw the motion which I made in the confusion lest the issue before the Senate be misunderstood.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on taking from the table the resolution offered by the Senator from Utah, on which the yeas and nays have been ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Assistant Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ASHURST (when his name was called). I have already answered, but I respond again "yea."

Mr. McNARY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his inquiry.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. The Senate is in gross disorder. I call for a ruling on the point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point is well taken, and the Senate will be in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his inquiry.

Mr. McNARY. There has been much disorder in the Chamber and the Secretary has not read the resolution—I do not know what it is about, and no one else knows, in my opinion.

Mr. LODGE. Let the resolution be read.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary read the resolution by number and title. The roll call will proceed.

The roll call was continued.

Mr. COLT (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL], and in his absence, not being able to obtain a transfer, I withhold my vote.

Mr. LODGE (when his name was called). Transferring my pair with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] to the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], I vote "nay."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). I transfer my general pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] to the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. STANFIELD] and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BALL (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]. He has not voted; and, not being able to obtain a transfer, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. EDGE. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] to the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. GOODING] and vote "nay."

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce the following pairs:

The Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS];

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS] with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS];

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. NICHOLSON] with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED]; and

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL].

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS—24.

Ashurst	Gerry	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman
Bayard	Glass	Kendrick	Pomerene
Caraway	Harris	King	Robinson
Culberson	Harrison	McKellar	Sheppard
Dial	Heflin	Norbeck	Smith
George	Hitchcock	Overman	Swanson

NAYS—49.

Borah	Hale	McNary	Spencer
Brandegee	Harreld	Moses	Sterling
Bursum	Johnson	New	Sutherland
Calder	Kellogg	Norris	Wadsworth
Cameron	Keyes	Oddie	Walsh, Mass.
Couzens	Ladd	Page	Walsh, Mont.
Cummins	La Follette	Pepper	Warren
Curtis	Lenroot	Phipps	Watson
Dillingham	Lodge	Poindexter	Weller
Edge	McCormick	Reed, Pa.	Willis
Fernald	McCumber	Shields	
France	McKinley	Shortridge	
Frelinghuysen	McLean	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—23.

Ball	Ernst	Nicholson	Stanley
Brookhart	Fletcher	Owen	Townsend
Broussard	Gooding	Ransdell	Trammell
Capper	Jones, Wash.	Reed, Mo.	Underwood
Colt	Myers	Simmons	Williams
Elkins	Nelson	Stanfield	

So the Senate refused to proceed to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. KING.

PAYMENTS TO NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE OFFICERS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. POINDEXTER in the chair) laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14077) to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the conference asked by the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. WADSWORTH, Mr. REED of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SHEPPARD conferees on the part of the Senate.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution perfecting the resolution which I heretofore offered, dealing with the question of an international court. I ask that it be printed in regular resolution form, and also printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 471) was ordered to be printed and lie on the table, as follows:

Whereas the Government of the United States from the beginning of its establishment has been in favor of the settlement of international disputes by the peaceable methods of diplomatic negotiation and arbitration; and

Whereas the President of the United States in many cases has acted as arbitrator or umpire between nations with respect to international disputes submitted to him for decision; and

Whereas Congress in 1890 passed a concurrent resolution, "that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has, or may have, diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments, which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency, may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means"; and

Whereas the United States in 1908 and 1909 entered into 19 general conventions of arbitration; and

Whereas the United States participated in the international peace conference at The Hague and at said conference took a leading part in support of the proposals for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice, having authority to decide justiciable controversies between nations and to enter judgments accordingly; and

Whereas the government of the League of Nations provided that the council of the league should formulate and submit to the members of the league plans for the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which should be competent to hear and determine any disputes of an international character which the parties thereto should submit to it, and which also might give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or the assembly of the League of Nations; and

Whereas, pursuant to said provisions in the covenant of the League of Nations, the council of the league appointed an advisory committee of jurists, which sat at The Hague in the summer of 1920 and formulated a plan for the establishment of such Permanent Court of International Justice, which plan, with certain amendments, was thereafter incorporated in the statute constituting the Permanent Court of International Justice which was adopted by the assembly of the League of Nations on December 13, 1920; and

Whereas upon the 16th day of December, 1920, a protocol was prepared to which said statute was adjoined and which provided for the acceptance of said statute by the States signatory to said protocol: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators concurring, advise and consent to the adherence by the United States to said protocol of December 16, 1920, accepting the adjoined statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, excepting therefrom the optional clause for compulsory jurisdiction; such adherence to be upon the following conditions and understandings, which shall be made a part of the act of adherence:

(1) That such adherence shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the covenant of the League of Nations, constituting part 1 of the treaty of Versailles.

(2) That the United States shall be permitted to participate through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the other States' members, respectively, of the council and assembly of the League of Nations, in any and all proceedings of either the council or the assembly for the election of members of the Permanent Court of International Justice or for the filling of vacancies.

(3) That the United States will pay a fair share of the expenses of the court as determined and appropriated from time to time by the Congress of the United States.

(4) That the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice adjoined to the protocol shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.

Mr. KING. I also take this opportunity to read a telegram just received by me, reading as follows:

DETROIT, MICH., *March 3, 1923.*

Senator WILLIAM H. KING, of Utah,
Washington, D. C.:

Michigan Council Prevention War, representing 20 large groups, urges record vote on international court.

GAIUS GLENN ATKINS.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

Mr. CUMMINS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 14222, to amend the trading with the enemy act.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the morning hour be extended to 3 o'clock, and I again renew my request that unobjected bills be considered, commencing where we left off, the call of the calendar to begin after the bill the Senator from Iowa has moved to have taken up is disposed of.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. McCUMBER. I want that request to include some other unobjected matters.

Mr. CURTIS. I will include all unobjected bills and resolutions.

Mr. McCORMICK. Let us have order. It is impossible on this side of the Chamber to hear the colloquy in the center aisle.

Mr. CUMMINS. If I understood the proposal of the Senator from Kansas correctly, I have no objection to it. As I understood it, it was that after the bill to which my motion was directed has been disposed of the calendar shall be taken up and called for unobjected bills.

Mr. CURTIS. Until 3 o'clock.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I simply want to say for the information of the Senate, this being the last day of the session, that if House bill 14222 is taken up it will lead to a very considerable amount of discussion. It can not be passed very quickly. I am not going to object; I am willing to have it considered on its merits, of course, but if the Senate takes it up it will require a considerable amount of time.

Mr. CUMMINS. I will state that before 1 o'clock the motion is not debatable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent agreement requested by the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. ASHURST. Am I to understand that under the unanimous-consent agreement, first, the bill proposed by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] is to be disposed of, and then the calendar is to be taken up? Is that the understanding?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not.

Mr. ASHURST. Will the Secretary please read the unanimous-consent request?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas will state his unanimous-consent request again.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent that the morning hour be extended until 3 o'clock.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, again I bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that there are a large number of bills and resolutions which are not on the calendar, and some on the table, which have not been called. If those are to receive any consideration whatever the Senate must proceed in an orderly manner and under some arrangement. It is a physical impossibility to dispose of all the matters that are pending in the Senate. Personally, I think the bill which the Senator from Iowa has moved to consider should be disposed of. It is a very important measure. I believe that it can be disposed of under a unanimous-consent agreement. It must be realized by every Senator that if anyone chooses to take the responsibility for defeating this measure or any other of the measures now pending in the Senate, under the conditions under which we are transacting business here, he can probably accomplish his end.

I suggest to the Senator from Iowa that we proceed under a unanimous-consent agreement until the hour of 3 o'clock, as suggested by the Senator from Kansas, for the consideration of unobjected bills, including bills on the calendar and those on the table. At the expiration of that time I shall cooperate very cheerfully with the Senator from Iowa on his motion to bring before the Senate the bill he has moved to consider, and I shall cooperate with him to secure the final disposition of the measure.

Mr. CURTIS. As the hour of 1 o'clock has passed and the motion is pending, I add to the request that the motion shall be considered as pending at 3 o'clock.

Mr. ROBINSON. Very well. I heartily assent to that and I hope that the agreement may be entered into.

Mr. CUMMINS. I am perfectly willing to do that.

Mr. ROBINSON. Otherwise the entire day will be wasted and no business will be transacted.

Mr. CURTIS. I want to say to the Senate that there are about 50 House bills on the calendar which ought to be disposed of, and I think most of them can be disposed of without objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection——

Mr. MCNARY. Wait a minute, Mr. President. I have not yet consented. I want to know if at the hour of 3 o'clock the motion of the Senator from Iowa will be pending?

Mr. CUMMINS. It will be pending at 3 o'clock.

Mr. MCNARY. Then, if the motion of the Senator from Iowa is agreed to by the Senate and debate may proceed the rest of the day, as has been threatened, what chance will we have to take up any other bill on the calendar?

Mr. CURTIS. Until 3 o'clock the calendar would be in order, and the motion of the Senator from Iowa would be pending at 3 o'clock. After the unobjected bills are disposed of, if that is before 3 o'clock—and they ought to be disposed of by 2 or half past 2—we would have the balance of the time on the calendar under Rule VIII.

Mr. MCNARY. That does not bring any comfort to me at all because of the very threat that the bill of the Senator from Iowa will take the remainder of the session.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not think so.

Mr. MCNARY. I shall have no objection if there may be a limitation of debate on the bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. The bill has been passed by the House after a great deal of consideration——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE (to Mr. CUMMINS). Move to take up the bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have moved to take it up.

Mr. MCNARY. I do not think that I can give my consent to the request of the Senator from Kansas, because I know the bill of the Senator from Iowa is going to occupy a great deal of time.

Mr. CURTIS. Very well; I withdraw the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. CUMMINS. Under the rule a motion to take up a bill on the calendar is not debatable before 1 o'clock. This motion was made before 1 o'clock. Is it debatable?

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state the point of order.

Mr. ROBINSON. The Senator from Iowa has moved to proceed to the consideration of the alien property bill, and that is the pending motion.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have moved to take it up.

Mr. KING. I call for the regular order on the motion.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, if I may be permitted to make a suggestion to the Chair, it is now after the hour of 1 o'clock and the motion is pending, and consequently the limitation as to debate does not now apply, I submit. The motion is debatable now.

Mr. CUMMINS. That is the question I propounded to the Chair, and the Senator from Ohio is answering it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There was a hiatus just before 1 o'clock and just after 1 o'clock, owing to the attempt to get a unanimous-consent agreement. The rule provides that all motions made before 2 o'clock, the Senate meeting at 12, which to-day is 1 o'clock, the Senate having met at 11, shall be proceeded with without debate.

Mr. SMOOT. I know the rule says 2 o'clock, but that means of course 1 o'clock to-day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has just so stated.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I suggest to the Chair that if the Senator's motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill was made before 1 o'clock it can not be debated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was made before 1 o'clock, and the Chair was about to rule that the motion is not debatable. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Iowa, which is not debatable.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I rise to make a statement. On the motion of the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] it was suggested by him that the Senate should proceed to a matter of great importance. I do not wish by my vote on that motion to be considered as in any sense hostile to that proposal, but I did not believe anyone could seriously propose that the subject should be made the order of business at this time.

Mr. KING. I deny the position taken by the Senator if he attributes his last remark to me. I was serious, and I think it ought to be seriously considered. It is a very important and serious question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act.

Mr. WILLIS. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. For what purpose does the Senator rise?

Mr. SHIELDS. In regard to the motion of the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] to take up his resolution in regard to the international court. I wish to say a word about my vote on that question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Debate is not in order under the present motion. The yeas and nays have been ordered on the motion to take up House bill 14222.

Mr. SHIELDS. I wish to be recognized to make a statement——

SEVERAL SENATORS. Regular order!

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is to proceed with the roll call. Let the roll be called.

The reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LODGE (when his name was called). Again transferring my pair with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], I vote "yea."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). Making the same transfer as before, I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BALL (after having voted in the affirmative). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr.

FLETCHER] to the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. EDGE (after having voted in the negative). I have already voted. At that time my pair had not voted and he has not yet appeared in the Chamber. I am unable to obtain a transfer, so I withdraw my vote.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. May I inquire if the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] has voted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MOSES in the chair). That Senator has not voted.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I have a general pair with that Senator, and in his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce the following pairs:

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL];

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS] with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS]; and

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. NICHOLSON] with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED].

The result was announced—yeas 61, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—61.

Ashurst	France	McCormick	Sheppard
Ball	Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Shields
Bayard	George	McKinley	Shortridge
Borah	Gerry	McLean	Smoot
Brandegee	Hale	Moses	Spencer
Broussard	Harreld	New	Stanley
Calder	Heflin	Norbeck	Sterling
Cameron	Johnson	Norris	Sutherland
Capper	Kellogg	Oddie	Wadsworth
Caraway	Kendrick	Overman	Walsh, Mass.
Culberson	Keyes	Page	Walsh, Mont.
Cummins	King	Phipps	Warren
Curtis	Ladd	Pittman	Watson
Dial	La Follette	Poindexter	
Dillingham	Lenroot	Reed, Pa.	
Ernst	Lodge	Robinson	

NAYS—10.

Bursum	Harris	Pomerene	Willis
Couzens	McKellar	Swanson	
Glass	McNary	Weller	

NOT VOTING—25.

Brookhart	Harrison	Owen	Townsend
Colt	Hitchcock	Pepper	Trammell
Edge	Jones, N. Mex.	Ransdell	Underwood
Elkins	Jones, Wash.	Reed, Mo.	Williams
Fernald	Myers	Simmons	
Fletcher	Nelson	Smith	
Gooding	Nicholson	Stanfield	

So the motion was agreed to, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I desire, in the briefest possible way, to state the general features of this bill. The Alien Property Custodian has in his hands at this time property of the estimated value of $350,000,000. This bill, if enacted into law, will enable him to return under the circumstances which I shall presently state about $45,000,000 of either the property or the money now in his hands. In the administration of the laws the properties seized by the Alien Property Custodian during the war have been denominated as trust estates. The Alien Property Custodian at this time has 30,000 of those separate and independent estates, so called. This bill provides for the return of such of those estates as are under $10,000 in value. I am sure Senators will find it interesting when I say that the average of the estates under $10,000 is $750. The Alien Property Custodian is now taking care of and administering as best he can at enormous expense 30,000 estates, 27,000 of which do not average more than $750. This bill, if it be enacted into law, will enable the Alien Property Custodian to return and close up 27,000 of those estates, and yet will take from the funds in his hands not more than $45,000,000 or $50,000,000. The general purpose of the bill is to return to their former owners estates of $10,000 and lesser amounts, where, of course, the estates are not of that value, and that no matter what the citizenship of the claimant or owner may be.

The bill has some other features which will be undoubtedly noted as the debate proceeds, but I do not intend now to take the time to go over the bill in detail, because I think nearly everybody is somewhat familiar with the subject. The main purpose of the bill, however, is to give back to the poor people, the owners of limited amounts of property, what the Alien Property Custodian now has, and which it is costing either the owner or the Government more to administer than the property is worth. It is proposed to give their property back and not to execute upon them the law of confiscation.

So far as I am concerned—I make no hesitation whatever about it—if I were able, I would not confiscate any of this property. I do not believe it is in consonance either with morals or with the law to do so. This bill, however, is founded upon the theory that there will be sufficient remaining in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian, when all the property is turned back which can be turned back under the proposed law, to satisfy all the claims of American citizens who suffered injury at the hands of the German Government.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President——

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Does the bill make provision for compensating in cash for property which has been taken over and disposed of by the Alien Property Custodian?

Mr. CUMMINS. That depends on the circumstances. If the property can be returned in kind as taken, it will be so returned; but if it has been converted into money, its value will be returned in money.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. May I inquire further, does not the treaty between this Government and Germany provide that we may use this property for the satisfaction of American claims?

Mr. CUMMINS. It does.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. And in such case would the Senator from Iowa use the word "confiscation" if we did so use this property?

Mr. CUMMINS. No. In the first place, I may say that I can not believe that Germany had any legal or moral right three or four years after the war to pledge the property of her nationals to satisfy a debt due from her to American citizens; but that is merely my own personal opinion. We are retaining enough money or property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian to satisfy, according to the experience of the past in regard to such claims, all these claims.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. The Senator from Iowa voted for the ratification of the treaty, did he not, which gave to this Government the right to use this property?

Mr. CUMMINS. Yes; I did; but the fact that I voted for the treaty does not bind me to believe that Germany could, morally or legally, expropriate the property of her citizens three years after the war to pay claims against her.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, it seems to me that is putting this Government in the position of confiscating any of this property which it may see fit to apply to the satisfaction of American claims. I really regret very much that the very able and distinguished Senator from Iowa should assume any such position as that. It seems to me that the Government of the United States is not dealing in this respect with the individual alien, but must do whatever it sees fit to do after negotiations or some dealing with the Government of Germany, if we are to get our money without taking the attitude of absolutely robbing the individual alien; and I do not like to see this Government of ours put in any such category as that.

Mr. CUMMINS. The view of the Senator from New Mexico evidently puts the Government of the United States precisely in the attitude of confiscating the property of aliens. Germany attempted, as I have stated, three or four years after the World War to say with regard to this property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian, "We will take that property from the persons who own it and expropriate it and hand it over to the Government of the United States in order that there may be satisfied from its proceeds the claims which American citizens have established against the German Government." I do not believe that it had any right to do that, or that my vote for the German treaty is at all inconsistent with the position that I have now assumed.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, I must again regret that with some temerity I differ from the distinguished Senator from Iowa. It seems to me that under the Alien Property Custodian act we simply took over that property to be kept until after the war was over, and that we made no resolution concerning its disposition; but after the war was over then we entered into a treaty with the Government of Germany which did provide how that property might be disposed of.

Mr. CUMMINS. But the Alien Property Custodian act distinctly stated that it should be disposed of as Congress thereafter might provide.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Certainly.

Mr. CUMMINS. And Congress has not provided for its disposition at all.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. The Government of the United States by treaty, which, at least, is of the same dignity as an act of Congress, made an arrangement as to what should be done with the property; and it does seem to me that our Government should act in an orderly way regarding it, and that it ought not to be subject to the imputation of confiscation.

Mr. CUMMINS. The only way in which Congress has ever acted upon the matter at all has been in the declaration of peace that preceded the treaty by some months, and that only by reciting certain provisions in the Versailles treaty. Our committee has acted upon the theory that we were not interfering with any of the property that would be needed to satisfy these claims. The whole theory of this bill is that there will be abundant property or money remaining in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian after the $45,000,000 that is estimated to be the amount that will be paid out under this bill has been paid out.

The committee, after very careful consideration, came to believe that the estimate made by the experts of the Alien Property Custodian's office were accurate, and that there would be vastly more in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian than would be necessary to pay all the claims which would be allowed by the mixed commission, which is now in operation.

Mr. President, it is pathetic when one understands the circumstances of a great many of these small property holders whose property was taken under the act. When it is remembered that there are a great many claims that amount to $10,000 or more or run well up to $10,000, and when it is remembered that the average of all the claims under $10,000 is only $750, it seems to me well-nigh a crime to deny those people, who, of course, are not people of large affairs, the ordinary civilized, humane way of dealing with such things. Mr. President, I shall not recount the instances that have come under my observation, but when we are appropriating money for want and suffering elsewhere in the world, I think it would be only just to consider the want and suffering entailed on some of these people who live in the United States because of the retention of this property by the Alien Property Custodian.

I do not intend to go into these instances, because I want to finish this bill just as soon as possible. I have stated the main purpose of the bill. There are some other provisions made in the bill which undoubtedly will be referred to as we go on; but I want the Senate to understand that in returning these trusts under $10,000 we would not impair the security of the American citizens against the German Government.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] in his brief but comprehensive statement has presented reasons which to many will be convincing, if not conclusive, as justifying the pending measure. I shall support it and hope that it will receive the approval of the Senate. On its face the bill seems to be free from complications or any substantial or valid reason against its enactment. Briefly, the proposition is to return to German, Austrian, and Hungarian citizens property of the value of approximately $45,000,000 which is in the possession of the Alien Property Custodian. There is additional property owned by German citizens of the value of approximately $300,000,000 now in the custody of the same official. Objection is made by some to the restoration of any of the sequestered property, because there are claims pending by American citizens against the German Government growing out of wrongs and international transgressions by Germany during the World War.

Undoubtedly Germany, before the United States entered the war, as well as subsequently, disregarded accepted principles of international law and committed wrongs not only against our Government and its citizens but against other nations, belligerent and neutral, and their nationals. Germany may not escape her transgressions, and must meet the legitimate demands of American citizens. Germany must compensate for her ruthless destruction of American property and American lives upon the high seas. She must pay all valid claims which American citizens may have against her. For that purpose a Mixed Claims Commission has been set up, authorized to investigate and adjudicate the claims which American nationals may have against Germany. This commission is now engaged in this important undertaking. Undoubtedly many claims have been filed before the commission that are totally devoid of merit and which should promptly be disallowed by the commission. I have been somewhat astonished at the lack of conscience exhibited by some Americans and by the representatives of insurance companies and other American corporations as to the character of the claims presented for indemnification. Some of these claims are not founded upon justice or equity and reflect such a callous indifference to the right as to merit condemnation or such a sublime stupidity upon the part of those submitting them as to excite profound pity. However, it may be assumed—and properly so—that the commission will deal with them in a manner which will indicate to Germany and to the world that justice has not "fled to brutish beasts."

When the Kaiser's Government deliberately set out to destroy neutral shipping and to violate accepted canons of international law it must have understood that sooner or later amends would have to be made. But the misdeeds and international offenses of the central empire afford no justification for the infliction of wrongs upon the new governments which have arisen out of their ruins, or upon the nationals of those governments. The violation of a national or an individual right by a truculent and evil power furnishes no sufficient reason for the commission of acts of injustice against it or its people. Germany must be made to pay, as I have stated, whatever is fair and just, because of her transgressions against our Government and its citizens. Justice demands that it do this much. It would be an injustice and a cruel wrong to demand that she do more.

I am prompted to make these observations because, as I am advised, claims aggregating between $600,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 have been presented to the Mixed Claims Commission against Germany by American citizens and American corporations. I made some investigations in regard to these claims and have no hesitancy in saying that many of them are entirely destitute of merit, and those who submitted them must experience—if they have any sense of decency or justice—a feeling of humiliation akin to disgrace. I have tried to ascertain what would be the maximum amount that Germany would probably be called upon to pay. The view entertained by many who have made careful investigation in regard to this matter is that claims which will finally be allowed against Germany will not exceed $100,000,000. I am inclined to agree with that view. However, I am certain that the amount of property remaining in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian, after restoring to the owners the various amounts provided for in this bill, will be more than sufficient to meet any possible American claims that Germany will be called upon to meet. It would seem, therefore, that no valid objection would lie against the passage of this bill.

The present situation in some parts of Germany is tragic in the extreme. Poverty and suffering, and, indeed, starvation, are not strangers to many parts of this once rich and prosperous country. Thirty thousand so-called "trusts" will receive money or other property under the provisions of this bill. How many persons are interested in these 30,000 "trusts" I am unable to state, but undoubtedly there are several times 30,000 individuals who will be directly benefited by the distribution of forty or fifty millions of property under the terms of the pending measure.

The average amount to be paid to each of the 30,000 "trusts" is, as stated by the Senator from Iowa, less than $700, but benefits that will be derived by the impoverished and suffering people of Germany from the receipt of the amount carried by this bill are incalculable.

Mr. President, my views with respect to the question of restoring to the nationals of Germany and Austria and Hungary the property which was sequestrated under the trading with the enemy act have been upon a number of occasions presented to the Senate. I have not looked with any degree of tolerance upon the proposition championed by men of influence and standing that the property of German and Austrian and Hungarian nationals which was found in the United States at the time we entered the war should be confiscated and applied to liquidate either the claims of the United States or its nationals against the German or Austrian or Hungarian Governments or the nationals of either of these Governments.

In the Sixty-sixth Congress I offered a bill which called for the restoration to the owners all property held by the Alien Property Custodian. The measure which I introduced provided a tribunal having judicial functions to ascertain the ownership of the property involved and to make proper adjudication as to the same. The proceedings authorized were in the nature of proceedings in rem, in order that the rights of the various claimants to the property might be adjudicated and proper satisfaction of judgment be entered.

No action was taken by the Senate upon this bill, though I urged its consideration. At the beginning of the Sixty-seventh Congress I offered the same bill and endeavored to secure action upon it. Several months ago it was referred to a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, as well as another bill which I offered containing provisions similar to those in the pending measure. Upon a number of occasions I have stated to the Senate that, in my opinion, this great Nation should not violate its traditional policy and confiscate the property of aliens that had been invested or acquired in the United States prior to the war.

Mr. President, I did not oppose the bill which authorized the sale by the Alien Property Custodian of property which he had seized. It was my understanding, however, that perishable property and property that would depreciate in value would be sold and the proceeds held, to be restored to the owners when the war was over. Under that statute property was sold which, in my opinion, should not have been disposed of. For instance, patents, trade-marks, and copyrights were sold by the Alien Property Custodian for insignificant prices. More than 4,500 patents and trade-marks were sold to the Chemical Foundation for the trifling sum of $250,000. It was not a sale but a fraudulent transaction. When my attention was called to the fact I presented it to the Senate and later demanded that the Attorney General of the United States bring suit to set aside the sale and have the property returned to the Alien Property Custodian, to be held until disposed of by Congress. Many months later action was taken by the Attorney General, the bill drawn, which is the basis of the suit, charges fraud and corruption upon the part of various persons, including some who were connected with the dye monopoly of the United States, which resulted in the sale.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, is it the impression of the Senator from Utah that the Chemical Foundation, which received these patents, can profit by them?

Mr. KING. Well——

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator is laughing now. The law says they shall have 6 per cent on their investment, but they have the right, as an agency, to forbid people the right to manufacture under these patents.

Mr. KING. I will say to my friend that I am sure his question is asked in the utmost good faith——

Mr. CARAWAY. It is. My impression is that they are simply semipublic officials in the holding of this property, merely for the benefit as trustees of the whole American public, in order to prevent a monopoly. If somebody should acquire these patents, they would possibly have a monopoly, as Germany had before, but now anybody can make an application for a lease and manufacture these products under these copyrights and patents, as I understand it. If I am not right about it, I am laboring under a very serious misapprehension.

Mr. KING. I think the understanding of my able friend is substantially correct; that is to say, the corporation was so formed, the machinery was so constituted, as to give that impression; and if the corporation was properly controlled, and conducted by the proper persons, then perhaps it might be considered that such persons were holding the property for the benefit of the American people. But unfortunately the record shows that the dye monopoly of the United States furnished the money to search the records, was conspicuous in the organization of the Chemical Foundation, supplied a great part of the money for that purpose, and the patents and the corporation have been controlled by the monopoly since the organization of the corporation.

Mr. CARAWAY. Let me ask the Senator another question.

Mr. KING. I will ask my friend to let me complete this. That matter I discussed very fully when we were discussing the tariff bill, and I devoted considerable time to my views in respect to that transaction. Now I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. I recall now that the Senator did discuss that, and I will not interrupt him further in that regard.

Mr. KING. Conceding, however, that that property was sold for the very best of purposes, it is not denied that it was sold for a wholly inadequate price.

Mr. CARAWAY. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Alien Property Custodian sold to the Navy Department range finders and sold to the military department gun sights of such tremendous importance that they revolutionized the use of field artillery. The people who owned those patents had a contract for the gun sights carrying a royalty of $75 on each sight. They were sold to the Navy and War Departments, as I understand it, for $1 each. Is that correct?

Mr. KING. I am not advised as to that, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. CARAWAY. That is my recollection. I know it was just an insignificant figure, but I think it was $1 each. After we got the gun sights we permitted the countries who were associated with us in the war to use them. If we had no right to sell them to the War Department, Mr. President, somebody would owe a tremendous royalty for their use, and one seems to me to be just like the other. If the Chemical Foundation is not being properly managed, the officers of that corporation ought to be prosecuted. But why destroy the framework which was intended to prevent monopolies and intended to build up in this country a great chemical and dye industry? Why not prosecute the officers if they are not doing their duty? I am not intimating that they are not.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Government under its sovereign power had the right to take private property for Government purposes, even though the property belonged to aliens. During the war it could have taken property owned by the Senator from Arkansas and myself if it were needed for governmental purposes. The property of aliens was likewise subject to expropriation by the Government, of course due compensation being paid therefor. But I am criticizing not the taking of property for a public use but the fraudulent sale of property worth millions for a wholly inadequate price, and primarily to satisfy corporations and individuals who framed the scheme to deprive the German owners of this property without making payment therefor.

Mr. CARAWAY. Will it interrupt the Senator if I ask a question?

Mr. KING. No.

Mr. CARAWAY. I want to get some information. If they should have been sold for their value and it had then determined to return the value of the property to Germany would they have gotten thirty or forty million dollars for the property?

Mr. KING. Is the Senator asking for my opinion?

Mr. CARAWAY. If it were sold for $250,000 and we returned the proceeds to the Germans, they would get only $250,000?

Mr. KING. Obviously.

Mr. CARAWAY. If the Attorney General shall succeed in his suit and it is resold, the profit will inure to the former enemies of this country, will it not? The loss will be to the chemical industries of this counrty, and the profit will be with the people with whom we were engaged in war, if the Attorney General shall succeed in his suit.

Mr. KING. The Alien Property Custodian perhaps had the right to dispose of these patents. He had been authorized to take them into his possession, and later the law was amended authorizing the sale of sequestrated property. However, he was holding the property as trustee. In my opinion no property should have been sold that was not perishable or its situation such that it would change to the disadvantage of the owner of the property by the passage of time. But where he did sell it was his duty to perform the obligations of an honest and faithful trustee and sell the property for the highest possible price——

Mr. CARAWAY. May I again interrupt the Senator?

Mr. KING. Let me complete the thought. If he failed to do this he abused his trust. He committed a wrong against the United States, who was the responsible trustee, and he committed a wrong against the owner of the property, who had been deprived temporarily of possession because of the exigencies of war.

Mr. CARAWAY. I want to call the attention of the Senator from Utah to a fact I fear he has forgotten, that when the recommendation to change the law so as to permit the trustee to sell instead of holding the actual physical property was made, accompanying the recommendation was a full statement showing that they purposed to sell these chemical patents to the Chemical Foundation for $250,000. The Congress was also informed that the gun sights and range finders were to be sacrificed, as I now remember, for $1 each; so that the Congress changed the law with the full knowledge that these properties were to be sold in the manner that they were transferred. I know the Senator will pardon me, but it occurs to me to be a little bit unfair to criticize the then Alien Property Custodian, who subsequently became the Attorney General, for doing the very thing that Congress was informed he would do if they should amend the law to permit it being done.

Mr. KING. I was not aware of the information which the Senator has stated, and this is the first time, as I recall, that it has been brought to my attention. In reply let me say that the facts already disclosed show that months before the plan was submitted to Congress for authority to sell this property certain persons interested in the establishment and maintenance of a dye monopoly in the United States hatched a scheme to rob the owners of their ownership therein and to secure control of the same. They conducted an extensive propaganda and actively lobbied in Washington to secure legislation authorizing the sale of this property. They were successful, and, as the facts subsequently showed, they did obtain the control of these patents and are still exercising such control. I did not know until the Senator mentioned it that the sale had been authorized for $250,000.

Mr. CARAWAY. I did not mean to say that we authorized it, but, with the full knowledge that the Alien Property Custodian intended to do it, we amended the law so as to make it possible for him to do it.

Mr. KING. So far as I now recall, this is the first information that has come to me in regard to the sale of the property for $250,000. Indeed, I was not aware that the patents were to be sold, and did not know of their sale until some time after it had taken place, nor did I know—or at least if I did I have forgotten it—that it was intended to sell some of the sequestrated patents to the Navy Department for the sum of $1. Conceding that Congress was advised that the patents were to be disposed of for wholly inadequate sums, and with such knowledge authorized the Alien Property Custodian to make sales of the same, I must dissent from the action of Congress and express the view that it was not to its credit. In my view it would have been reprehensible for Congress, if it knew that property of the value of $50,000,000 which had been seized and taken away from its owners, who had placed the property in the United States lawfully and under the protection of law, was to be sold for $250,000 under some arrangement made with the custodian, and with such knowledge it passed a law authorizing the sale for that sum. Such act could not be justified, in my opinion, on the ground that it was or might be beneficial to our country or would promote an important industry. Such a course would be naked confiscation, and an act of Congress authorizing it could not transmute a wrong into a virtue.

Mr. CARAWAY. The Senator is conscious of the fact that the Government could have seized the property and made no kind of restitution?

Mr. KING. No; I am not conscious of that fact. I am conscious of the fact that it could have done so by force, just as I am conscious of the fact that Germany seized Belgian property and French property, which it confiscated, and in so doing aroused the conscience of the civilized world against her. She violated international law and those rules of civilization which we believe should prevail in an enlightened age, not only in dealing with the allied nations but also with this Nation.

Mr. CARAWAY. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. The treaty of Versailles would have made these properties subject to pay our nationals, would it not?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. CARAWAY. Properties which we seized?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. CARAWAY. And the Senator was in favor of ratifying that treaty, was he not?

Mr. KING. Yes.

Mr. CARAWAY. Therefore the Senator was willing to ratify a treaty that would have made this property absolutely ours and disregarded the rights of the original owners.

Mr. KING. Mr. President——

Mr. CARAWAY. I am just asking a question.

Mr. KING. I understand the Senator's question. I can not answer that categorically. I voted for the ratification of the Versailles treaty, though, as I said, there were provisions I did not like.

I believed that if the treaty were ratified Congress would restore sequestrated property to its owners. There was so much good in the treaty that I felt that it should be ratified, notwithstanding its serious defects and the compelling need of subsequent rectification in many particulars. I did not believe that the ratification of the treaty permitted the United States to adopt a policy of confiscation. I would not have voted then, nor will I vote now, for a naked, bald, confiscatory act that will subject the property of aliens who left it in our care and who invested in our country under treaty guaranties and the sanctions of international law, to the payment of claims of our Government or of American citizens against former belligerent nations because of their torts and international transgressions.

The Senator from Arkansas says, as I understand him, that the treaty authorized confiscation. Conceded. That does not compel us to confiscate property. We may be granted the privilege to do so. That does not compel us to accept the privilege. And it must not be forgotten that Germany signed the Versailles treaty practically at the point of a gun. If she was coerced into the adoption of a policy which provided for confiscation of privately owned property in contravention of international law and of the terms of a valid treaty, that of 1828, which protected the property of both German and American nationals, in the event of war between the two nations, from seizure and confiscation, then that fact may very properly be taken into account when the United States, more than four years after the war ended and the animosities and hatreds that then existed are presumed to have been mitigated, if not eradicated, is called upon to act, legislatively, with respect to such property and which is in its custody.

May I suggest, however, there is a moral question involved which must not be overlooked. The United States has led the world in its efforts to liberalize and make more humane international usages and to give sacredness and immunity to privately owned property during the days of war. I shall discuss that matter later in my remarks, but I would like to add at this point that even from a material point of view the American people are deeply interested in maintaining the doctrine that the property of nationals is immune from seizure and confiscation by their respective nations in times of war. We have billions invested in all parts of the world.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President——

Mr. KING. I will yield in a moment. More than a billion and a quarter have been invested by Americans in Mexico, and our holdings in Europe are increasing.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not question what the Senator has said about private property and its confiscation in war, but I am wondering, in this particular case, just what Germany has done toward paying the families of those who were lost on the *Lusitania* and other nationals of the United States.

Mr. KING. Germany has done nothing by way of payment as yet.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think when we adopt these high principles, and I agree with the Senator about them entirely, that we ought to make them reciprocal. Germany has violated them, but now we are in a position to force her to make this doctrine reciprocal—this splendid doctrine which the Senator has announced and which I approve of most cordially. We have the opportunity now to make that doctrine reciprocal by forcing a just treatment of our own nationals. I have a little notion lurking away down in my own mind somewhere that we ought to give our own nationals some consideration in the settlement of these questions.

Mr. KING. My friend from Tennessee announced his adherence to high moral principles and then declared he would not apply them because some other nation did not live up to our idealism.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; the Senator misunderstands me. I said we were in a peculiar position whereby we could force Germany——

Mr. KING. Oh, I understood the Senator——

Mr. McKELLAR. Force Germany to carry out the same high ideals as to inviolability of personal property and the rights of nationals. It seems to me we ought to do it in the interest of our own nationals.

Mr. KING. I do not assent to all the Senator says. Of course, we must protect American citizens, and we will do so, and Germany will be compelled to make reparations for the wrongs which she has committed and which under the negotiated treaty with her she is obligated to pay. However, I would not willingly violate high principles of international law which we have preached to the world for more than 150 years in order to secure the immediate payment of a few million dollars to American citizens who are justly entitled to compensation from Germany. We can do justice and "carry on" the great moral principles that should guide international relations and at the same time require Germany to discharge her duties and obligations—obligations which under the same moral law as well as under treaties she must perform. But let me add by way of extenuation for Germany—and the Lord knows she needs some defense—that she has requested the establishment of an international commission in order to know what she owes to American citizens. The commmission has been appointed. It is now earnestly engaged in its important work with a former associate justice of our Supreme Court at the head of the commission.

Claims have been presented to the commission by American citizens, including the families of the victims of the *Lusitania* who went to a watery grave because Germany violated international law, and I have no doubt that judgment will be rendered by this commission against the German Government and that that judgment will be paid.

May I not suggest to the Senator a point which Mr. Wilson, whom we both followed, forcibly made? He differentiated between the German Government and the German people. May we not have our demands for reparation tempered by the thought that there are millions of people in Germany—men, women, and children—who did not indorse the sinking of the *Lusitania*, who opposed the violation of international law, and who morally may not be held for the transgressions of their government?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am not desirous of punishing them at all, neither do I want the German Government to

punish our nationals. The Senator knows, because he has had experience at the bar, that frequently one obtains a large judgment against a defendant who is unable to pay it, and while we win in judgment, we lose on execution of the judgment and fail to get the money.

Mr. KING. I will say to the Senator——

Mr. McKELLAR. Just a moment——

Mr. KING. No; I do not care to yield until I state my position.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. KING. I would not use as a club over the German Government to compel her to make reparation for wrongs done the threat to confiscate the property of a large number of poor and destitute German people. I would feel more inclined to pay American citizens from the Federal Treasury all valid claims than to confiscate the property of private individuals invested in our country in reliance upon treaties and our invitation and guaranty of protection. Moreover, payment can be obtained from Germany other than by the road of confiscation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KING. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to say that the same German Government the Senator speaks of cost this Nation of ours $42,000,000,000. I am not so very considerate of the claims of the German Government in the matter. I think we ought to look after our own affairs a little.

Mr. KING. The Senator misinterprets my statement.

Mr. CUMMINS. Will the Senator yield to me to make an answer to that suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. KING. Certainly.

Mr. CUMMINS. We are holding enough money in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian to pay all claims that may be adjudged against the German Government by the Claims Commission.

Mr. McKELLAR. Does that include the $240,000,000 or $250,000,000 for keeping our soldiers on the Rhine that the German Government agreed to pay? I doubt very much whether there is enough to cover that.

Mr. CUMMINS. That is not a claim by American citizens against Germany.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; but it is a claim by the American Government against the German Government that ought to be looked after if we are looking after the people's business.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, the Senator misconceives my position, apparently. I am not so much concerned about the German Government as I have indicated. When we ascertain what Germany owes American nationals we will make Germany pay it, if we have to blockade her ports. There is no question about that. Germany can not escape the wrongs which the German Government committed against American citizens. She has to respond in damages and she will respond in damages, either voluntarily or involuntarily.

Mr. President, after this extended diversion resulting from the colloquies of Senators, I return to the consideration of the question before us along the line I had projected. I concede that in the circumstances now existing with respect to the property now in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian, questions of international importance and of legal significance have arisen and which must be considered when legislation is proposed which seeks to restore to former alien enemies property which was sequestrated by our Government. Before examining these questions, permit me to present some of the reasons which prompted the introduction of the bill which I offered and led me to advocate the return to the owners of the property held by the Alien Property Custodian.

The progress of nations has been closely identified with trade and commerce, and international trade and commerce require investments by nationals in other than their own countries. If investments are insecure, if they are subject to seizure and confiscation in the event of war, then there is reluctance upon the part of the owners of property to place it beyond the jurisdiction of their own government. In ancient as well as more modern times neither the property nor the lives of aliens were secure if war broke out between nations and such aliens and their property were found in an enemy country. Aliens were seized and imprisoned and often killed, and their property was promptly confiscated. Even in the days of the Roman Empire these barbarous rules and practices obtained. The nationals of a belligerent country when found in an enemy country were often sold into slavery and, as I have stated, their property was seized and confiscated.

Mr. Oppenheim, in his work on international law, states that in former times all private and public enemy property, whether movable or immovable, in enemy territory could be confiscated at the outbreak of war. The same was true of enemy debts. The author also states that—

> through the influence of treaties and the growth of municipal laws an international usage and practice grew up that belligerents should neither confiscate private enemy property nor annul enemy debts in their territory.

He alludes to the fact that the old practice became obsolete, so that no case of confiscation occurred during the nineteenth century.

Mr. John Bassett Moore refers to the old rule and declares that—

> it is true that in certain early writers who reiterated the stern rules of the law of Rome sweeping generalizations may be found in which the right is asserted on the part of enemies to seize all properties and confiscate all debts. The same writers upon the same authority assert the lawfulness of treating all subjects of the belligerents as enemies, and as such of killing them, including women and children. These generalizations, even at the time when they were written, neither expressed nor purported to express the actual practice of nations, and it is superfluous to declare that the law of the present day is not to be found in them, for with the change of the practice of nations growing out of the advancement in human thought the law also has changed.

Hall, in his treatise on International Law, states that—

> upon the whole, although subject to the qualification made, with reference to territorial waters, the seizure by belligerents of property within its jurisdiction would be entirely opposed to the drift of modern opinion and practice. The contrary usage, so far as personal property is concerned, was, until lately, too partial in its application and has covered a larger field for too short a time to enable appropriation to be forbidden on the ground of custom as a matter of strict law and as it is sanctioned by the general legal rule of immunity it can be established by custom alone. For the present, therefore, it can not be said that a belligerent does a distinctly illegal act in confiscating such personal property of his enemies within his jurisdiction as is not secured upon the public faith; but the absence of any instance of confiscation in the more recent European wars, no less than the common interests of all nations and present feeling, warrant the confident hope that the dying right will never again be put in force, and that it will soon be wholly extinguished by disuse.

Even before the days of Grotius the harshness and injustice of the old usage became apparent. Venice and the cities of the Hanseatic League and other progressive and enlightened countries contended for a mitigation of the evils resulting from insecurity of person and property internationally and which interfered with trade and commerce and that international comity essential to world progress. National isolation, it was perceived, was not compatible with progress. Publicists and enlightened leaders arose who denounced old conditions and usages and the narrow nationalism and provincial jealousies which separated and divided the peoples of different countries and constituted obstacles to individual, national, and international progress. Christianity, with its softening and ennobling influences, its catholic teachings, and its spiritual concepts, profoundly influenced Europe, as well as other parts of the world, and developed new relationships between individuals as well as among nations. There grew up a sentiment hostile to slavery and based upon a recognition of the inviolability of life and the theory that all men were entitled to enjoy equal civil and political rights; and as this view expanded and became controlling in nations there developed the view of the sanctity of property.

As individual liberty increased, as a corollary, the right to acquire and to possess property followed. And municipal law developed for the protection of individuals and property rights, and in time the idea grew that these rights were not alone to be enjoyed in the land of one's birth but should be recognized and protected in all lands. Treaties were negotiated between nations which incorporated this idea, and provided reciprocal guaranties for the nationals of the signatory nations. These treaties oftentimes provided for the free transit of individuals within the contracting nations and the full protection of property possessed by them. Commerce thus became international and broke down the narrow views which separated peoples and often provoked wars.

Wheaton and Hall and Oppenheim and Latifi and Lawrence and Westlake, and other writers upon international law, discuss the changes in the usages and practices of nations and their reactions upon international law. However, it took centuries to establish as a principle of international law the immunity of privately owned property from seizure by belligerent nations.

Indeed, the progress of this enlightened policy was so slow that it had not obtained in practice among all nations when the American Colonies declared their independence. In 1785 a treaty was negotiated by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson with Prussia, and it was there provided, at the suggestion of the American commissioners, that in the event of war between the contracting parties not only would the property of the nationals of the respective countries be immune from seizure but the nationals themselves should be allowed to continue in their respective employments without molestation.

It further provided that in the event alien nationals desired to depart from the belligerent country they should have the right so to do within a period of nine months from the beginning of war and withdraw all their goods and property. This enlightened policy has been followed by our Nation from the beginning. It has not only contended for the immunity of private property from seizure upon land but it has taken the lead among all nations in the effort to secure the application of the same principle to privately owned property at sea.

During the administration of President Monroe efforts were made to have exempted private property upon the seas from seizure and to have applied thereto the same principles which by common consent exempted private property on shore from the destruction or depredation of war. President Pierce expressed the desire of the United States to concur in any proposition to exempt private property upon the ocean from seizure by public armed cruisers as well as by privateers, and President McKinley urged an international agreement to regard all property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. Senators are familiar with the fact that our Government at The Hague conference sought an agreement providing for the inviolability of private property at sea.

Returning to the point I was making a few moments ago that the United States, even before it was a Nation, or, rather, during the period of the confederation, contended for this enlightened and liberal rule respecting the immunity of private property from seizure by belligerent nations; the treaty which was negotiated in 1785 between the United States and Prussia was renewed in subsequent treaties between the same nations in 1799 and 1828. The latter treaty, by the way, was in force when we entered the war with Germany, and it is perhaps pertinent to remark at this point that the treaty contained a provision to the effect that in the event of war no pretext could be urged that the treaty was dissolved or that the provisions respecting the immunity of property and the right of the nationals to withdraw, together with their property, should be annulled or suspended, "but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided and during which they are as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature or nations." Soon after the formation of this Republic our Nation had an opportunity to apply the beneficent principle of the inviolability of property of alien enemies for which it had contended.

During the Revolutionary War some of the Colonies had enacted laws under which the property of British subjects had been confiscated. The Jay treaty, which, as Senators will recall, was exceedingly unpopular and subjected Washington to cruel misrepresentations and virulent criticisms, provided for the compensation of those whose property had been so confiscated.

This treaty was considered by the Supreme Court in the case of Ware *v.* Hylton (3 Dallas, 199). Virginia passed a statute which aimed at the confiscation of the property of British subjects. Under the law, Hylton, who was indebted to a British subject, paid the amount of the indebtedness into the hands of a representative of the State. After the war suit was brought by the British subject to recover from the estate of Hylton the amount of the indebtedness. The defendant pleaded as a defense the act of the Commonwealth of Virginia, but the Supreme Court, speaking through Mr. Justice Patterson, declared that, though the question was raised as to whether the confiscation of debts contracted by individuals of different nations in time of peace is authorized under the law of nations, "such a rule has been considered as a relic of barbarism."

He then proceeded:

> It is certainly a hard one and can not continue long among commercial nations; indeed, it ought not to have existed among any nations and perhaps is generally exploded at the present day in Europe. Here is the language of Vattell on this subject (B. 3, ch. 5, sec. 77): "But at present, in regard to the advantage and safety of commerce, all the sovereigns of Europe have departed from this rigor, and as this custom has been generally received, he who should act contrary to it would injure the public faith; for strangers trusted his subject only from a firm persuasion that the general custom would be observed. The State does not so much as touch the sum which it owes to the enemy. Everywhere in case of war, funds credited to the public are exempt from confiscation and seizure."

Mr. Justice Patterson proceeds:

> The gain is at most temporary and inconsiderable; whereas the injury is certain and incalculable and the ignominy great and lasting. History furnishes a remarkable instance in support and illustration of the foregoing remarks. For in the war that broke out between France and Spain in the year 1684, his Catholic majesty endeavored to seize the effects of the subjects of France in his kingdom, but the attempt proved abortive, for not one Spanish agent or factor violated his trust or betrayed his French principal or correspondent.

Mr. Justice Wilson, in the same case, said:

> When the United States declared their independence they were bound to receive the law of nations in its modern state of purity and refinement. By every nation, whatever is its form of government, the confiscation of debts has long been considered disreputable, and we know that not a single confiscation of that kind stained the coat of any of the European powers who were engaged in the war which our revolution produced.

Chief Justice Marshall, in the famous case of Brown *v.* United States (8 Cranch, 122), condemned the policy of confiscating property of an alien enemy, and declared that the mitigation of the rigid rule which had formerly prevailed was the result of a humane and wise policy of modern times. He further said:

> It is not believed that modern usage would sanction the seizure of the goods of an enemy on land which were acquired in peace in the course of trade.

In the case of the United States *v.* Percheman (7 Peters, 51), Chief Justice Marshall said:

> The modern usages of nations which have become law would be violated; that sense of justice and of right which is acknowledged and felt by the whole civilized world would be outraged if private property should be generally confiscated and private rights annulled.

I might add that so completely had the view of the security of property of aliens obtained in our country that the United States in the War of 1812 regularly paid to the citizens of Great Britain the interest due on its own outstanding bonds. If time permitted I could refer to various decisions of our courts, as well as statements by numerous text writers, to support the proposition that the confiscation of property of enemy aliens, though it may be considered as a naked and impolitic right, is condemned by the enlightened conscience and judgment of modern times; indeed, I think it may be said that it has ceased to be a right, if the question of right is to be determined by the rules, usages, and practices obtaining among and sanctioned by enlightened and civilized nations. If there is a settled rule of international law, it is that in this commercial age, where impediments to travel are negligible and where investments are so universally made by individuals beyond the limits of their own countries in reliance upon treaties and upon comity existing among nations, that belligerent nations are under obligation to protect the property of enemy aliens as if they were trustees, and may not confiscate it under any conditions.

Perhaps no more powerful argument has been made in behalf of the sacredness of enemy-owned property than that submitted by Alexander Hamilton. In referring to the tenth article of the Jay treaty he denounced the policy of seizing the property of individuals which, in an authorized intercourse in peace times, was confided to the faith of the belligerent nations. He further states that—

> the right of holding or having property in a country always implies a duty on the part of its government to protect that property and to secure to the owner the full enjoyment of it. Whenever, therefore, the Government grants permission to foreigners to acquire property within its territory, or to bring and deposit it there, it tacitly promises protection and security.
>
> There is no parity between the case of the persons and goods of enemies found in our own country and that of the persons and goods of enemies found elsewhere. In the former there is a reliance upon our hospitality and justice; there is an express or implied safe conduct; the individuals and their property are in the custody of our faith; they have no power to resist our will; they can lawfully make no defense against our violence; they are deemed to owe a temporary allegiance, and for endeavoring resistance would be punished as criminals, a character inconsistent with that of an enemy. To make them a prey is, therefore, to infringe every rule of generosity and equity; it is to add cowardice to treachery. In the latter case there is no confidence whatever reposed in us; no claim upon our hospitality, justice, or good faith; there is the simple character of an enemy, with entire liberty to oppose force to force.
>
> Moreover, the property of the foreigners within our country may be regarded as having paid a valuable consideration for its protection and exemption from forfeiture; that which is brought in commonly enriches the revenue by a duty of entry. All that is within our territory, whether acquired there or brought there, is liable to contribution to the Treasury, in common with other similar property. Does there not result an obligation to protect that which contributes to the expense of its protection? Will justice sanction, upon the breaking out of a war, the confiscation of a property which during peace serves to augment the resources and nourish the prosperity of a State?
>
> The property of a foreigner placed in another country, by permission of its laws, may justly be regarded as a deposit, of which the society is the trustee. How can it be reconciled with the idea of a trust to take the property from its owner when he has personally given no cause for its deprivation?

Mr. President, I want to emphasize one or two points found in this incontrovertible argument made by Mr. Hamilton. May I add parenthetically that the greatness and the vision of Alexander Hamilton become more apparent as the years go by even to those who refuse to follow his political philosophy. He visualized a world not torn by strife and destructive commercial rivalries, but one in which the principles of justice, codified into sanctioned principles of international law, would bind na-

tions, protect commerce, and establish what I will call, in the absence of a more fitting term, an international conscience. In the statement which I have put into the record he announces the view that there is a promise of security and protection to aliens who deposit their property in another country. This principle must be kept in view when we are considering the obligations of our country and the duties of Congress with respect to property so deposited in the United States by Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, and the nationals of other countries. Hamilton stresses the point that alien property within our country pays a valuable consideration for the protection and exemption from forfeiture afforded in guaranties; it pays taxes and in various ways enriches our country. He declares that such property is to be held by society as a trustee, and he propounds the inquiry, How can the idea that property may be taken from its owner, when he gives no cause for its deprivation, "be reconciled with the idea of a trust"?

The most recent book which I have examined upon international law is the product of an able American, Charles Cheney Hyde. It was published in 1922. I read a few sentences from the second volume, page 239:

It is believed that on principle the right of confiscation should be denied a belligerent when the property is privately owned and not in fact connected with a military operation or employed for a hostile purpose and provided seizure is not resisted. Under such circumstances the power of a belligerent to control or utilize it without interference should impose the duty, in case of appropriation, ultimately to compensate the owner. It is unlikely that the United States would at the present time pursue a different course.

Mr. Hyde evidently had in view, when he wrote this paragraph, the trading with the enemy act of October 6, 1917, under which the United States seized the property of alien enemies within the United States. He refers to this act in a note and also quotes a statement by Mr. Palmer, the first Alien Property Custodian, which was published in the Official Bulletin November 14, 1917, as follows:

The broad purpose of Congress as expressed in the trading with the enemy act is: First, to preserve enemy-owned property situated in the United States from loss; and, secondly, to prevent any use of it which may be hostile or detrimental to the United States. * * * the property of any person under legal disability is in every civilized country protected by the appointment of trustees or conservators whose duty it is to administer or care for the property while the disability exists. This is the duty of the Alien Property Custodian. He is charged by law with the duty of protecting the property of all owners who are under disability to act for themselves while a state of war continues. * * * Thus the probable waste and loss of a great deal of valuable property and property rights, which could not while the war continues be conserved by the enemy owner, is avoided, and a trustee appointed and paid by the United States is charged with the duty of protecting and caring for such property until the end of the war. This is his function. There is, of course, no thought of the confiscation or dissipation of the property thus held in trust.

Mr. President, American citizens, knowing of the provisions of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Prussia, which had by various diplomatic notes and otherwise become a treaty between the United States and the German Empire, and knowing the enlightened principles of international law which protect privately owned property of aliens in other lands, made investments in Germany. They availed themselves of treaties and of German laws and obtained patents and copyrights in Germany and Austria-Hungary. And Germans and Austrians and Hungarians, recognizing the broad and enlightened views of this Republic upon the question of the property rights of aliens within the United States, and likewise familiar with the treaties which protected the property of the nationals of these respective nations, made large investments in all parts of our country.

It is well known that for a number of years prior to the war we sought European capital for developing the resources of the United States. Our consular agents in Germany published notices which encouraged investments in the United States, particularly for the development of industrial enterprises. A letter published in December, 1911, in Berlin, by the consul general of the United States states that:

The United States favor this exchange of economic activity and welcome the appearance of all legitimate foreign enterprises. With that purpose in view the American consular body have been instructed to accord every possible help and support to all such foreign manufacturers as may intend to establish branch factories in the United States—

Reference is made to the many towns—

particularly in the fast-developing regions of the Mississippi Valley, which in order to strengthen their industrial progress give concessions in the shape of factory sites, land at reduced prices, reductions of taxes, etc.

The concluding sentence of the publication reads:

I therefore take the liberty of acquainting you with the facts that our consul general is prepared to lend every possible support to any that may be interested.

Following the revolution in Germany in 1848 there was a large migration from Germany to the United States, and during the eighties and nineties and, indeed, down to the time of the World War millions of Germans came to the United States, renounced their allegiance to the German Empire, and took upon themselves the obligations of American citizens. Their industry and thrift and fine abilities have made them important parts of our national life. They have demonstrated their devotion to our institutions and to the political principles upon which this Republic is founded. Many of their relatives who remained in Germany committed to their care various sums for investment in American enterprises. Hundreds of millions of capital came to the United States from Germany and was invested in railroads, factories, mines, and other industries important to the progress and development of our country. And it should also be said that the nationals of other European nations invested hundreds of millions of dollars in our country. We encouraged the coming of foreign capital in order to develop our inexhaustible resources.

For many years, particularly following the Civil War, we needed a portion of the capital which European nations had for investment. We profited, and the European investor profited, in these transactions. Our laws were just, and the foreign investor believed that the capital placed in the United States was secure and would, even if the shocks of war should shake the world, be immune from confiscation. It is not too much to say that our governmental policies inspired confidence in the perpetuity of our Government and its institutions, in the inviolability of life, and in the security of property.

Mr. President, these are some of the conditions under which the property seized by our Government came within the territory of the United States. When the United States entered the war in 1917 the question was soon presented, What disposition shall be made of the property of alien enemies found within the United States? Congress considered this matter and passed the trading with the enemy act. In the consideration of this measure in the House statements were made by Representatives clearly indicating that the property embraced within the act was not to be confiscated, but merely to be taken into possession by the Government and held until the termination of the war. Governor MONTAGUE, who had charge of the bill upon the floor of the House, said that the Government would act merely as a "bailee." When the suggestion was made as to the position that our Government would be in if it were to confiscate property, Governor MONTAGUE denied that there was any thought of confiscation or that the bill before the House would result in confiscation. One of the Representatives referred to the proclamation of the President in the preceding June, declaring that "private property should not be confiscated." The same Representative said that the property should be "held in escrow until the termination of the war, when it was to be returned to the legal owners," and stated that the "property was to be held by the Government only for the benefit of the owner." It was recognized by some of those who spoke upon the question that international law denied the right of the Government to take property during a state of belligerency, and it was declared that it was "neither right nor moral" to confiscate the property of persons who resided in an enemy country and had property in the United States. Congressman MOORE declared that if an American citizen were doing business in Germany before the war and at the present time had property there, we would—

expect Germany to hold it so that the American citizen at the conclusion of the war could at least put in a plea and recover it.

Both the House and the Senate reports on the bill repudiate the idea of confiscation and express the thought that the property is to be held by the Government for the benefit of the owners until the termination of the war. There were many statements by public officials both before and after the enactment of this law which support the contention that it was the purpose of the Government merely to sequestrate the property and to return it to the owners at the termination of the war.

Under this act property of the value of hundreds of millions of dollars was seized by the Alien Property Custodian. A considerable portion belonged to women born in the United States but who had married alien enemies. Under subsequent amendments to the trading with the enemy act, provision was made for the restoration of these holdings.

The question, Mr. President, will necessarily arise in the minds of all, What, in view of these facts, should be done with the property still held by the Government? There are some who insist that it shall be devoted to the payment of the claims of our Government against Germany and Austria-Hungary or their nationals, and also to liquidate the claims of Americans

against either of these Governments or their nationals. In other words, this proposition calls for the naked and absolute confiscation of the property now held by our Government under the treaty of Berlin. There are others who take the position that it should be retained by our Government until all claims of the United States and its nationals have been settled by Germany.

As I have heretofore stated, my position soon after the close of the war was that the property should be restored to its alien owners. I felt that under the terms of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Germany and under the principles of international law the United States had no right to confiscate the property either to liquidate its own claims against Germany or to be applied in settlement of the claims of its nationals against the German Government or its nationals. May I again refer to Mr. Hyde, who wrote so recently that he had in mind the question he could see we would have to meet, resulting from the seizure of alien enemy property. On page 239 of his second volume he states:

> The question presents itself, however, whether acknowledgment of a legal duty to refrain from confiscation implies an obligation also not to retain at the close of the war private property or proceeds of the sale thereof, then held in custody, as a means of satisfying a claim of indemnity preferred against the opposing government. Certain objections against such action at once suggest themselves even if the procedure be not designed to constitute a form of reprisal. If the indemnity demanded is of a general character, in order, for example, merely to recompense the victor for the expenses of his campaign, though the enemy may have waged war with scrupulous regard for the law of nations, the obtaining of satisfaction from private property would be inconsistent with the duty to respect it. That obligation clearly implies that a belligerent can not lawfully, under such circumstances, pay its war bills out of such an asset.

The author then refers to the question of compensation by way of reparation for internationally illegal conduct on the part of the enemy, and he then declares that difficulties present themselves, if it is proposed to confiscate the privately owned property of enemy nationals to liquidate private claims for reparation. He refers to the fact that the utilization of enemy private property under these conditions would place the burden of reparation without discrimination on persons who may not, in fact, be responsible for the wrongs committed and upon some not resident within enemy territory. He then adds:

> It is not apparent how the enormity of the offense of the belligerent sovereign establishes a right to pursue such a course unless the bond between that sovereign and its nationals suffices in itself to charge them generally with responsibility for its acts, and that regardless of their residence, domicile, actual participation in the war, or any other consideration. * * * It is believed that the traditional prohibition of confiscation should not be relaxed, nor should the exigencies produced by a particular war be permitted to weaken respect for a principle of justice which might fairly be invoked in the course of subsequent conflicts.

Professor Hyde then alludes to the Versailles treaty of June 28, 1919, which permitted the utilization of the property of German nationals within the territory of any of the allied and associated powers for the purpose of satisfying war claims against the German Government. He states that this treaty provision was technically not confiscatory in character because of the undertaking by Germany to reimburse its nationals, but he adds:

> Inasmuch, however, as the actual value of that undertaking was necessarily slight by reason of the fiscal burden imposed upon the German territorial sovereign the agreement signified consent to what amounted to a practical confiscation of private property by its enemies.

Mr. President, this brings me to a point in the discussion which I am free to confess presents a most serious question. I have stated what I believe are the principles of international law governing the disposition of alien enemy property within our country. I have attempted to show that under international law as well as treaty provisions the property of alien enemies was immune from confiscation, and that it was our duty when the war ended to restore to German nationals, as well as to Austrian and Hungarian nationals, all property which had been seized by our Government. Let me add here that Germany did not attempt in any way to sequestrate the property of Americans within German territory until after we had seized the property of her nationals, and the facts are that Germany exercised but little control over American property within her territory and restored it to the American owners soon after the treaty of Versailles had been signed. There was considerable property owned by Americans in Germany, and, as stated, all has been restored except money which was on deposit in German banks, and negotiations are now pending to establish some fair basis, considering the depreciation of the mark, for the compensation of American depositors.

It has been contended by some that because Germany violated some of the provisions of the treaty of 1828 the treaty was ipso facto abrogated, or that if such abrogation did not result then the declaration of Congress recognizing a state of war between the two Nations annulled the treaty.

In my opinion such a position is untenable. The treaty itself, as I have shown, provided that neither the—

> pretense that war dissolves treaties nor any other whatever shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article, but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature and nations.

The position is not supported by international law—that war abrogates all treaties. It only abrogates those provisions of treaties which are inconsistent with a state of war. The articles of the treaty of 1828 which were not to be annulled or suspended were those dealing with the property of Americans found in Germany and of Germans found in America in the event of war between the two nations. So, I repeat, the treaty, by its very terms, was a solemn agreement upon the part of the United States and Germany that neither would confiscate the property of their respective nationals if war should break out between them.

I submit, therefore, Mr. President, that unless the treaty of Versailles and the Knox resolution and the Berlin treaty abrogate the treaty of 1828 and make inapplicable the accepted principles of international law governing the property of alien enemies found within belligerent nations, then we are not justified in withholding any of the property seized by the Alien Property Custodian and should promptly restore it to those from whom it was taken. I concede that the treaty of Versailles, followed by the Berlin treaty, raises issues that call for most serious consideration and present questions which compel a reexamination of what I have felt to be the moral and legal grounds calling for restitution of the property seized by our Government. Of course, if the treaty of 1828, and if accepted standards and principles of international law, which declare for the sacredness and immunity of privately owned property, are to apply and are to prevail over subsequent treaties, then it can be contended with good reason that the treaties of Versailles and Berlin do not modify the rule which I have discussed nor qualify the obligation resting upon our Nation to restore the sequestrated property.

The owners of property so seized may with propriety say, "We invested in the United States under the promise of protection, such promise being contained in the treaty of 1828, in the declarations of your courts, in the statements of your officials, in the policy of your Nation which declared that alien property should be protected and held sacred and secure from confiscation, in the most enlightened principles of international law, which the United States had no small part in having accepted; and we question the right and certainly deny the justice of any course which would destroy those guaranties and promises of protection and leave us to the mercy and to the arbitrary power of either of the contracting nations."

However, we should frankly examine the other side of this question; because, if it should be the right one, then our Government must take such steps as will prevent confusion or place it in a legally indefensible position. Doubtless when the treaty of Versailles was negotiated the allied nations took the position that Germany, which was a sovereign State, could in the exercise of its inherent and sovereign power expropriate all or any portion of the property of its nationals for the public good. It is well recognized that eminent domain is a right inherent in all sovereignties and therefore would exist without constitutional recognition, and its exercise by the Government does not involve the commission of a tort. The right of eminent domain antedates constitutions, which are only declaratory of previously existing universal law, and is not conferred but limited by them. The right can only be denied and restricted by fundamental law and is a right inherent in society.

Undoubtedly Germany had the right to expropriate for war purposes the property of its citizens within its territorial boundaries, and it is clear that it would have the same right to take their property and apply it for the payment of reparations or indemnities exacted by victorious nations. In other words, without limitation, in the fundamental law of the German Empire, the German Government had the right in making peace with the allied and associated powers to expropriate such part of the property of its citizens situate within the territorial boundaries of the nation as was necessary.

Another question may be raised with respect to property of German nationals which was situate within the United States and had been placed here under the provisions of the treaty of 1828 and the accepted principles of international law announced by the United States. I shall examine that question briefly in a few moments.

There was nothing in the constitution of the German Empire or in its laws that restricted the Government in the exercise of the power of eminent domain. Indeed, article 153 of the German constitution of August 11, 1919, provides that, though the constitution guarantees the right of private property, expropriation may take place for the common good. This significant sentence appears in the article:

There shall be appropriate compensation unless otherwise provided by federal law. * * * Property rights impose certain duties. The use of property shall serve for the common good.

Article 7 of the same constitution declares that—

The Federal State has jurisdiction over matters concerning expropriation.

An examination of the decisions of the German courts will show that they recognized the right of expropriation by the Government. I think it may be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that Germany, both before, during, and after the war, asserted the right to take the property of her subjects under the law of eminent domain; and her highest judicial tribunals affirmed that right. This was true, both under the Empire and under the new Government organized since the war. In other words, Germany has assumed the same position with respect to taking the property of her citizens for governmental purposes that has been asserted by governments, even the most enlightened and those that have written constitutions. A provision of the constitution of the new German Government declares that—

Universally recognized rules of international law are accepted as a binding integral part of the law of the German Republic.

Senators are undoubtedly familiar with Pufendorf's views upon this question. He was one of the greatest German publicists and declared that—

the sovereign power, they say, was erected for the common security, and that always will give a prince a sufficient right and title to make use of the goods and fortunes of his subjects whenever necessity requires.

In his same work, "De Jure Naturae et Gentium," he stated that the sovereign power may seize the property of private subjects—

to answer the necessities of the state.

And he added that—

In the extremity of the state, moneys intrusted with the government are seized and private men's coffers are invaded.

Vattel, the noted Prussian writer on international law, in his work entitled "Droit des Gens," affirms the same doctrine, and more recent German law writers, without dissent, announce the same principles with respect to the right of eminent domain. A recent writer, Peterzelt, says the state is authorized to compel subjects to relinquish their property upon the theory of eminent domain founded by Grotius and extended by his followers:

Owing to its omnipotence, its plenary power, the state has the right to withdraw from its subjects every private right which they may have in regard to other private persons, and it may keep for itself or transfer it to other private persons.

The United States has often exercised the right of eminent domain and has taken property privately owned for public use. During the recent war the Government took ships and various kinds of property needed in the prosecution of the war and remitted the owners thereof to their remedy in court when an agreement could not be reached as to the value of the property taken.

It is recognized by our law writers, as well as by the courts of the United States, that all forms of choses in action and claims of American citizens against foreign governments are subject to the right of eminent domain. In the treaty which ended the Spanish-American War, there was a provision to the effect that the signatory powers should mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity not only of the Governments but of the citizens or subjects thereof against the other.

The United States in adjusting the claims of Spain exercised the right of eminent domain and took the claims, liquidated and unliquidated, of American citizens residing in Spanish territory against the Kingdom of Spain; and the latter was relieved of the obligation of compensating Americans for valid claims against the Spanish Government. More recently the representatives of the United States in settling mutual claims by France against the United States and claims of the latter against France recognized the right of the French Government to expropriate valid claims recognized by the United States of French citizens against our Government. In our military operations we had taken the property of French nationals and permitted various trespasses upon their property. Thousands of valid claims were presented by these French nationals against our Government, but we arranged with France that she should settle with her nationals and receive credit from the United States upon obligations due from the French Government to our Government. We conceded the right of France to expropriate valid claims of her nationals against our Government and we relied upon the honor of France to compensate her nationals for these claims.

An interesting case appears in volume 2, Court of Claims Reports, page 224. Meade, the plaintiff, who was an American citizen, had a valid claim against Spain, arising while he resided in that country. As I recall, there were other claims of a similar character. In the treaty entered into between the United States and Spain in 1819 the United States expropriated these claims which were in the form of choses in action and relieved the Spanish Government from any obligation for their payment. The court held that the Government may take private property by the terms of the treaty and release the choses in action of American citizens due from a foreign government. The court also held that a debt due an American citizen from a foreign government is property.

So, Mr. President, unless there are some conditions or circumstances which differentiate the case now before us from the broad principles of law with respect to the right of governments to expropriate the property of their citizens, there may be sound reasons justifying the Secretary of State in opposing, as his communications to Mr. WINSLOW, of the House, respecting this bill would indicate, the return to the nationals of Germany, Austria, and Hungary the greater part of the property now held by the Alien Property Custodian. It seems clear that if Germany had the right to expropriate property for war purposes that same right would exist when she was making peace with the victorious nations.

It may be urged that the right of expropriation is lost by Germany with respect to property, particularly real property, beyond her borders. I express no opinion with respect to her right to take real estate, under the power of eminent domain, which has been acquired by her nationals and is situate in other countries. I am inclined to think, however, that with respect to personal property, unless some treaty provides otherwise or certain national acts and usages create a situation which would give rise to the doctrine of equitable estoppel, the right to expropriate personal property of German nationals situate in other countries existed in Germany's behalf when the Versailles and Berlin treaties were signed.

The generally accepted rule is that personal property, in the absence of any law to the contrary, follows the person of the owner and has its situs at his domicile. That certainly is the rule under municipal law, and so far as I am advised the same holds true with respect to property held internationally. As I am advised, the greater part—indeed, substantially all—of the property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian is within the category of personal property. Its situs, unless, as I have stated, some treaty provides otherwise, will be the domicile of the owner of the same. It follows, therefore, under the principle of law to which I have referred, that unless there is some exception in the case before us, growing out of treaties or some circumstances and conditions not, so far as I know, clearly or specifically defined, the personal property owned by alien enemies was subject to the right of eminent domain by the Government to which the owners of such property owed allegiance.

If these premises are correct, then when the Versailles treaty was ratified by the German Government it constituted a taking of the personal property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian which was owned by German nationals; or, if not an absolute expropriation of what might be called the corpus of the property, at least its use for an indefinite period. Technically speaking, however, the treaty was an asportation of the property, and such a taking as would amount to a conversion by the German Government which would entitle the owners thereof to compensation.

In the Versailles treaty Germany accepted responsibility for loss and damage caused by the war, and provided, in paragraph 4 of the annex to article 298, that all property of her nationals within the territory of the adverse belligerent nations, as well as the proceeds of their sale, may be charged with the payment of amounts due growing out of claims of the nationals of such adverse belligerents, provided that such claims resulted from acts committed by the German Government or its authorities after July 31, 1914, and before such belligerent entered into the war. The treaty also provided that Germany would compensate her nationals for the property sold or retained by the allied or associated powers. Our Government did not ratify this treaty, but it did enter into a treaty with the German Government, known as the treaty of Berlin, on the 25th day of August, 1921, and this treaty was duly ratified by both nations. The Berlin treaty adopts certain provisions of the Knox reso-

lution, which, in effect, declares that the property of German and Austro-Hungarian nationals which, since April 6, 1917, came into the possession, or under the control, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States, shall be retained by our Government and that—

no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law, until such time as the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Governments, or their successors, shall have, respectively, made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of all claims against said Governments, respectively, of all persons, wheresoever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States and who have suffered through the acts of such Governments or agents since July 31, 1914, loss, damage, or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, etc.

Article 2 of the Berlin treaty stipulates that the rights and advantages provided in the Versailles treaty, as set forth in certain parts and sections of said Versailles treaty, for the benefit of the United States shall be enjoyed by it. In other words, the Berlin treaty adopts certain provisions of the Versailles treaty, and particularly the ones under which Germany and Austria-Hungary sought to expropriate the property of their nationals within the United States. It in effect declared that by the terms of the Versailles treaty it had acquired under the right of eminent domain the property of their nationals within the United States which had been sequestered by the United States, and that by the provisions of the Berlin treaty it left in the hands of the United States all of this property until it shall have made suitable provisions for the payment of all claims against it of all persons, wheresoever domiciled, owing permanent allegiance to the United States and who have suffered loss or damage or injury to their persons or property through the acts of the German Government or its agents.

Mr. President, it will be perceived that there are some important legal questions—and perhaps a foundation for some international complications—in the legislation before us, or at least in the proposition to restore all of the property held by the Alien Property Custodian to the German, Austrian, and Hungarian nationals who claim to be the owners of the same. Germany, a sovereign nation—and we dealt with her as a sovereign nation—declares in effect that the property of her nationals held by the United States has been expropriated by her and that she has undertaken to fully compensate her nationals for such property. Technically and legalistically, can the United States assume that her act of expropriation is invalid? May the United States thus impugn the solemn declarations of the nation with whom it entered into a solemn treaty; and may our Government ignore the provisions of the treaty and deal with the property as though both the legal and equitable titles were still with the German nationals?

Again, if that position shall be assumed by the United States and the property returned to the German nationals from whom it was taken, and the Mixed Claims Commission find that Germany is indebted to various American citizens in amounts aggregating tens of millions of dollars, and Germany is required by the United States to satisfy the judgments of such commission, what would be the situation if Germany should refuse payment upon the ground that she had by the treaty of Berlin placed in the hands of the United States property of the value of hundreds of millions of dollars which was to be held, if not for the purpose of being applied toward the liquidation of the claims of American citizens against Germany or her nationals, at least it was so to be held until such a time as the German Government—

shall have made suitable provisions for the satisfaction of all claims of all persons whomsoever who owe permanent allegiance to the United States and who have suffered loss, damage, or injury by reason of the acts of the German Government since July 31, 1914—

and the United States had without her authority dissipated such property by delivering it to various persons in Germany?

Assuming Germany had the right to expropriate the property in question, and actually did expropriate it, and contracted to leave it with the United States, either to pay the claims of American citizens or to be held as a pledge to guarantee such payments, then it would seem to follow that the United States should adhere to the terms of the treaty and hold the property until payment is made or suitable provisions made for the satisfaction of all claims of American citizens against the German Government.

Mr. President, these legal questions have occurred to me, and in the light of my imperfect discussion of them it may be charged that I am not logical in supporting this bill or in indicating that I have favored restoring to the German owners the property which was seized by our Government. I did not favor the provision of the Versailles treaty which attempted, if it did not actually accomplish, the expropriation by Germany of the property of her nationals which was held in the United States; and I did not believe that if the treaty were ratified our Government would insist upon the application of the sequestrated property to the liquidation of the claims of Americans against the German Government.

I opposed the Knox resolution and voted against it, and I also opposed and voted against the Berlin treaty. I saw the possible complications which would arise with reference to the sequestrated property if we ratified the Berlin treaty in the form submitted to the Senate. Accordingly, on the 18th of October, 1921, when the treaty was before the Senate, I offered an amendment to the effect that nothing within the treaty should be construed as indicating a purpose upon the part of the United States to confiscate the property of German nationals now held by the United States in order to compensate our Government or its nationals for claims which they have against Germany or her citizens. The amendment was rejected. I believed then that we should restore the property to its owners, and I appreciated the fact that if the Berlin treaty were ratified there would be obstacles of a very serious nature to such restoration. It may be that by ratifying the treaty we have approved of Germany's expropriation of this property, which Mr. Hyde in effect states is "confiscation," and that we have cut ourselves off from any avenue to reparation and indemnity for American nationals against Germany other than by resorting to the property held by the Alien Property Custodian, or holding it for an indefinite period as a sort of a bludgeon to compel Germany to satisfy the claims of American citizens.

Mr. President, it can be argued that under the treaty of 1828 and by reason of the general conduct and attitude of the United States with respect to foreign investments made in our country our Government is estopped to deny the ownership of this property and is under obligations to protect it and to return it to those who invested it with us. It is quite likely Germany would have the right to devise a just and uniform system of taxation which would impose tax burdens upon the owners of the property, but the power to reach the incomes derived from this property or the profits resulting from its use does not necessarily imply the power to expropriate. But I shall not pursue this thought further.

Mr. President, we are a creditor Nation having billions of dollars invested in other countries. We can not afford to adopt any policy that will subject our Government to the charge that it confiscated private property or was a party to a confiscatory policy. Our record in the past has been free from taint. It must remain untarnished in the future. Not only upon moral grounds are we interested in maintaining the doctrine of the immunity of privately owned property from seizure by belligerent nations, but in a material way we are profoundly interested in securing the universal acceptance of this policy. Our Government and American citizens have investments in other lands aggregating between fifteen and twenty billions of dollars, and as our wealth increases additional credits will be extended to nations and peoples in other countries. It is therefore not mere sentimentality or a quixotic spirit which animates the American people in their desire to have established throughout the world the law that property is secure and immune from confiscatory acts or policies.

Mr. President, our Government, notwithstanding the Berlin treaty, could find a way which would insure the payment of the claims of American citizens against Germany and her nationals without resort to the property which our Government now holds. I shall not detain the Senate longer to point out how, in my opinion, this could be done, but let me in conclusion express the hope that the present administration will immediately present this matter to the German Government, and agree with it upon a practical and reasonable plan that will afford adequate security to American citizens for their claims against Germany and at the same time do justice to German nationals whose property we have sequestrated and relieve the United States not only now but for all future time of any possible criticism for having confiscated or participated in the confiscation of the property of aliens which had been invested under the protection of treaties and the honor and good name of the United States.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the bill is to be voted on, I believe, at 3 o'clock?

Mr. CUMMINS. No. There is no agreement of that kind.

Mr. HEFLIN. What was the agreement about 3 o'clock?

Mr. CUMMINS. There was no agreement.

Mr. HEFLIN. The bill is just up for consideration for those who want to discuss it?

Mr. CUMMINS. Yes.

Mr. WILLIS. Does the Senator from Alabama desire to discuss the pending bill?

Mr. HEFLIN. No. I did not intend to discuss this bill. I desired to read some comments on certain phases of the fight which I have made here from time to time against the drastic deflation policy conducted by the Federal Reserve Board, and also to make some remarks about a speech that I made on the floor of the Senate a few days ago when I was called to order by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. Instead of speaking on these subjects now I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD some statements and letters which I have received on these subjects, and also some newspaper clippings.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HEFLIN. I ask permission to have it printed in 8-point type.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[From the Birmingham (Ala.) News, February 5, 1923.]

SAYS HEFLIN IS LIABILITY TO DEMOCRATS.

"I have just returned from Washington and quite agree with what newspapers * * * are saying about Senator HEFLIN, of Alabama," said F. A. Durant. "To be perfectly frank about the matter, HEFLIN is * * * a liability to the Democratic Party."

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, in the first place, I understand there is no such man in Birmingham as the "Durant" here quoted. So the name employed is a fictitious or forged one. In reply to this underhanded attack upon me and my record I desire to print in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter from the highest authority in the Democratic Party—the chairman of the Democratic National Committee—Judge Hull, and also some letters from officials of the Democratic national congressional committee and other prominent Democrats.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1923.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am surprised to learn that a newspaper in your State has given currency to the alleged remark of some individual derogatory to your official and political service as a United States Senator and conveying the veiled intimation that you are not as much of a party asset as some other Senators.

I assume that this report owes its origin to jealousy or personal pique on the part of some one. I say this because no Democrat in America was in greater demand as a speaker during the last campaign and, as far as I know, during former campaigns, than yourself. No speaker, to my knowledge, created a more profound and lasting impression in the minds of Democrats and other citizens whom he addressed than yourself during the last campaign. If you are not a most valuable asset, the party has no assets.

I know the intelligent, reading class of people in your State, as in other States, understand and know your worth, both to your party and your country, and appraise you accordingly.

Very sincerely, CORDELL HULL,
Chairman Democratic National Committee.

—

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1923.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Just a line to express my appreciation to you for the most excellent service you have rendered the Democratic Party during the recent campaign.

Everywhere you have spoken splendid reports have come to me, and I know that your efforts in behalf of the party have been largely responsible for the splendid results achieved.

I am sure you will be interested in learning that I had many requests for your services from many sections of the United States, places which on account of the limited time you could not reach, which only goes to show how the leading Democrats view you as a public servant.

Again thanking you and with best wishes, I am,

Cordially and sincerely,

JIM MCCLINTIC,
Chairman Speakers' Bureau.

—

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The result of the election was wonderful; however, not more than we had anticipated.

We want to take this opportunity to thank you for the valuable service which you have rendered to the country and to the party during your service in the House, Senate, and on the stump. During this campaign we * * * had more calls for you to make speeches than for any other one connected with our party. Had all the requests for your time been granted you would have been compelled to make at least a dozen speeches a day.

We must keep our organization in good shape and be ready to meet the enemy two years from now, when I believe the people will return our party to power.

Hoping you the best of success, good luck, good health, and that you will be able to render the party as much valuable help in the future as you have in the past, I am, with kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely, A. B. ROUSE, *Chairman.*

—

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Kenton, Ohio, February 8, 1923.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have been reading the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and I want to congratulate you for the great fight you have made against the interests that now control our Government and which have gone so far as to even want to deny the right of free speech in the greatest legislative body in the world. Your fight does great credit to your fighting qualities as a Democrat, and I assure you your friends are all with you and applaud your speech and your actions.

Go to it, and show up this conspiracy between Wall Street and the special interests who are using the Harding administration to further their own interests, and in doing it, as usual, they are making the people pay the bill. * * *

I want to thank you for the vigorous fight that you have put up, and assure you that I only speak the voice of thousands of Democrats who are with you. * * *

With every good wish, I am,

Yours truly, W. W. DURBIN,
Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee.

—

LEESBURG, VA., *February 13, 1923.*

Senator J. THOS. HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I am inclosing to you herein an editorial which I recently wrote for my paper touching the action of the Senate when you recently had the floor. I believe that you have been the means of furnishing the best ammunition for the next campaign that has yet been furnished.

Very truly yours,

WILBUR C. HALL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

[From The Loudoun Times, Leesburg, Va.]

The legislation emanating from the Senate clearly warranted the conclusion of Senator HEFLIN that big business was in the control of the Government, and Wall Street is big business.

—

ARROWHEAD FARM,
Charlottesville, Va., May 12, 1922.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I would thank you for a copy of your speech on the Federal Reserve Board in answer to Senator GLASS. I understand that Senator GLASS has never undertaken to controvert the facts on which you based your criticism.

We in Virginia are very loyal to Senator GLASS, but we feel—most of us—that he is on the wrong side of this question; that you are right.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL B. WOODS.

—

GREENVILLE, TEX.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have just read with pleasure that wonderful speech of yours that I find in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 16, 1922, and I wish to congratulate you for the mighty fight that you are making for "the man with the hoe." It takes a good spirit and true southern patriot to voice the sentiments contained in this great speech. This is sufficient to enshrine you in the hearts of the common people. If you could find time to make a few speeches in the most important political centers of this Nation it would have a great effect in stimu-

lating the move to place the Democrats back in power and to elect a Democratic President; and I see no reason now why you should not head the Democratic host as its standard bearer in 1924. Why should not a southern man now be elected President? They are the friends of the common people everywhere, and there is now a universal move among the common people to go back to the administration after the manner of Hon. Woodrow Wilson. May you live long and may God bless you in your efforts.

I was admitted to practice law at Blountsville, Ala., while Judge Wyatt, of Guntersville, Ala., was the circuit judge, but I have been in Texas 35 years.

Your friend truly, B. Q. EVANS.

—

AUSTIN, TEX., *May 1, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: You certainly did show deflation up in wonderful shape, and if this information that you gave was generally understood by the people they would not only lose respect for the members of that board but I believe they would literally rise up and demand that they be run out of public office forever. I was utterly astounded at some of the statements made in your speech, especially in regard to the bank building in New York City and the amount of money this bank used to accommodate other New York banks, and the small amount in comparison that was used in the Dallas district.

I am sure, however, that no unbiased mind could see anything else in your speech except the desire to see the institution function as it was intended to do and did do at the beginning.

Your friend, NEEDHAM AVERY.

—

[Letter of D. C. Earnest—Oil leases—of Dallas, Tex., of September 28, 1922, to the Times-Herald.]

The TIMES-HERALD:

For many months on many occasions the Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN, United States Senator from Alabama, has severely denounced the acts of Ex-Governor Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board. The newspapers in the main have either ignored the Senator's criticisms or they have attempted to ridicule him without specifically answering his charges. In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 19, pages 13966 to 13971, Senator HEFLIN makes some charges which are not to be ignored; if the Senator's statements are true, it is the duty of an honest press to publish same; on the other hand, if the charges are not true the Senator should be denounced; and as the papers have not mentioned these astounding charges I am forced to believe that they are true, as otherwise the Senator's enemies, who are the friends of ex-Governor Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, would take much pleasure in disproving the Senator's charges. On page 13967 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 19 Senator HEFLIN uses the following language:

"I said that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, one of the 12 reserve banks, paid more money in yearly salaries to its officials than the Government paid to the President and his Cabinet, the Vice President and all the Senators, to the Speaker of the House and all the Members of the House, to the Federal Trade Commission, to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the War Finance Corporation, to all the circuit judges of the United States, to the General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy, * * * One banking institution, with the sanction of Governor Harding, took money, 90 per cent of which should have gone in a franchise tax to the Government, and permitted it to be devoted to the payment of the salaries of 2,500 or 3,000 officials, clerks, and agents, who did less business this year than a big national bank right by it with 200 officials. * * * Governor Harding has permitted the officials of four banking institutions—4 out of the 12—to set aside $49,000,000, and a little more, nearly $50,000,000, for the erection of four bank buildings, and that is nearly five times as much as the average annual expenditure for the past 20 years on all appropriations made by Congress for all public buildings, post offices, Federal courthouses and customhouses in all 48 States of the Union. Can any newspaper justify its conduct in failing to give that important news to the public?"

Further on in his speech Senator HEFLIN explains what would have become of the $49,000,000 if it had not been seized and set aside for bank palaces; 90 per cent of it, or more than $40,000,000, would have gone into the United States Treasury to help pay the public debt. The Senator continues, as follows:

"He (Governor Harding) was the first man who wrote to them (the heads of reserve banks) and told them how to beat the Government out of franchise taxes. How did he do it? He said, 'Put some money under the head of charge-offs, put some under depreciation, some under value for construction of buildings.' So they adopted eagerly the suggestion of this smooth artist, W. P. G. Harding, and the Government is getting no money at all from that source. The franchise tax is defeated, going into a fund that is being gobbled up somehow by these officials, and some of these officials are standing on tiptoe asking the President to reappoint this man. Mr. President, Governor Strong, of New York, was drawing a salary of $30,000, and Governor Harding permitted him to have an increase in salary of $20,000, making it $50,000. * * * Governor Harding permitted the officials of the 12 Federal reserve banks to increase their own salaries $15,000,000 between 1918 and the end of the fiscal year 1922."

When some unknown soap-box orator makes serious charges against any branch of the Government it is not necessary for the press to dignify same by the slightest notice, but when a Senator of the United States makes charges which, if true, shake the confidence of the people in the honesty of their officials, the charges should have the widest possible publicity. If the charges are not true, the Senator who makes them should be denounced and driven from office. If the charges are true—and there must be some warrant for them or they would be denied by other Members of the Senate—it is the duty of the administration at Washington to put the 12 Federal reserve banks on an honest business basis.

If even one-half that Senator HEFLIN says is true concerning the administration of the Federal reserve banks, it would be worse than infamous to reappoint W. P. G. Harding.

Yours very truly,

D. C. EARNEST,
1001 Kirby Building, Dallas, Tex.

—

PORTLAND, OREG., *June 30, 1922.*

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Presume you have a very heavy correspondence, and at the outset I wish to say that I do not expect a reply. Use your tune, as you have been fighting the greatest trust of them all, the Federal Reserve Board. But I thought perhaps you might be interested to know that even in this faraway Republican stronghold that we are watching the noble fight the Democrats, and especially men from the South, are making against hopeless odds.

Yours very truly, ALBERT C. MURPHY.

—

DAVIS, LYON & BRADFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Sioux Falls, S. Dak., November 14, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am under the very greatest obligations to you for sending me copies of your speeches with reference to the reappointment of W. P. G. Harding as governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Your attitude upon this matter has certainly been in the interests of the agricultural, industrial, and business interests of the United States. The drastic deflation and withdrawal of credits by the Federal Reserve Board in 1920 was the greatest financial crime ever committed against the people of the United States and places the so-called crime of '73 in the kindergarten class by comparison. It more than doubles the burden of the public and private indebtedness of the United States, which was largely contracted upon the basis of war prices. * * * I am in hopes that your exposure has made it impossible for President Harding to reappoint, or at any rate obtain the confirmation of Governor Harding's reappointment. * * *

Yours very truly, W. H. LYON.

—

B. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,
INVESTMENT BANKERS,
Memphis, Tenn., April 20, 1922.

Senator THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Will you do me the kindness to send me all the data you can in regard to the workings of the Federal reserve banking system? The writer was a strong advocate of this system, and in this connection permit me to state that he was for several years ahead in thought of a system of this kind, having organized, or rather fathered, two large banks with 300 banks as stockholders in a central bank.

I mention this simply to show you that I was very much interested in the organization of the present system, and still believe it a good system if managed along proper lines, but a very nefarious one if manipulated in the interests of any clique of bankers, which I am very much afraid has been done by the governing board at Washington.

I refer more especially to preferential loans and rates which were given certain sections during the late deflation period.

The policy that has been pursued has almost, if not entirely, ruined the South and West, which are, as you know, the producing sections of this country. Many, many good men and firms in this section were forced to dispose of their securities in order to maintain their credit, and a perfect stream of the best securities, including Liberty bonds, of this country have flown to New York and other money centers of the East (the banks in this section would not loan on Liberty bonds but forced the holders to sell them), and now that they have gotten these securities, the policy of inflation is being pursued in order for these pirates to unload and fleece the lambs again.

I tell you, Senator, the policy which has been pursued by the governing board of the Federal reserve banking system is damnable, and were it in my power I would like to see the South and West get together and make some of these captains of finance beg for a sandwich.

It was my idea when this system was organized that each Federal reserve district should be placed on the same plane and that the purpose of the system was to divorce the banking business from the control of Wall Street; but it seems now as though this street (called crooked) has placed their manacles again upon the whole country.

I have written you rather at length, but wanted to give you my ideas in the hope that you might do something to help the situation in the South and West.

Yours very truly,

B. J. CAMPBELL.

—

OMAHA, NEBR., *March 10, 1922.*

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: Have you a few extra copies of your speech of the 9th of February that you can spare us? What will the Government charge us by the hundred for this address? * * *

We have been ruined. We have pastures containing almost townships that have not had a gate closed in two years. The owners are practically bankrupted, and they can not secure credit to buy the stock to start out again. We are convinced that this deflation is the greatest crime that ever was committed in America. * * * More power to your elbow.

Sincerely,

W. H. GREEN, *Secretary.*

—

MINNESOTA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
St. Paul, Minn., August 18, 1922.

Hon. J. THOS. HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HEFLIN: Your kind letter of recent date has been received and noted. I agree with you entirely that everything possible that can be done should be done to keep W. P. G. Harding off the Federal Reserve Board.

* * * I want you to feel that you have the entire support of the farmers of the Northwest in your splendid efforts to help maintain this institution and allow it to work along the lines intended by its promoters.

With highest personal regards, I am

Respectfully,

MINNESOTA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
J. T. REED, *President.*

—

THE WEISER SEMIWEEKLY SIGNAL,
Weiser, Idaho, March 11, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: May I ask you for a couple of copies of your speech on the betrayal of the people by the heads of the Federal reserve banking system, delivered in reply to Senator GLASS? I expect to take the lecture platform in a couple of weeks and your speech is "good stuff" to quote from. It ought to be in the hands of every voter in the country, and the Nation owes you a debt of gratitude.

Thanking you in advance for the copies of the speech, I remain,

Yours very truly,

L. I. PURCELL,
Managing Editor.

THE MCNEILL MILLING CO., MERCHANT MILLS,
Fayetteville, N. C., August 5, 1922.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the fight you are making in behalf of "the real people."

It comes with poor grace for a Senator from as great a State as Virginia to take up the fight in behalf of Republicans like W. P. G. Harding.

With best wishes, I am, yours truly,

GEORGE MCNEILL.

—

EDGEFIELD, S. C., *March 4, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Allow me to congratulate you on your speech in reply to Senator GLASS in re the Federal Reserve Board. I read it with great pleasure and edification. It was so full of hard argument and meat and figures, and withal so eloquent. Their deflation policy and ruinous system has well-nigh put we folks of the South out of business. Lots of farmers in Edgefield County are practically ruined, and are "at sea" what to do this year. It is inconceivable how a southern Senator could sustain Mr. Harding and those acting in concert with him. Keep at them with your sledge-hammer blows; good results are bound to follow. We have memorial services each year in May in memory of our Confederate dead. Would you entertain a proposition to come and address us on that occasion? We would be mighty glad to have you. Senator Watson, of Georgia, will tell you who I am.

Yours very truly,

S. MCG. SIMKINS,
Attorney at Law.

—

ST. MATTHEWS, S. C., *March 4, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have been very much interested in your splendid work in the interest of the South and West during this hell through which we are passing. The agricultural bloc, of which you are an active member, is also doing a great work, and is big with possibilities to advance the farming interests of the Nation.

Have just read in CONGRESSIONAL RECORD your very strong speech in reply to Senator GLASS. It is one of the best ever delivered on the subject. The picture is not overdrawn, and I wish every voter could read it. With all that has been spoken and written, I doubt if even many Members of the House and Senate have a just conception of the horrible conditions existing in the South and West.

I personally know of several similar instances to the one you mention, of the young man who had lost all, and was forced to abandon the farm—doubtless there are hundreds of thousands of such pathetic cases all over the land.

I was 7 years of age in 1865. Saw General Sherman burn Columbia, and lived with my widowed mother through the dark days of reconstruction. I have lived through every panic since the Civil War, and all combined did not equal what is now termed deflation. It has done more to encourage socialism, Bolshevism, and every other kind of "ism," than the combined depressions since the discovery of America.

The Federal Reserve Board has placed the South and West exactly where Joseph placed Egypt 4,000 years since. He first took their money; second, their cattle; and finally, their land, until all belonged to Pharaoh, and the farmers all became tenants of the king. History has repeated itself, and we have been enslaved by the money powers.

There is no use in trying to conceal the truth. Unless there is inflation to enable the farmers to secure better prices for their products, these mortgages can never be paid, and the lands of the South and West will within the next 10 years pass into the hands of capitalists.

Yours very sincerely,

A. K. SMOKE.

On June 22, 1922, Senator HEFLIN stated on the floor of the Senate the following:

"I propose to have the country know while I am here just what transpires and something concerning the motives back of the thing. This is a Government of the people. What I ask is a matter of simple justice to myself. I am involved, assailed by a speech full of inaccurate and incorrect figures and statements."

Whereupon Senator GLASS made the following statement:

"Mr. President, I deny absolutely that there is a single inaccuracy in the speech to which the Senator refers."

PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO.,
Richmond, Va., March 25, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Through the kindness of my friend Senator CLAUDE A. SWANSON, I have received a copy of your speech made on the Senate floor February 9, 1922. It is an unanswerable argument you have made. * * *

I have shown your speech to some of the leading business men of this community, all of whom indorse every word of it. If you will kindly send me about a dozen copies of this speech at my expense, I will circulate them to the best advantage.

Again congratulating you and thanking you for the position you took, I am

Very truly yours, L. C. YOUNGER,
District Manager.

—

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO.,
Richmond, Va., September 21, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: On September 5 I wrote to Senator GLASS, of my State, calling his attention to certain flagrant discrepancies between statements which had been made by him on the floor of the Senate in regard to the operations and administration of the Federal reserve system and the official records as printed by the Federal Reserve Board itself. I also called his attention to the overwhelming refutation of his statements which had been made by yourself in your speeches in the Senate, and I expressed the hope that he would be willing to give some explanation of the contradictory statements which I took pains to point out to him with some care in my letter. On September 11 Senator GLASS, through his secretary, in a brief communication acknowledged my letter but omitted to explain or answer my questions. * * * I thereupon wrote Senator GLASS again on September 12, pointing out that he himself had challenged anyone to deny or controvert his statements, and as they had been overwhelmingly refuted on the floor of the Senate he now owed it to himself and to his constituents to withdraw the misleading assertions which he had made on a vital issue and scattered abroad. * * * Another week has passed and my second letter is still unanswered. I am therefore handing you with this copies of my letter to Senator GLASS of September 5 and also my letter to him of September 12, and you have my permission to make any use of them or of the facts which they contain that you may see fit in the brave and courageous fight which you are making to eliminate destructive and unpardonable abuses and preserve the system.

With high regard,

Sincerely yours, L. C. YOUNGER.

—

[Excerpts from copy of a letter written by Hon. L. C. Younger, of Richmond, Va., to Hon. CARTER GLASS.]

RICHMOND, VA., *September 12, 1922.*

Hon. CARTER GLASS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR GLASS: I have your letter of the 11th instant, through your secretary, in reply to mine of the 5th, and while I am not surprised that you should decline to dispute or deny the official figures and facts which were submitted to you in my letter, which were a direct contradiction of statements made by you on the floor of the Senate, I must admit that I am disappointed at your omission to acknowledge your mistakes and make public correction after they have been pointed out to you and proven.

I am all the more amazed at your unwillingness to explain or retract erroneous statements, in view of the declaration which you made on page 13 of your January speech, in which, after saying:

"I pointedly deny that there was deflation of either regional reserve bank credits or any diminution of Federal reserve currency during the period of the appalling drop in prices of agricultural products"—

you openly said:

"I hope Senators will take particular note of that declaration and convict me here if they can of any inaccuracy that appertains to it. Rhetoric, whether the motive of it be harmless or vile, is one thing. A cold, indisputable fact is something different."

I have shown you, and Senator HEFLIN has shown you in your own presence in the Senate, and others have shown you that the *official records* disprove your statements and *have convicted* you of "inaccuracy." *Either the statements which you have made are untrue or else the official records are untrue*, and I, one of your constituents, having always held you in high regard, *ask you to tell me whether or not the official figures, which appear to controvert your statements, are true or untrue; and if untrue, where?*

If the official figures which have been quoted to you are correct, you have made statements which can not be sustained, and they should therefore be explained or withdrawn. * * *

Respectfully,

L. C. YOUNGER.

—

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO.,
Richmond, Va., April 22, 1922.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: Indications which are coming to me from various parts of the country convince me that your splendid and courageous efforts in behalf of a wiser and fairer administration of our Federal reserve system are bearing fruit.

I am taking the liberty of handing you, with this, a copy of a letter which I addressed under date of April 12, 1922, to Mr. George J. Seay, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, of Richmond, in which I have criticized him severely for sending out, without correction, Senator GLASS's speech for the Federal reserve system with its glaring inaccuracies which you so overwhelmingly answered in your masterly speech on February 9. I feel a deep interest in this whole subject and have tried to keep up with the discussion, but thus far I have never heard of Senator GLASS attempting to challenge or refute a single one of your telling statements in your February 9 speech, although two and a half months have elapsed since you delivered it. As a matter of fact, I regard your speech as conclusive and absolutely unanswerable. If there had been any vulnerable points in your armor, Senator GLASS would certainly have found them and made the most of them.

Sincerely yours,

L. C. YOUNGER,
District Manager.

P. S.—I handed one of our prominent business men a copy of your speech in answer to Senator GLASS. After reading it, he returned it to me with the remark, "That is the strongest speech I ever read."

—

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO.,
Richmond, Va., September 29, 1922.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have read with a great deal of interest your speech in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I want to congratulate you on the brave fight you are making, and the people are with you. I also want to congratulate you on the resolution which you offered on September 12.

Anything I can do for you please advise me. I am at your command. You are on the winning side.

Sincerely yours, L. C. YOUNGER,
District Manager.

—

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO.,
Richmond, Va., August 1, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: Let me congratulate you upon the splendid fight which you have been waging in behalf of a decent administration of our Federal reserve system. You have brought many serious accusations and charges against the management of the reserve system, and especially against W. P. G. Harding, its governor, and as far as I can see you have completely proven your case.

If W. P. G. Harding had done nothing else than cause the 12 Federal reserve banks under his supervision and influence to disseminate and scatter broadcast more than 140,000 copies of a document—Senator GLASS's speech—containing numerous untrue and misleading statements, well calculated to deceive the uninformed as to the real truth regarding the mismanagement of the reserve system, he is deserving of prompt removal by the President. * * *

Keep up your fight, Senator. I take comfort in the classic thought that "error ceases to be dangerous when truth is free to combat it."

Sincerely yours, L. C. YOUNGER.

[Excerpt from copy of a letter written by Hon. L. C. Younger, of Richmond, Va., to Hon. Warren G. Harding.]

JULY 29, 1922.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

* * * * * * *

I will be pleased to bring to your attention charges which have been made and which I believe have been proved against Governor Harding and his administration which, in my opinion, would justify such action on your part. In this connection I especially commend to your consideration his indictment by Senator HEFLIN. The Senator has, I think, completely proved his charges in regard to the systematic and deliberate manner in which the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal reserve banks have well-nigh bankrupted this country.

I have lived through many panics in the last 40 years, but the crisis of the past two years, in my opinion, has by far been the most costly and the most destructive that I have ever experienced.

I respectfully urge and call upon you to rid the Federal reserve system of men whose incompetence and mismanagement have brought such ruin upon us.

Respectfully yours, L. C. YOUNGER.

—

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO.,
Richmond, Va., August 18, 1922.

Hon. J. T. HEFLIN,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: Let me offer you my profound congratulations upon the results of your brave and splendid efforts on the floor of the Senate in behalf of an honest and efficient administration of our great reserve system. I have just read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD your speech of August 3, and as far as I can recall it is the ablest and most unanswerable speech that I have ever read from any United States Senator. The South is proud of you, and the rest of the country should be also, and will be if they are not already.

Reports indicate that W. P. G. Harding is definitely eliminated from the system.

Sincerely yours, L. C. YOUNGER,
District Manager.

—

[From letter of Mr. L. C. Younger, of Richmond, Va., to Mr. George J. Seay, governor Federal reserve board, of Richmond, Va., dated April 12, 1922, published in Manufacturers' Record of May 11, 1922.]

You knew that the reserve board's own official records show that for the first "12 months of falling prices," or, say, from the end of May, 1920, to the end of May, 1921, instead of being an increase of "nearly $1,000,000,000," there was an actual contraction in "nearly $1,000,000,000"—the precise contraction for that period being $942,981,000—and the contraction in the extended period of falling prices from May 28, 1920, to January 25, 1922, was $2,005,149,000.

In view of such established facts, it is very easy to see why you feel yourself unable to conduct further a correspondence in which you are butting your head against granite facts which so overwhelmingly contradict and destroy your claims and pretensions.

Your course impresses me as being all the more inexcusable in view of the convincing and irrefutable facts bearing upon this subject which were so brilliantly presented on the floor of the Senate by Senator HEFLIN in his speech of February 9, 1922, in answer to Senator GLASS, which I do not doubt you have read, but a copy of which, as a precaution, I beg leave to hand you with this, and commend it to your serious study.

—

[From the Manufacturers' Record of May 18, 1922.]

Senator HEFLIN's speech has not been answered by Senator GLASS. Senator GLASS made some glaring mistakes which Senator HEFLIN pointed out with great clearness, and Senator GLASS has not replied to Senator HEFLIN's charges.

—

[Letter from Mr. L. C. Younger, of Richmond, Va., to Mr. George J. Seay, published in the Manufacturers' Record May 11, 1922.]

I pointed out to him that, according to my information, it is the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond and other reserve banks which are distributing Senator GLASS's speech and not the Senator himself. Senator GLASS, I confidently believe, was misled and deceived by unworthy informants, but the reserve banks which are disseminating the speech, with its glaring inconsistencies and misstatements, were not deceived. They knew in sending out those speeches that they were sending out data calculated to deceive its recipients unless they should chance to be better informed. From what I know of Senator GLASS, if Senator HEFLIN's answer had been in any way vulnerable or incorrect, Senator GLASS would have instantly replied to him; but up to this time, so I am informed, he has never attempted to answer Senator HEFLIN's statements in criticism of his speech.

The editor of the Manufacturers' Record, following a somewhat similar line of thought, some weeks ago wrote to the governor of the Federal reserve banks of Atlanta and New York, pointing out the blunder of sending out in their territory Senator GLASS's speech, which, in one respect at least, was absolutely misleading, and every Federal reserve bank officer who sent it out knew it was misleading * * * and he therefore intended to deceive the public, or else he was so entirely ignorant of the facts that he was not fit to hold so responsible an office.

—

[Letter from Mr. L. C. Younger, of Richmond, Va., to Mr. George J. Seay, governor Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Va., dated April 12, 1922, published in Manufacturers' Record of May 11, 1922.]

I will inform you very frankly that I have not the slightest idea that Senator GLASS would have ever made that speech if he had been correctly informed before doing so, and I have not heard of Senator GLASS sending out a single copy of that speech, the fallacies of which were so soon exposed. But I have heard of your sending it out, knowing, as you did, that the statements that you were deliberately propagating were incorrect, misleading, and untrue, and you were guilty of this act while asking the confidence of the public as "governor" of a Federal reserve bank.

—

[From the Manufacturers' Record, June 15, 1922.]

BANKERS SHOULD TAKE WARNING.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN, writing under date of June 8 to the Manufacturers' Record, says:

"I just write to express my hearty approval of your splendid editorial on Governor Harding and his murderous deflation policy. I am going to use it in a speech in the Senate. In this important matter you are fighting a great battle in the interest of honest banking and the whole American people. As a Senator from the South, one of the sections that has suffered so dreadfully under that deflation policy, I want to express to you my appreciation and gratitude for the fight that you have made and are still making."

Writing on the same subject, Mr. L. C. Younger, of Richmond, Va., district manager of the Provident Life & Trust Co., of Philadelphia, says:

"I have read with interest your editorial of June 8 on 'Nation-wide Propaganda to Secure Renomination of Governor Harding.' This covers the ground thoroughly and embodies my views—in fact, I believe 75 per cent of the business men's views in this section. There are only a few bankers that I meet with who are upholding the policy of the Federal Reserve Board, and this has been done for a reason. These bankers work hand and glove with the Wall Street gamblers at the expense of the merchant, manufacturer, and business man of this section, and they will find out that a few large cities like New York, Chicago, and Boston, can not control the finances of this country.

—

[From the Manufacturers' Record of June 15, 1922.]

The Senate has passed a resolution requesting the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta to furnish full information relative to the distribution of the Glass speech by it in the State of Alabama, with the alleged intention of intimidating Senator HEFLIN or of bringing upon his head political reprisals as a penalty for his incisive attacks on the drastic deflation policy pursued by the Federal Reserve Board.

—

[From letter of Mr. H. A. Moehlenpah, former member of Reserve Board, to President Harding, dated August 8, 1922.]

I have been a country banker for 25 years.

I am free to state that the board, under the direction of Governor Harding, never had an appreciation of the farmer problem or the needs of the great West.

Governor Harding is an autocrat. He is a city banker. His sympathy has not been with the great producing class. I do not hesitate to make this bold statement.

Knowing the sentiment of the country banker—and there are 20,000 of them in this country—and being directly in touch with many of the great farmer organizations, I feel that you would render this country, your administration, and the Federal Reserve Board a real service by appointing some man who would have a more sympathetic attitude toward the great West and the agricultural interests.

[From Manufacturers' Record, September 21, 1922.]

Senators, if they wish, may leave the Senate Chamber and the news writers may retire when Senator HEFLIN week after week rises and tells again his story of W. P. G. Harding and the wrecking of national prosperity. But Mr. HEFLIN happens to be backed by a great wall of truth. His charges are not denied; his integrity is not impeached. They may laugh at him; they may ridicule him; they may say they are tired of him, but they are not half so tired of him as the people of the United States are tired of W. P. G. Harding; and when the voting comes it may astound learned Senators to discover that the great masses are just as determined to have honesty and efficiency in the administration of national credit now and are just as opposed to tyranny and financial dictatorship as they were in the time of Andrew Jackson.

—

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.]

Senator HEFLIN, long a Member of the lower House of Congress, has attacked the attitude of the present Federal Reserve Board continuously, and, with the exception of aid given him from time to time by a few Senators, including the late Senator Watson, of Georgia, has made the fight on the floor of the Senate almost by himself. Not that he would not be supported in a case of confirmation of a member of the Federal Reserve Board by nearly all of the Democrats and quite a few Republicans, but the Federal reserve fight has been Mr. HEFLIN'S great individual battle.

Senator HEFLIN, soon after being named Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Bankhead, began his work and has continued it ever since. The result is that President Harding will not reappoint W. P. G. Harding as a member of this board.

—

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.]

CHRONICLE'S POSITION ON RESERVE BOARD SUSTAINED BY PRESIDENT.

The President said to Congress in his most recent address:

"Your measures of relief and reduction of the Federal reserve discount rate undoubtedly saved the country from widespread disaster."

—

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, March 9, 1923.]

SENATOR HEFLIN'S WORK AGAINST DEFLATION.

There is no man in the United States Congress who did such valiant work in the dethroning of Governor W. "Poison Gas" Harding as Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN, of Alabama. Senator HEFLIN is the man who grouped about him that strong array of Senators known as the "agricultural bloc," which effectually defeated the plans of those who wished to retain Governor Harding as the head of the Federal Reserve Board. There was strong pressure brought to bear on the President to rename Harding, but, thanks to the good work of Senator HEFLIN, it was an acknowledged secret that the Senate would have rejected the nomination.

Senator HEFLIN is an able public officer from a great State.

The Chronicle takes the liberty of quoting from a recent personal letter to the editor from Hon. John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, and himself the most vigorous opponent of the Federal Reserve Board's policies for many months, which we are quite sure Mr. Williams will not object to, since it pays the tribute Mr. HEFLIN so well deserves:

"The Chronicle itself is entitled to tremendous credit for arousing the people and for bringing about the remedy for evils which were so ruinous. The Augusta Chronicle and the Manufacturers' Record have won for themselves laurels which can not fade by their persistent and courageous efforts to arouse the people and secure relief.

"Among others who have done particularly valiant service in this connection is Hon J. THOMAS HEFLIN, United States Senator from Alabama. His efforts have been unremitting, and he is particularly entitled to the country's thanks for his splendid and effective work. Senator HEFLIN'S work in this connection is now being appreciated by the best men in both political parties, who are more solicitous for the welfare of the country at large than they are for special interests or for speculative bandits in high places."

—

[From the Herald, Gainesville, Ga., January 26, 1922.]

THE CRIME OF THE AGE.

In a speech recently delivered in the United States Senate, Senator HEFLIN, of Alabama, in defending the agricultural bloc, said in part:

"A great deal has been said recently about an agricultural bloc in the Senate. I am one of the first men to suggest this cooperation between the Democrats of the South and the Republicans of the West. I suggested it for the purpose of securing much-needed legislation. The South and the West were afflicted alike. Agriculture was stricken down in both sections by the deadly deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board. We could not obtain money to carry on our business.

"We complained that this board's policy was injuriously affecting these two sections, but the President did not seem to understand or to be moved by our pleas, so we could not get relief through the Federal Reserve Board, which controlled the money supply and credit of the country. Agriculture, I repeat, under the withering, blighting, deadly touch of the Federal Reserve Board, was stricken down and almost destroyed.

"Now, Mr. President, Wall Street is interested in killing any legislation that will make money matters easy in any section of the country, because Wall Street wants to return to the time, and it is just about here, when it can control the money supply and credits of 100,000,000 people."

We quote from two Senators only—one from Alabama and one from Georgia.

What Senators HEFLIN and WATSON have had to say relative to the drastic deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board is but the voicing by two representatives in the highest legislative body in the world of the common expression and resentful feeling of millions and millions of people who have suffered severely from such a ruinous policy.

Their indictments and similar indictments from pen and lips of thousands of others are enough to cause the millions, apart from the few financial centers, to scorn the judgment of the Federal Reserve Board, assuming that only the judgment of the members of the board was at fault.

—

[From the Searchlight, Atlanta, Ga., April 8, 1922.]

THE HUNTSVILLE TELEGRAM AND SENATOR TOM HEFLIN.

The Huntsville (Ala.) Telegram, a one-gallus newspaper, published in one of the greatest States in Dixieland, editorially attacks Senator THOMAS HEFLIN, one of the finest characters in the public life of America.

For more than a year Senator HEFLIN has called the country's attention to the ruinous policy of the Federal Reserve Board. He has pulverized W. P. G. Harding and his Wall Street satellites.

Senator HEFLIN is doing fine work in exposing W. P. G. Harding and his board. His work is producing fine results.

—

[From the New York Tribune January 31, 1923.]

HEFLIN BILL IS PASSED.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—Without a record vote the Senate to-day passed a bill of Senator HEFLIN, Democrat, Alabama, repealing an amendment to the Federal reserve act which authorized the imposition of a "progressive" rate of interest upon excessive loans. Mr. HEFLIN said the provision was not now being invoked by the Federal Reserve Board, but expressed the fear that it might be used unfairly in the future.

—

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Richmond, Va., September 11, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I come in contact with leading business men all through the South and they indorse your course without qualification. Some of the bankers have heretofore been reticent for fear of retaliation if they should tell what they really think, but they are now beginning to come out openly in applauding your course.

I can not commend too heartily, Senator, the work you are so courageously doing, for it is of incalculable value to the South and the entire country and is becoming daily more appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

L. C. YOUNGER,
District Manager.

—

[Excerpts from copy of letter written by Hon. L. C. Younger, Richmond, Va., to Hon. CARTER GLASS.]

RICHMOND, VA., *September 5, 1922.*

Hon. CARTER GLASS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR GLASS: * * * I thank you for sending me a copy of your speech of January last on the reserve system, which speech had been printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I, therefore, had already had the privilege of reading it. I also read with close attention Senator HEFLIN'S reply of February 9 last to your speech made a few weeks before, and I must

say, frankly, that Senator HEFLIN's reply seemed to me to be such an overwhelming refutation of numerous important but incorrect statements made by you that I have been watching the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ever since to see whether you would be able to answer effectively Senator HEFLIN's complete contradictions of your figures and claims; but up to this time, as far as I have been able to see or learn, you have never even attempted to reply to the official facts and figures which Senator HEFLIN presented to disprove the statements made by you to the Senate.

* * *

Respectfully, L. C. YOUNGER.

—

[From the Prattville (Ala.) Progress.]

At least 90 per cent of the farmers most heartily indorse Senator HEFLIN and his position on the question of deflation. About all Governor Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, has done for the past two years is to ride around in Pullmans and openly declare that the country was fast returning to normal conditions, while he was secretly refusing credit to farmers with the proper collateral.

It is easy enough to sit in the city office and write about these things, but if the editor of the Birmingham Evening News had been on the farm and had been a cosufferer in the drop of cotton, he would be ready to throw up his hat and defend Senator HEFLIN for his courage in criticizing those in high places who fell short of their duties and responsibilities imposed on them. If we wish to protect this Republic and have its citizens love the flag, we must have more representatives of the people with courage enough to criticize those who would force the people to pay the highest rate of interest in their greatest financial trials. What the South and the entire country needs to-day is more money and a low rate of interest to develop them. Senator HEFLIN will not be frightened by a few criticisms no matter from what source they were inspired.

—

[From the Southern Labor Review, Birmingham, Ala., November 8, 1922.]

SENATOR HEFLIN.

Senator HEFLIN was in his usual form last Friday night when he spoke at the Jefferson Theater, and his hearers were enthusiastic in their approval of his exposures of the corruption, rottenness, and crimes against the people of the management of the Federal reserve system.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause as he showed the disastrous effects upon farmers and business interests of the criminal deflation of credits by the Federal reserve system.

This murderous deflation enabled the Wall Street bankers and speculators to steal $103,000,000 from the farmers of Alabama in one year.

He charged that W. P. G. Harding was hand and glove with the robbers of the people, and that just as soon as they got power to put a progressive interest rate on loans the Federal Reserve Board immediately began their ruinous policy of deflation against the South and West.

The audience expressed unmistakable approval of the expressions of the entire address, and especially his statement that while he was in Washington struggling against the robbers of his people he ought to have had the support and cooperation of every decent paper in Alabama.

The contempt of the audience for those papers that have attempted to ridicule and belittle, misrepresent and thwart Senator HEFLIN in his efforts to protect the people of Alabama and other Southern and Western States from the financial pirates was expressed by loud and prolonged applause of the speaker when he denounced the misrepresentation and abuse by those from whom he should have received full support.

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The Birmingham News says it is the friend of country editors. The Birmingham News is not a friend to anything or anybody but the almighty dollar. It is all things to all men, if there is any money in it. (Lafayette Sun, Lafayette, Ala.)

—

[From the Birmingham (Ala.) Post, January 6, 1923.]

HEFLIN BLOCKS GOVERNOR HARDING—APPOINTMENT OF RESERVE HEAD DEFEATED BY ALABAMIAN.

(By Robert Talley, Post staff correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Legislative experts delving into the long fight waged by Senator HEFLIN against reappointment of Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board pronounce it one of the most unusual victories in the history of the United States Senate.

Single handed and alone HEFLIN waged his battle against Governor Harding. His daily two-fisted attacks printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD began to arouse such public interest that a defense of Governor Harding and the reserve board policy was made by Senator CARTER GLASS, of Virginia.

As HEFLIN's single-handed fight waged on, something happened. Newspaper men began to receive telegrams from their clients saying they wanted HEFLIN's speeches "covered."

—

[From the Opelika Daily News, March 1, 1923.]

Almost day by day Coué information is reaching the people, proving that one of the very best things ever happening for the good of the country was Senator TOM HEFLIN's successful contest ending in the dumping from the position of head of the Federal reserve banks of W. P. G. Harding. HEFLIN stopped Harding's proposed expenditure of millions for new buildings for some of the big branch banks—the one at New York, for instance—that was to cost more than did all the public buildings on Capitol Hill at Washington. He exposed and has forever stopped the big branch banks from charging and collecting as much as 80 per cent interest from small country banks, and he finally succeeded in forcing the President to drop Harding from his high position as the head and dictator of our great Federal banking system. The numerous newspapers that devoted space to deriding and discrediting Senator HEFLIN all during the memorable contest he waged against the extravagance and iniquities of the board members gave the people very little of the evidence Mr. HEFLIN submitted to the Senate and tried to discredit each and every authority he named.

Now that the Senator has won his fight comes Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers Record, and makes public evidence he holds proving that the heretofore secret records of the board show that Senator HEFLIN only knew and proved a part, and that not the worst part, of the underhanded acts of the board members (not all of them, but the advisory council of the class A directors) when deflation was first planned. Now that Mr. Edmonds has made public a long-concealed stenographic report of the secret meeting held May 18, 1920, showing that but 100 copies of this report were printed (for "insiders" only) and that then the type was destroyed and every member present bound not to divulge the proceedings, we expect (?) to see those always fair (?) newspapers do Senator HEFLIN tardy justice; hope at least that they will go so far as to admit that he was trying to do a public service while exposing W. P. G. Harding and the "inner circles" of the ruling powers of the Federal Reserve Board.

—

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.]

From Washington comes news regarding Alabama's junior Senator that will be read with interest by his many friends and supporters throughout the State.

When the United States Commissioners of Agriculture were in session recently in the city of Washington, Senator ARTHUR CAPPER, of Kansas, in discussing the problem of agriculture, had a deal to say about the evil effects of deflation on the farmers and business generally in the West and South. In that connection he complimented Alabama's junior Senator, Senator HEFLIN, and said:

"Senator HEFLIN led the fight in exposing the evil workings of deflation and condemning Governor W. P. G. Harding for his part in it, and I want to say that if he should never do another important thing in his public career his great service in this matter entitles him to a high and prominent place in the history of our country."

The sentiment was heartily applauded by the convention of agricultural commissioners. And why should it not? Senator HEFLIN's fight for the farmer has been long, fearless, and determined.

—

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal, November 24, 1922.]

Senator HEFLIN and Mr. Williams are both friends of the Federal reserve system and are fighting, just as the Journal fought, to keep it from falling into the hands of Wall Street.

—

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I desire to print in the RECORD some statements contained in the following letters:

JULY 8, 1922.

Hon. HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary, Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: As the executive head of the Agricultural Department, and coming as you do from the great agricultural West, you have it in your power to do a great

service now to all the farmers of the United States and to the populations dependent upon the agricultural industry in the farming sections of the country by entering your protest and using your influence against the reappointment of W. P. G. Harding as governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

As you doubtless know, the big speculators and financiers of Wall Street, who made billions of dollars out of the distress and suffering of the farmers, merchants, and bankers of the agricultural sections, are trying to induce the President to reappoint Governor Harding. Wherever they can do so they are having him indorsed by business men's clubs and bankers' conventions. The Manufacturers' Record tells us that some friend of the Federal Reserve Board governor is usually on hand at such meetings to push along the propaganda. It behooves every friend of the farmer and every American citizen who believes in fairness and in honesty in the administration of the Federal reserve banking system to urge the President not to reappoint the man whose conduct during the dreadful drive of drastic deflation brought so much human suffering, business disaster, and financial ruin to thousands and hundreds of thousands of people in the United States.

Please remind the President that the progressive interest rate, ranging from 7 to 8½ per cent, was not invoked anywhere except in the agricultural South and West. The cotton producer, the grain grower, the cattleman, had it applied to them through the Federal Reserve Board's deflation policy so rapidly and ruthlessly that it literally destroyed their business. No progressive interest rate was applied to New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, or at any other place except in the farming sections of the country. New York, Boston, and Philadelphia got all the money they wanted at a flat rate of interest of 6 per cent or less.

When the work of deflation was begun the farmers and cattlemen felt its evil effects so keenly that they first insisted upon their right to have the currency and credits necessary to carry on their business in such a way as to yield them a living profit. They realized that our banking institutions, established by law, were created for the purpose of serving the business needs of the people; that they were intended to encourage and help and not to punish and plunder business enterprises and industry in the American people. But their demand was ignored, and the work of deflation went on. Then they begged and pleaded with the Federal Reserve Board governor and his associates to permit them to have the currency and credit aid necessary to enable them to hold their products off the market until they could obtain a price that would at least cover the cost of production, and again the deflation governor of the Federal Reserve Board denied their request. Then in their great distress, desperation, and deep humiliation they begged that their plow mules and horses, their mother herds, their homes and farms be spared to them, but the cold and cruel deflation governor of the Federal Reserve Board turned a deaf ear, while the destructive work of deflation went mercilessly on.

Under the cruel and criminal policy of deflation, farm products were sacrificed, farmers lost their farms, home owners became tenants, once prosperous farmers became paupers, and men successful in other lines of business were hard pressed to obtain money enough to prevent the sale of their property for taxes. The honest business man and banker, and the millions of farmers who suffered from deflation, do not want W. P. G. Harding reappointed governor of the Federal Reserve Board, but the big speculators and financiers of Wall Street, who made hundreds of millions, and even billions of dollars, out of the deflation policy are using every influence that they can control to induce the President to reappoint him.

In the name of the robbed, outraged, and distressed farmers, and their wives and children, and in the name of the plundered people in the farming sections of our country, I appeal to you to call upon the President and beg him not to place W. P. G. Harding again at the head of our great Federal reserve banking system.

With best wishes, I am yours sincerely,

J. THOS. HEFLIN.

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JULY 15, 1922.

The Hon. WARREN G. HARDING,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: It has been suggested about the Capitol frequently here of late that you are being urged by certain speculative and banking interests to reappoint W. P. G. Harding governor of the Federal Reserve Board. As a friend of the Federal reserve banking system and as a Senator from one of the great Southern States whose people suffered dreadfully under the ruinous deflation policy conducted by Governor Harding, and as a member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, speaking in part for the farmers of the whole country, I most respectfully and earnestly urge you not to reappoint him.

Since some of the Senators first talked to you about our desire and effort to place a farmer on the Federal Reserve Board—one who understood and would represent the agricultural interests—I have not believed that you intended to reappoint Governor Harding. I would end this letter here but for the rumors of a persistent and insistent propaganda that is being carried on in his behalf by those who profited so much financially through the partiality and favoritism shown them by Governor Harding during the distressing time of drastic and destructive deflation. In indorsing him they are showing their appreciation and gratitude for rich favors received at his hands in the recent past, and expressing the hope and expectation, in the event of his reappointment, of having such favors come from him again in the future.

I feel that I owe it to you to frankly state that when we first submitted the proposal to have a farmer appointed to the first vacancy that occurred on the Federal Reserve Board I, as well as others, had two things in mind—first, to get a farmer on the board; and, second, to get W. P. G. Harding off the board. If the amendment as first drafted had been adopted, the appointment of a farmer and the prevention of the reappointment of Governor Harding would have been accomplished. I respectfully submit that it was your attitude and assurances, as represented to me and others on the matter of appointing a farmer and against reappointing Governor Harding that caused us to agree to the change in the language of the amendment as suggested by you. It was because of your assuring statement made to certain Senators about this matter that caused me to submit to the change and that caused me to say in this letter that I had not believed since that time that you intended to reappoint Governor Harding. In view of what you said then and in view of what Republican Members of Congress have told me of their conversations with you upon the subject since then, I am holding to the belief that you will not reappoint to the important position of Federal Reserve Board governor the man that the average banker and business man and the whole mass of our farming population regard as unsafe and unfit to continue at the head of our great Federal reserve banking system.

Deflation as conducted by Governor Harding was a crime against legitimate business and a crime against the country. This deflation was commenced in May, 1920. It stifled and stagnated our commerce and swooped down upon agriculture like a besom of destruction and forced the farmers of the South and West to sacrifice in a few months the earnings and accumulations of a lifetime. It paralyzed industry, closed factories, and drove out of employment 7,000,000 American wage earners. It denied currency and credits to the cattlemen of the country, struck down the cattle industry, and sacrificed nearly half of the mother herd, thus endangering the future meat supply of the United States. People who had been induced to buy Liberty bonds to help win the war were denied loans at the banks and forced to sell to the bond sharks of Wall Street at a figure far below the price paid the Government for them.

Governor Harding permitted prohibitive interest rates to be charged the man engaged in legitimate business in the agricultural sections, who had to have loans or extensions or suffer financial ruin. These interest rates ranged from 7 to 8½ per cent. I repeat, loans could not be had on cattle and agricultural products, and the demand for immediate collection, quick liquidation of debts, contracted when money sufficient to meet the needs of business was in circulation, was heard on every hand, while property values were being destroyed by the hundreds of millions of dollars. Some of our best men, driven to desperation by that drastic deflation, broke under the strain and killed themselves. A deflation resolution, couched in language calculated to conceal its real purpose, passed the Senate in May, 1920, and in a few days thereafter Governor Harding, then armed and equipped with the progressive interest rate, commenced the cruel work of drastic deflation.

When Governor Harding was asking Congress, in April, 1920, to amend the Federal reserve act so as to allow the Federal Reserve Board to employ the progressive interest rate in granting loans or discounts, Senator SMITH, of South Carolina, and others who opposed it, expressed doubt as to the advisability of granting such authority, and stated that if the progressive interest rate were applied to loans or discounts in the agricultural sections it would prevent the farmers from having the

money needed to handle their crops at the harvest time. Governor Harding told Senator SMITH that he intended to apply the progressive interest rate, not to the agricultural sections at all but to certain big cities to keep them from getting money for speculation that was needed in the agricultural sections for crop-handling purposes. It was through these representations of Governor Harding that he secured from Congress permission to apply the progressive interest rate in making loans or discounts. Senators accepted in good faith his statement that he wanted that authority for the purpose of applying the progressive interest rate to certain big cities, so as to supply the farming sections with the money needed for the safe and orderly marketing of the crops. But when Governor Harding and his board had obtained authority in April, 1920, to apply the progressive interest rate, they did what they said they would not do, and proceeded to apply it, not to the big cities seeking money for speculative purposes but they applied it only to the agricultural sections of the South and West, and business distress and financial disaster followed in the wake of its terrible application.

The progressive interest rate, ranging from 7 to 15, and 20 to 30, and 60 per cent, and higher, was applied, and applied only, in the agricultural sections of the South and West. The progressive interest rate was never applied to New York, Philadelphia, or Boston. Speculative and financial interests there got all the money they wanted at about 6 per cent. The fact is the progressive interest rate that Governor Harding said he wanted to use only in the big cities was applied to agricultural loans and discounts at the Federal Reserve Banks of Atlanta, Dallas, St. Louis, and Kansas City, the four Federal reserve banks located in the agricultural sections and intended to take care of the business of agriculture in the South and West. In view of what transpired in obtaining from Congress authority to apply the progressive interest rate, and in view of the fact that that rate was applied in the agricultural sections where it was specifically stated it would not be applied, is there any escape from the conclusion and conviction that the authority to apply the progressive interest rate was obtained from some of the Members of Congress, at least, through deliberate deception and misrepresentation?

I am persuaded to believe that if you knew how the average business man and banker thinks and feels about Governor Harding, and if you knew how the farmers and cattlemen of the country detest and distrust him you would not seriously consider reappointing him. I am informed that some of the officials of the Federal reserve banks—men appointed by Governor Harding to the lucrative positions they now hold—are using their power and influence on bankers and business men dependent upon the regional reserve banks under their control for accommodations in currency and credits to indorse Governor Harding for reappointment. What a dangerous and terrible intimidating power to be used to humiliate and coerce the very men who have been grossly mistreated and greatly injured financially by Governor Harding and his deflation policy; men who are being told and induced to believe that Governor Harding will be reappointed and who fear if they do not indorse him, after being called upon to do so, that he will punish them in many ways if he is reappointed.

I have received, and other Senators have received, letters from bankers telling us of outrageous instances in connection with Governor Harding's deflation policy, of how high interest rates were applied, loans called, and business destroyed, and at the same time asking us not to use their names and stating that if we did so they would surely be punished and their business made to suffer. This revelation of itself discloses a feeling of distrust, dread, and fear on the part of many honest bankers toward Governor Harding. You have, no doubt, received requests for his reappointment that were obtained in that very way. What a shocking and gruesome spectacle. Men coerced and intimidated into indorsing the man that they oppose, fear, and distrust. A Republican Senator told me the other day that bankers in his State, who had been induced in convention to indorse Governor Harding for reappointment, had since that time written letters to him expressing the wish and the hope that he would not be reappointed. Is it right and is it safe to thus permit the power of the office of the Federal Reserve Board governor to reach out through men that he has appointed to office in the Federal reserve banks and coerce honest but mistreated and hard-pressed bankers into indorsing him for reappointment, when, if let alone and permitted to express their honest convictions, in the absence of the intimidating power now being used, they would—four-fifths of them, and maybe more—demand that he be not reappointed?

The lawyers, doctors, preachers, and teachers who know the distress and suffering through tremendous financial losses caused by the deflation conducted by Governor Harding are against his reappointment. At the judgment bar of the average honest business man and banker, of the farmers and wage earners of the country, Governor Harding stands condemned, distrusted, and repudiated. Deflation as conducted by him destroyed property values by the billions. It took prosperity and contentment from millions of people and left distress and want in their stead. It greatly enriched a few thousand people at the expense of more than three-fourths of the population of the whole United States. I believe that you will agree with me that to reappoint him is to stand sponsor for his conduct, is to condone and indorse what he has done. What he has done, in conjunction with those who inspired, ordered, and stood back of deflation, caused more discontent, more despondency, more mental agony, more business distress and financial disaster than was ever inflicted before upon the people of the United States.

Readjustment in our economic affairs could have been effected with but little, or a minimum, of business disturbance and business distress through the plan suggested by Hon. John Skelton Williams, then Comptroller of the Currency; Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record; ex-Governor Stokes of New Jersey; and Col. George W. Armstrong, of Fort Worth, Tex., author of the book dealing with deflation, called "The Crime of '20." Thousands of business men, bankers, and farmers made suggestions, but to no avail. Drastic deflation had been ordered by Wall Street, and the work of destruction went on. It was cruel, criminal, inexcusable, and indefensible, and he who conducted it, with those responsible for it, should be condemned and repudiated and not indorsed and rewarded.

In closing this lengthy letter I wish to call to your attention a very appropriate quotation from Mr. Lincoln:

"Any movement to artificially deflate before the debt can be paid, to change the medium of circulation upon which the debt was contracted, would be a crime. I warn the American people not to permit a repetition of the crimes of history. Following great periods of inflation, if drastic artificial deflation is attempted, disastrous results must follow. I warn them not to permit the money powers to take advantage of the condition of the people. I warn them not to permit high and usurious interest rates, contraction of the currency, or any change in the circulating medium that will affect the debt contracted until it has been discharged."

In the hope of seeing confidence restored in the Federal Reserve Board, and in the interest of a fair, honest, and efficient administration of our Federal reserve banking system, and in the name of millions of American people who have suffered dreadfully and suffered unnecessarily from the drastic deflation policy conducted by Governor Harding, I beg you not to reappoint him.

With best wishes, I am, yours sincerely,

J. THOS. HEFLIN.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1922.

Hon. JOHN H. BANKHEAD, Jr.,
Jasper, Ala.

DEAR JOHN: Seeing from the press reports that you in all probability will be made chairman of the Democratic State convention, and having voted for you by mail as one of the delegates from the State at large, I desire to bring to your attention, and through you to the attention of the convention, some matters of grave importance to the people of our State.

It has been suggested to me that certain interests would have an effort made at the convention to commend and indorse Governor Harding and the Republican deflation policy conducted under his direction in 1920, and feeling that such a proceeding would not only be inappropriate and unwise but distinctly wrong, unfair, and unjust to the great rank and file of the Democratic Party in the State, as well as other people who were pillaged and plundered by that policy, I ask your consideration of a few suggestions that I wish to make upon the subject.

Having been elected to the Senate to succeed your able and honored father at the very time when deflation, drastic and destructive, was being carried out to the injury and ruin of the business of tens of thousands of people in Alabama, I set myself to the task of doing what I could to find some measure of relief for them, and to discovering, if I could, the cause of the business distress and financial disaster that I saw sweeping our State like some mighty besom of destruction. I could not believe that our great Federal reserve banking system had

been found impotent and unable to take care of the business needs of our people, and I inquired of John Skelton Williams, a Virginia Democrat, then Comptroller of the Currency of the United States and a member of the Federal Reserve Board, as to the cause of business depression and paralysis, and he told me that it was not the fault of the Federal reserve system but the failure to permit it to function as it had functioned and was then able to function. He said that instead of withdrawing from the channels of business $2,000,000,000 in currency and credits, as was done, the Federal reserve system could have, without touching its gold reserves, granted currency and credit aid to the extent of $2,000,000,000 and more. I then got the Federal Reserve Board's annual report to see what Governor Harding had said on the subject before he changed front and commenced to court favor with Republican leaders, and I found in his report words that corroborated the statement made to me by Mr. Williams. Here is what he said:

"The Federal Reserve system has met the requirements of war and readjustment by expanding without, however, encroaching upon its legal reserves; it is capable, if need be, of expanding still further without having recourse to the emergency provisions of the act and very much further by availing itself of those provisions."

When I read that statement, I was convinced that John Skelton Williams was right when he said that the failure to supply the currency and credit aid necessary to prevent wholesale ruin to business in 1920 was not the fault of the Federal reserve banking system but the fault of those who refused to let that system function as it was capable of functioning.

Then I commenced to inquire why it was that financial aid was being withheld from the people who needed it to prevent the ruin of their business, when it was admitted that the Federal reserve banking system was amply able to meet every financial requirement made upon it by the needs of the people. I found that the Republican Congress had deliberately planned and ordered deflation when it passed the progressive interest rate amendment and a Republican Senate passed a deflation resolution, and the Republican National Convention declared for deflation in its party platform of 1920. While financial aid was being withheld from the people of Alabama, and other Southern and Western States, the financiers and speculators of Wall Street were making millions and hundreds of millions of dollars out of the forced sales of Liberty bonds and the forced sale of cotton and grain. The people of Alabama who had bought Liberty bonds from a sense of patriotic duty and were told that they were as good as gold, and would always be worth one hundred cents on the dollar, were, under the deflation policy conducted by Governor Harding, denied loans on them at the banks. That action forced the bonds upon the market and Wall Street financiers bought them at $80 and $85 on the $100, so they made, through deflation, millions of dollars on the forced sales of bonds. Then when Governor Harding refused to permit any more loans to be made on cotton, that one act cost the farmers of Alabama alone, on one cotton crop, $103,000,000, and it cost the cotton-growing States on the cotton crop of the same year, 1920, more than a billion and a half dollars.

I submit that if the Federal reserve banking system was able, as I contend it was, and as Governor Harding said it was, to extend further currency and credit aid, "if necessary," that it was certainly his duty to see to it that such aid was granted, not only for the purpose of preventing the ruin of the business of millions of our people but to prevent the wholesale sacrifice of property and the loss of billions of dollars.

I next discovered that the Wall Street Republican deflation policy, conducted by Governor Harding, was charging a much higher interest rate in Alabama and other Southern and Western States than it was charging in New York and other Eastern and Northern States. I found that the high and usurious progressive interest rate was applied to loans and discounts in Alabama and other Southern and Western States, but was not applied at all to loans and discounts in any Eastern or Northern State. The interest rates charged on loans and discounts in Alabama and other Southern and Western States reached 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and as high as 87½ per cent. One bank in Alabama was charged 87½ per cent. During the same period New York and other Eastern and Northern States were getting all the money they wanted at 6 per cent. As I have said, the Wall Street Republican deflation policy conducted by Governor Harding never applied the progressive interest rate to any of the Eastern and Northern States. The high progressive interest rate was applied to Alabama and other cotton and grain growing States at the crop-moving time when we needed a reasonable interest rate and liberal currency and credit aid more than at any other season.

Senator SMITH, Democrat, of South Carolina, in opposing the passage of the progressive interest rate amendment told Governor Harding that if the rate were applied to loans and discounts in the agricultural South and West that it would destroy business in those sections and cause great suffering and tremendous financial losses. He says that Governor Harding told him that he wanted it so that he could apply it to New York City and certain other eastern cities to keep them from draining out of the South and West for speculative purposes the money needed there for handling the crop. After the progressive interest rate amendment was adopted Governor Harding did with it exactly what he told Senator SMITH he would not do, and applied it only to loans and discounts in the South and West. He never applied it at all to New York City or to any other city in the East or North.

Governor Wellborn, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, on August 31, 1920, requested Governor Harding and the Federal Reserve Board to grant the Atlanta bank permission to abolish the progressive interest rate, and Governor Wellborn says they declined to do it.

Why did Governor Harding tell Senator SMITH and other Senators from the South that he did not intend to apply the progressive interest rate to loans and discounts in the South and West, and then apply it to those sections and nowhere else? Then why did he refuse to permit the Reserve Bank of Atlanta, the one that serves Alabama, to abolish the progressive interest rate when the governor of that bank asked to be permitted to do so? Why did he persist in having the progressive interest rate of 20, 30, 40, 60, and 80 per cent and higher to be charged to loans in Alabama when he was permitting loans to be made in New York City at 6 per cent? The high rates that he permitted to be charged in Alabama were intended to prevent loans and thus deny to the cotton producer money with which to hold his cotton off the market until he could sell it for a price that would at least cover the cost of production, and the low interest rate charged in New York City enabled the speculator to get all the money he needed to beat down the price of cotton.

The New York Commercial on September 16, 1920, said: "Governor Harding frowned upon the proposal that additional credits be provided as a means of holding cotton, etc., in order to insure better prices." On September 17, 1920, the New York Commercial said: "Many traders were inclined to sell the market after overnight consideration of the refusal of the Federal Reserve Board to help the cotton planters, as it is believed that this decision will effectually kill most of the holding movement because of the difficulty of financing the proposition."

While Governor Harding was denying loans to the cotton producers and leaving them at the mercy of bear speculators he permitted one big speculative institution in New York City to borrow more money from the Federal reserve banks than all of the 12 regional reserve banks were loaning on agricultural and live-stock paper to all of the 9,000 member banks in the whole United States. So Governor Harding refused to permit loans on cotton to enable the farmer to hold it until he could get a price that would prevent a loss on his cotton crop, and at the same time furnished all the money the New York speculators wanted to beat down the price of cotton. Under the deflation policy conducted by Governor Harding the cotton farmers of the South lost hundreds of millions of dollars, and the speculators of Wall Street increased their fortunes that much by his collusion and kindly aid. The world supply of cotton was so small and the demand so great in 1920 that 40 cents for cotton that year was accepted as an assured fact. The cotton farmer based his calculations upon that price, the merchant sold goods upon it, and the bankers loaned money upon the same basis. When cotton was $200 a bale the farmer went in debt without any notice being given to him that the debt-paying power of a bale of cotton would be reduced to $50 a bale. That is what happened.

The debt remained the same, but instead of a bale of cotton paying a $200 debt it took four bales to pay it. Plow mules, for which Alabama farmers had paid $250 and $300, sold for $40 and $50 under the deflation policy conducted by Governor Harding. It will take from 5 to 10 years for our people to pay the debts left upon them by the deflation policy conducted by Governor Harding, and through which Wall Street made many hundreds of millions of dollars.

Lincoln said truly: "Any movement to artificially deflate before the debt can be paid, to change the medium of circulation upon which the debt was contracted, would be a crime."

Continuing, he said: "I warn the American people not to permit a repetition of the crimes of history. Following great periods of inflation, if drastic artificial deflation is attempted,

disastrous results must follow. I warn them not to permit the money powers to take advantage of the condition of the people. I warn them not to permit high and usurious interest rates, contraction of the currency, or any change in the circulating medium that will affect the debt contracted until it has been discharged."

In Circular No. 98, 1920, from the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, there is the following statement:

"The rise in rates has checked borrowing or expansion as it was intended to do."

The deflation policy conducted by Governor Harding did exactly what Lincoln said should not be done, and if done, would produce distress and heavy losses amongst the people and would constitute a crime against them. Governor Harding permitted the people of Alabama and in other States South and West under one currency and credits plan to commit themselves to business plans and obligations of various kinds in the early part of the year 1920. He permitted the farmer to make his crop arrangements on a large scale, to purchase fertilizer, agricultural implements, and plow mules at $250 and $300 a piece, and other supplies, all on credit. He permitted the merchant to order from the wholesaler and manufacturer an abundant supply of goods, and the banks in the agricultural sections to loan money for the year's business. Then after the farmer had planted his crop, and gone in debt, and our people in other business were all tied up so that they could not change their plans and save themselves, the cruel Wall Street Republican deflation policy conducted by Governor Harding was thrust upon us. It came suddenly and, like a thief in the night, without warning. The currency and credit plan under which all those debts were contracted was suddenly changed and the calling of loans and the forcing of collections were ordered under a different and harder currency and credit plan. Under the currency and credit plan of deflation, property values were forced down at a rapid and ruinous rate and the debt-paying power of our people was destroyed.

The deflation policy conducted by Governor Harding robbed the people of Alabama and other Southern States and contributed to the fortunes of speculators and financiers of Wall Street. It found prosperity and contentment in hundreds of thousands of homes in Alabama and left financial distress, discontent, and debts in their stead. Thousands and tens of thousands of farmers in our State had their business destroyed and their life plans broken up by that deflation policy. They not only lost their labor and investments in 1920 but lost their homes and farms. If the general of an invading army had come into our State and robbed and plundered our people as did Governor Harding through destructive deflation, would anybody in the confines of Alabama be so dull and dead to the proprieties of common decency and honor as to even suggest that the general be commended for his cruel and criminal conduct? I am sure that a large majority of the delegates to the State convention feel as I do, and as a vast majority of the people do, upon this subject, and I do not believe that any delegate could have been elected if he had stated to the Democrats at home that he was in favor of condoning or indorsing in any way Governor Harding's part in the crime of deflation.

I trust that no delegate will be found who will subject the representatives of Democracy there assembled and at home to the humiliating insult that would be offered in an attempt to secure the passage of a resolution approving deflation. The truth is the Federal reserve banking system under Governor Harding's direction was perverted from the ends of its institution, maladministered, and used to strike down and destroy where it was intended to serve and save. The convention should do as the Democratic convention of Nebraska did on the 15th of August, denounce and condemn the Republican deflation policy of 1920 and pledge itself to do everything in its power to keep our great Federal reserve banking system true to the purpose for which it was created.

That great banking system is capable of supplying the currency and credit needs of all the people all the time, and I repeat that its failure to do that in 1920 was not the fault of the system but the fault of those who manipulated the system so as to rob the many for the benefit of the few. That act deserves to be condemned and made odious in the eyes of every honest man and woman in the State and in the country.

With best wishes, I am, yours sincerely,

J. THOS. HEFLIN.

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OCTOBER 4, 1922.

The PRESIDENT AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION,
New York City.

MY DEAR SIR: The kind of deflation that sorely afflicted the people of the United States under the direction of Governor Harding in 1920 was unnecessary, inexcusable, and indefensible.

In support of my statement I call to your attention, and through you to the attention of the bankers there in convention assembled, Governor Harding's own words upon the subject. In his annual report of 1920, as governor of the Federal Reserve Board, he said, among other things:

"The Federal reserve system has met the requirements of war and readjustment by expanding without, however, encroaching upon its legal reserves; it is capable, if need be, of expanding still further without having recourse to the emergency provisions of the act, and very much further by availing itself of those provisions."

Can any man of intelligence and integrity read Governor Harding's statement and then justify him in conducting a deflation policy that produced financial distress and business disaster to millions of our people?

The Federal reserve banking system was created for the purpose not only of preventing panics but for the purpose of preventing any serious financial disturbance anywhere in the country. From the time of its creation up to the early summer of 1920 the Federal reserve banking system supplied all the currency and credit aid needed. It financed the great World War, and met every business demand made upon it here at home during and after the war, and, as Governor Harding said, all this was accomplished without ever touching "its legal reserves."

In that statement Governor Harding admits that the Federal reserve system was able to prevent the very thing that occurred with his approval and under his direction. It is no small offense to take away from a single individual his means of livelihood, but when whole communities, States and sections, by the millions are deprived of their means of support and robbed of the earnings and accumulations of a lifetime, it becomes a national question, a national calamity, and a grave national crime.

Economic and financial readjustment could have been brought about in a sane and orderly way without serious injury to anyone. I have criticized and condemned Governor Harding and the board, and the Congress in collusion with them, for not laying down and carrying out such a policy. The deflation policy planned by Wall Street and conducted by Governor Harding was radical, drastic, and destructive. It choked and stifled legitimate business everywhere and robbed millions for the benefit of a few. Such a policy, I repeat, was unnecessary, inexcusable, and indefensible. In support of that statement I will quote Governor Harding's own words. In his annual report for the Federal Reserve Board in 1920, from which I have already quoted, he said:

"Too rapid or too drastic deflation would defeat the very purpose of a well-regulated credit system by the needless unsettlement of mind it would produce and the disastrous reaction that such unsettlement of mind would have upon productive industry.

"Radical and drastic deflation is not, therefore, in contemplation."

Continuing, he said:

"The credit situation in the United States is at bottom sound and safe. Our economic and financial position is essentially strong.

"The process of adjusting the volume of credit to normal basis should be effected in an orderly manner."

In the first place, Governor Harding admitted that the Federal reserve banking system was able to prevent any kind of serious financial disturbance to business in the United States. In the second place, he admitted that there was no necessity for "precipitate action" or "extreme measures." In the third place, he admitted that "drastic deflation would defeat the very purpose of a well-regulated credit system." In the fourth place, he admitted that there was no excuse for any action that would seriously disturb or injuriously affect even the "mood and temper of the business community." And, in the fifth place, he tells us that it would be wrong to take a radical or drastic step in this matter because our credit situation was sound and our economic and financial position was essentially strong.

Can any citizen of intelligence and honesty read Governor Harding's statements here quoted and then justify him in conducting a deflation policy that paralyzed business, closed industries, drove millions of wage earners from employment, caused thousands to kill themselves, and destroyed property values by the billions? I have heard the rumor that Governor Harding and his deflation friends have been active for weeks trying to select delegates to the American Bankers' Association who would favor the passage of a resolution indorsing him for reappointment as governor of the Federal Reserve Board. If they should try to do such a thing, I trust that you, as the honored head of a great American institution, will use your great influence to prevent such action. In the first place, the

President is not going to reappoint him, and, in the second place, he could not be confirmed if reappointed. I am doing my best to hold the Federal reserve banking system true to the purposes for which it was created. I can think of nothing that would so injure the great banking fraternity of America with the masses of the people as a deliberate indorsement by your convention of the deflation conduct of W. P. G. Harding.

With best wishes, I am, yours sincerely,

J. THOS. HEFLIN.

P. S.—I beg to call to your attention the following statements from eminent authorities on the subject of deflation:

HON. REGINALD M'KENNA, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Hon. Reginald McKenna, of England, formerly chancellor of the exchequer, now president of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, the largest bank in the world:

"I think I have said enough to show that an attempt at monetary deflation of this kind can only end in the strangulation of business and widespread unemployment. * * *

"The consequences of a continuous fall in prices entailed by dear money and restriction of credit, and accentuated by heavy taxation, must be complete stagnation of business." * * *

GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The governor of the Bank of France is quoted as follows from his annual report:

"We have welcomed, whether by means of rediscount or by direct discount, all paper whose creation responded to the legitimate needs of commerce and production. By this liberal policy, to which we have remained and always will remain faithful, we expect to support with all our power the activities of widely varying business enterprises which in France are needed to lessen the violence of the crisis."

PROF. GUSTAV CASSEL, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM.

Prof. Gustav Cassel, an economist of international reputation, in his recent report submitted to the League of Nations:

"The downward movement of prices has not, as is sometimes assumed, been merely a spontaneous result of forces beyond our control. It is essentially the result of a policy deliberately framed with a view to bringing down prices and giving a higher value to the monetary unit.

"The world's work has been brought to a standstill to a degree that we have never witnessed before, and unemployment has risen to alarming figures, particularly in countries where the policy of deflation has been applied most severely."

—

Resolution by Mr. HEFLIN.

Whereas history discloses the fact that the serious financial disturbances and panics which have come upon the people of the United States in the past were produced by Republican mismanagement and policies; and

Whereas it is a recognized duty of the United States Government to provide a banking and currency system that will at all times provide a circulating medium and credit facilities sufficient to meet the financial needs of the people; and

Whereas the Democratic Party, under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, provided such facilities when it created the great Federal reserve banking system; and

Whereas when the Democrats were in complete control of the Government that great banking system not only supplied abundant currency and credits to all the people but literally financed the great World War; and

Whereas the fact that this great banking system did meet the currency and credit requirements of every kind of business when the Democrats were in complete control, and at the same time furnished the finances necessary to win the World War, is positive proof that it was capable of meeting the business needs of our people here at home in time of peace; and

Whereas its failure to serve the financial needs of our people in 1920, after President Wilson had been stricken down with a serious illness, was in no way the fault of the Federal reserve system but was the result of administrative plans and policies, inspired by selfish financial interests and inaugurated at the instance of Republican leaders in a Republican Congress; and

Whereas in proof of this contention we cite the oppressive and usurious progressive interest-rate amendment passed by a Republican Congress in April, 1920, and later unmercifully applied to loans and discounts in the South and West, while it was not applied at all in the East and North; and

Whereas a Republican Senate passed a resolution in May, 1920, which Senator OWEN, Democrat, of Oklahoma, and one of the authors of the Federal reserve banking act, characterized as "An invitation to the Federal Reserve Board to declare a policy of deflation"; and

Whereas the platform of the Republican Party adopted in its national convention at Chicago in June, 1920, declared in favor of a policy of deflation; and

Whereas the Democratic Party in its national platform adopted at San Francisco in July, 1920, warned the country against permitting this great banking system to get under the control "of partisan enemies who struggled against its adoption and vainly attempted to retain in the hands of speculative bankers a monopoly of the currency credits of the Nation," and declared "there are well-defined indications of an assault upon the vital principles of the system in the event of Republican success"; and

Whereas the Republican deflation policy of 1920 destroyed property values by the billions, producing business distress and financial disaster amongst millions of people in the South and West, and without excuse or justification destroyed the debt-paying power of our people; and

Whereas that drastic, destructive, deflation policy robbed the many for the benefit of the few and left debts and discontent where prosperity and contentment had been: Therefore be it

Resolved, That "we denounce the unnecessarily drastic deflation of currency and credits at the expense of agriculture, labor, and legitimate business in 1920 as a perversion and misuse of the powers of the Federal reserve system, and pledge ourselves to the cause of making this great system serve faithfully the purpose for which it was created."

—

AMERICAN COTTON ASSOCIATION,
St. Matthews, S. C., July 29, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I have noted with very deep interest and approval your splendid and courageous fight against the drastic deflation policies of the Federal Reserve Board and the active and pernicious publicity campaigns being conducted by Governor Harding and other members of the board. I note also that you will continue to bring these vitally important matters to the attention of the Senate and the country through repeated discussions and publications of same in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

You are leading a splendid fight in behalf of the people and can not be commended too highly for the strong and patriotic course you are pursuing.

Sincerely, J. S. WANNAMAKER, *President.*

—

AMERICAN COTTON ASSOCIATION,
St. Matthews, S. C., December 30, 1921.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I have just read with a great deal of interest and pleasure your remarks concerning the attack made by the Journal of Commerce upon the South, and also the matter of the Federal reserve in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I wish to extend my personal appreciation and that of the entire South to you for your splendid stand in this matter. * * *

Sincerely,

J. S. WANNAMAKER, *President.*

—

AMERICAN COTTON ASSOCIATION,
St. Matthews, S. C., July 10, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I have noted with much interest the passage of your senatorial resolution calling for a report from the regional reserve banks as to sending out the Glass speech, the questionnaires concerning same, and expense of distribution. I also note the reply of Governor Harding, in which he assumes, with Federal Reserve Board, responsibility for the whole matter.

I wish to congratulate you most fully for your courageous stand in this whole controversy and forcing an admittance of responsibility by proper parties.

Trusting you will continue to press forward your fight, in the interest of the people and your own behalf, I beg to remain, with highest personal regards,

Sincerely, J. S. WANNAMAKER,
President American Cotton Association.

—

AMERICAN COTTON ASSOCIATION,
St. Matthews, S. C., July 27, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I have to-day read your very strong and forceful remarks as printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

of the 25th instant. I want to commend you for the courageous stand you are taking in behalf of the millions of suffering people as the result of the drastic and totally uncalled for deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board. You are pursuing the proper course in giving such widespread publicity to your discussions through the medium of the RECORD.

Yours very truly,

HARVIE JORDAN, *Secretary.*

—

AMERICAN COTTON ASSOCIATION,
LOUISIANA DIVISION,
New Orleans, April 7, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Permit me to say just a word of commendation on your recent speech against the methods of those in control of the Federal reserve system. While the papers carried brief references to the address at the time of its delivery in February, it was not until I had read the full text which you sent me that I realized what a splendid presentation you had made of the matter. It is incomprehensible to me how, in the face of the array of facts which have been given to the President and Congress, these people are retained in office. They seem to be dominated absolutely by the group of powerful eastern financiers whom the system was designed to dislodge from the control of the country's finances.

Very truly yours,

W. M. STEELE, *Secretary.*

—

Mr. President, in this day of unscrupulous scheming of greed and graft on the part of certain arrogant and hard-boiled money-loving individuals it is refreshing and fortunate to be able to point to a great American who, when it took courage of a high order to speak the truth and the whole truth, defied the powers that be and responded to the dictates of his own conscience and to the call of duty to his country, and dared to denounce the maladministration of the Federal reserve banking system and condemn deflation as a crime when he knew that he would incur the ill will and hate of the powerful money lords of America and bring down upon his head the wrath of all their satellites, who accumulated millions on the forced sales of Liberty bonds, cotton, grain, and cattle.

He knew the deflation that wrought so much business ruin amongst the people of the United States was wrong, was criminal, and he dared to say so. He pointed out to those who were directing the destructive processes of deflation that the Federal reserve banking system was amply able to supply all the currency and credit aid needed without, in the least, endangering the stability of the system. In other words, he showed that there was no excuse for the failure to permit the Federal reserve banking system to furnish all the money and all the credits needed to take care of all the business of the American people.

He gave to me and to the public information as to the financial condition and strength of the Federal reserve system that we could get from no other source. Faithful, able, and fearless he stood four square to all the mean and villainous attacks that were made upon him by the subsidized press and the other agents of greed and crime. He had served on the Federal Reserve Board with Governor Harding. He had had the opportunity to closely observe him and to form an intelligent opinion as to the real purpose of his mind and heart, and when he criticized and condemned him the country listened because everyone knew that he who thus spoke in condemnation of a public official with whom he was intimately acquainted had good cause for doing so. The man who rendered this great service was John Skelton Williams, of Virginia.

The Congress and the country owe him a great debt of gratitude for the constant, intelligent, and fearless manner in which he has furnished the inside information so necessary in placing the guilt where it belongs in the great crime of deflation.

Mr. President, I desire to print in the RECORD a few of the much-appreciated messages that I received from him during my long fight here on deflation:

RICHMOND TRUST CO.,
Richmond, Va., May 3, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I read with a great deal of interest your excellent speech concerning the Federal reserve system in Monday's RECORD, and I am glad that you are keeping up your pounding. It is having its effect far and wide.

I have before me a letter from Mr. Moehlenpac, of Wisconsin, a former member of the Reserve Board, who, writing under date of April 18, says:

"The feeling is very general that the Federal reserve system has been commercialized and that the big bankers control it."

Sincerely yours,

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS.

—

RICHMOND, VA., *August 9, 1922.*

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I have just read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Monday your terrific indictment of the Federal Reserve Board governor. It is masterly, logical, and convincing, and it seems to me is an irresistible appeal which should, and I believe will, be effective with the President.

It seems to me that you have covered the subject with extraordinary ability and completeness, and I congratulate you most heartily. I only wish that I could have been present to hear you.

In reading it I was reminded of the best efforts of Demosthenes against the Macedonian tyrant.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS.

—

RICHMOND, VA., *September 21, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have just received this morning the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Tuesday containing your terrific arraignment of W. P. G. Harding. It ought to be sent to the people. It is a masterly presentation of the case and is enough to move hearts of stone. I assume that you have sent a copy of it to the President without taking the chance of his seeing it in the RECORD. If not, I urge you to do so promptly.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS.

—

RICHMOND TRUST CO.,
Richmond, Va., May 29, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I congratulate you upon the passage by the House of the amendment to the Federal reserve act increasing the board membership to eight and reducing the amount of money which Federal reserve banks can expend for their banking palaces from $25,000,000 or more per bank to $250,000.

You and those who stood with you in this fight, especially Senators HARRIS and OVERMAN, are entitled to congratulations.

If the membership of the Federal Reserve Board had been eight two years ago instead of seven, it would have been impossible for four men to run amuck and precipitate an economic cyclone which has cost the country billions of dollars and left in its wake thousands of suicides and countless numbers of ruined men and destitute families.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS.

—

[Western Union telegram.]

RICHMOND, VA., *December 23, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Cordial Christmas greetings. May the new year bring you fresh triumphs and happiness and increase the power you are wielding so superbly for your country's good.

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS.

—

SPOKANE, WASH., *January 12, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: For some time I have been reading with a great deal of interest your speeches in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD regarding the Federal reserve bank and its extravagance. A few days ago I note you made a speech in which you bring out the cost of the Capitol and other Federal buildings there at Washington, showing they only cost $19,000,000, while the new Federal bank building in Wall Street is to cost twenty-six million. * * * I wish we had more men like you in the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. DILL,
United States Senator elect from the State of Washington.

[From The Missouri Homestead, weekly farm paper.]

COLUMBIA, Mo., *February 12, 1922.*

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I am enjoying the telling blows which you are at this time delivering against the common enemy—most awful common. I am glad to report that conditions here in Missouri are daily growing brighter for Democracy. This district, I feel sure, and the entire State are now headed in the right direction.

Your friend, W. L. NELSON,
Democratic Ex-Congressman.

—

DRESDEN, N. DAK., *February 27, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: These lines might not mean much to you, but I can not help but express my appreciation for the great effort you are putting forth in the interest of the farmers and the country at large.

I am watching with keen interest the doings of Congress in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I just wish that your speeches might be more widely distributed, and that we had more men of your type in Congress that would work in the interest of the people. It is a real blessing to these United States to have at least a few men in Congress who have enough backbone to stand by their convictions regardless of the dictations of the money power.

Such diligent fighting as yours can not help but be effectual to wrest the Federal reserve bank from the disastrous control of Wall Street.

May your efforts be successful, and may you be spared for many years to continue your fight for the people.

Sincerely, one of the deflated farmers,

CARL J. OLMANSON,

—

[From the Cotton and Cotton Oil News.]

DALLAS, TEX., *April 19, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. HEFLIN: I am so pleased with your speech in answer to Mr. GLASS on the Federal reserve mismanagement that I am printing your entire speech, tables and all, as a serial story, beginning with my issue of May 8, and will thank you for two additional copies of the speech to be used in that work.

Assuring you of the most cordial regard and warm admiration of the people, I am

Yours very truly, U. T. BLACKWELL.

—

ADA, OKLA., *April 29, 1922.*

Hon. TOM HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I appreciate you sending me your speech in reply to Senator GLASS. You sure have taken the hide off that bunch and rendered the people of the country a great service. You have pulled the mask off, so that the people can see and understand the real facts. I don't care how hard you hit GLASS; he has it coming to him. * * *

With best wishes from Mrs. McKeown and myself for your continued success, I am

Your friend, truly, TOM D. MCKEOWN.
Democrat. Just elected to Congress from Oklahoma.

—

SPOKANE, WASH., *June 3, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Please accept my thanks for your courteous letter and copy of your reply to Senator GLASS. Your presentation of the matter does more than to answer his specious argument in defense of the Federal Reserve Board—it demolishes it.

Yours very truly, W. C. JONES,
Ex-Congressman.

—

SPOKANE, WASH., *June 24, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Please accept my thanks for your kindness in sending me the report on "Stabilizing prices of farm products."

To my mind, the merciless contraction of the currency and deflation of credits by the Federal Reserve Board is the most cold-blooded, cruel, heartless, and atrocious economic crime ever committed against a civilized people since history began.

Again thanking you, I am, very truly yours,

W. C. JONES,
Ex-Congressman.

—

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK,
Trenton, N. J.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have in my possession Senate Resolution 335, introduced by you. You are doing splendid work and every sincere banker should appreciate it. May I ask you—

1. Why the progressive rate act should ever have been passed?

2. Is there any reason why the Federal reserve bank should be immune from the usury laws while the member banks are subject thereto?

3. Is there any reason why the Federal reserve bank should charge more than the legal rate allowed by the member banks in the States where they are located?

It seems to me that the act permitting usurious rates by the Federal reserve bank was most outrageous. I would characterize it in stronger terms were it not for my respect for Congress.

E. C. STOKES,
President.
(Ex-Governor of New Jersey.)

—

FIRST BANK & TRUST CO.,
Hendersonville, N. C., July 1, 1922.

Hon. J. THOS. HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We are just in receipt of part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under your frank and wish to state from the standpoint of a country banker that you have our best wishes in the fight you are making against the administration of the Federal reserve system. At the time the Federal reserve officials were squandering millions on buildings and salaries and putting in force their deflation program many whites, and also colored tenants, were losing their personal property at distress sales, and in some instances good milch cows were sold as low as 85 cents each.

One of the Boston papers, commenting on the business sagacity of the First National Bank, of New York, commended them for purchasing large amounts of gilt-edge bonds in November and December, borrowing the money from the Federal reserve bank, and later on in January and February selling these bonds at a very handsome profit for the bank. All this occurred when the average farmer could not borrow fifty to a hundred dollars to buy a mule.

Again commending your stand, beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

R. C. CLARKE, *President.*

—

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK,
Ridgeway, S. C., July 29, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I wish to congratulate you on your able and fearless exposure of the criminal deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board. The radical policy of this board has wellnigh bankrupted the Nation, and for such an unwarranted crime impeachment proceedings should be instituted and the perpetrators brought to justice. * * *

You have rendered a great service, not only to your own State but the entire Nation, in exposing this infamous system, and I fully realize that it requires some courage to do it. But you may feel assured that the Nation is with you in your courageous fight.

With best wishes for your success, I am

Yours very truly,

W. J. JOHNSON, *President.*

—

THE FARMERS' SUPPLY CO. (INC.),
Kingstree, S. C., August 14, 1922.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I am writing to congratulate you on the stand you are taking in opposing the reappointment of one W. P. G. Harding as governor of the Federal Reserve Board and

sincerely trust you will succeed in having him ousted. In my judgment it does not matter who should get the appointment; they could not be more antagonistic to the farmers than Harding.

Hoping you will be successful, I am

Yours very truly,

H. E. MONTGOMERY.

—

MAY 24, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have read your speech on deflation, which you kindly sent me. A week's confinement with a slight indisposition gives me ample time. I am now studying it. It is the real issue. All others are waste of time. If these hard times had to come anyhow, why should we turn out the Republicans within a year and a half after Harding is sworn in? Senator GLASS is the only man in public life who has given a plausible reason for Republican success this year. You have answered him fully, and I am proud of you for doing it. I own the largest Democratic paper in West Virginia. I have some strong writers on it and do some editorial work myself. The promise of "deflation" in Harding's platform caused my paper to say in July, 1920, that a party with deflation at its masthead "ought to carry the black flag for a banner and the skull and crossbones as an emblem." I have been paralleling that prediction and the recent and present industrial situation. I congratulate you heartily and thank you. I want 1,000 copies of your speech, with your frank, so that I can mail them to our newspapers and speakers. Please order them and have bill sent me for immediate payment.

Cordially yours,

W. E. CHILTON,
Ex-United States Senator.

—

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION,
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, W. Va., May 29, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I think this speech of yours ought to be generally circulated. It is chuck-full of good stuff on the issues upon which we must win in the doubtful States. The people in the oil, coal, and timber sections of States like West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are thinking of hard times, unemployment, and high taxation. If the Democratic Party wins in this State next time, it must get the farmers, the laboring men, and the little trader and dealer. This class of people is thinking about the matter which you so forcibly present in your speech.

Please have the speeches sent to me at the above address.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. CHILTON,
Ex-United States Senator from West Virginia.

—

CHARLESTON, W. VA.,
February 3, 1923.

Hon. J. T. HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I note that you have finally gotten the Senate to repeal a bill which was a part of the cruel deflation policy of the Government, for which I congratulate you.

I do not think that the country will think any the less of you but all the more that there was a Republican vote of censure passed against you.

Somebody—I do not know who it is—represents a lot of financial bandits in New York, and I know that you do not represent them. You are fighting the battles of the people with ability and courage, and you have a true friend out here in West Virginia who is watching your record and admiring your stand for the masses.

Sincerely your friend,

W. E. CHILTON,
Democrat, and Former United States Senator From West Virginia.

—

CHARLESTON, W. VA., *February 7, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I thank you for sending me your speech on deflation, which I have read with pleasure and profit. My daily paper, the largest in West Virginia, has been hammering on this point, so that Senator GLASS's speech upset me. Your note is a most cheering one, and you are right and have stated the case clearly. This is the winning issue that the people can understand. * * * It is with great pleasure that I note your strong position in the Senate. You know that I am proud of you.

Sincerely, your friend,

W. E. CHILTON,
Ex-United States Senator.

—

I have received hundreds of letters from Alabama. I will not include them all in the letters I am now printing in the RECORD. I will print only some of them.

VERBENA, ALA., *February 10, 1923.*

Hon. J. T. HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HEFLIN: As one of your friends "back home," and one who favors your reelection when your present term expires, I am writing to voice my disapproval of the course of the Birmingham News toward you. * * * Has no public man any right to an opinion, or must he decline to take a stand where he happens not to agree with "inspired opinions"? If so, in the name of God, where are we drifting? * * *

Sincerely yours,

H. T. CAFFEY.

—

[From Manufacturers' Record, November 9, 1922.]

Four days before the last Congress adjourned the President informed Senator MCLEAN, chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, that he would send Mr. Harding's nomination to the Capitol if he were assured that it would be confirmed. An informal poll was conducted with the assistance of the Democrats and the President was advised not to send in the nomination at that time, because it was found that a large number of Senators favorable to the confirmation of Governor Harding were absent. This was linked with the fear that the receipt of the nomination would inspire Senator HEFLIN, of Alabama, to enter upon an interminable speech attacking Governor Harding and the reserve board's deflation policy.

—

FORT WORTH, TEX., *August 2, 1922.*

Mr. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: * * * From a party standpoint it would be best to let him make the appointment (Governor Harding). If it is made, I assure you that there will be the strongest possible protest from the industrial organizations of Texas. I believe that Texas in that respect will be typical of the entire country. If you think, however, that we should protest the appointment before it is made, I will call the conference at an early date for that purpose.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.

—

[From the Manufacturers' Record.]

BALTIMORE, MD., *October 5, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I thank you for sending me copy of your letter to the president of the American Bankers' Association. I trust that it will be presented to the association; but in view of the possibility that this may not be done, would it not be wise for you to send copies to the New York daily papers?

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, *Editor.*

—

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 14, 1921.*

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: My gracious thanks for having the memorandum sent me, as well as sending me your splendid, unanswerable speeches.

I hope I may get to see you from time to time to explain to you the great value you have been to your country in setting forth these conditions so necessary to public welfare.

With every good wish, your friend,

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS,
Ex-Senator from the State of Illinois.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 8, 1923.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: As I am a southerner and an American I follow with great pleasure your fine work in the

Senate, and I sincerely hope that this year may be one of marked prosperity for you.

With all good wishes for you and yours, I am

HENRY ALLEN TUPPER,
Pastor First Baptist Church.

—

FORT WORTH, TEX., *February 9, 1923.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: You will note from the inclosed personal statement that I have fallen a victim to the deflationists. I read with very great appreciation and interest everything you say regarding the Federal Reserve Board. It is a pity and a public misfortune that there are not more of your kind in Congress. Inclosed I send you copy of letter to Senator GOODING and to Mr. Crissinger.

Your friend,

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG,
Author of the book, The Crime of '20.

—

LUMBERTON, N. C.,
March 8, 1923.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR TOM: I have been intending for some time to write and congratulate you upon the great service you performed for the country, and particularly the South, in bringing about a change in the headship of the Federal Reserve Board. You made a gallant fight, finally resulting successfully. I remember very distinctly that we agreed fully upon the importance of this change after we saw what happened in 1920 and 1921.

Wishing you much success, I am,

Cordially yours,

A. W. MCLEAN,
Former Democratic Member War Finance Corporation.

—

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,
February 11, 1923.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: * * * I have watched your lone fight on the Federal reserve proposition and applauded your success. I am also watching your stand on this question of English debt. Again I must say you are entirely right, and, old boy, fight on, the masses are with you and if you can see where the people can help you let us know. * * *

Your friend,

HENRY SMITH.

—

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL,
Montgomery, February 16, 1923.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I congratulate you on the fine fight you made on WADSWORTH, of New York, and the special privileged ones in general and to assure you that the people back home are with you and for you in this fight and will not soon forget it.

Yours very truly,

C. E. JOHNSON,
State Fire Marshal.

—

FEBRUARY 21, 1923.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Let me, as one of your constituents, congratulate you upon the brave fight that you are making in the United States Senate for the people.

The daily press, and even some of the papers of your own State, can refuse to give you justice, but there are some of us down there who read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and are not unmindful of your fearless fight, whether it be against the interests of Wall Street, the Republican Party, or for free speech in the Senate of the United States.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. GRANT.

—

GORDO, ALA., *February 7, 1923.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: May I not offer sincere congratulations for your late splendid fight for free speech in the Senate Chamber and elsewhere. That episode places you in the class of Patrick Henry when he exclaimed: "Cæsar had his Brutus," etc. The southern Democrat, who is hale fellow well met with the present administration is to true democracy what Arnold was at West Point.

Yours very truly,

D. W. DAVIS.

—

TUSCALOOSA, ALA., *February 7, 1923.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: So far as I know we are not related by blood and nobody had retained me to say or think anything in your behalf. Consequently, I suppose I am a disinterested bystander. * * *

It was my privilege to be among the voters of Alabama who voted for TOM HEFLIN for Senator. I had not been a playmate or anything of that kind of TOM HEFLIN'S—in fact, I do not know that I had ever seen him until the race was in progress. But, as stated, I had kept up fairly well with the activities of our Congressman, and I had at the time a pretty firmly fixed opinion that TOM HEFLIN would really and truly and honestly try to do what he could for the rank and file of the people. * * *

* * * to be satisfied with his vote, and to say to you that that particular one expected to continue to cast his vote and whatever influence he possesses for Senator HEFLIN just so long as he remained of the opinion he now holds—that the said Senator HEFLIN was honest and conscientious in his efforts to do something of benefit of the rank and file of ordinary folk.

Yours very truly,

JAMES RICE.

—

ALLENVILLE, ALA., *January 5, 1922.*

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am writing in order to tell you how much we farmers appreciate your efforts in our behalf.

A. U. COLLINS.

—

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Athens, Ala., January 18, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: We note with much pleasure your activities in the Upper House for the last several weeks and write to congratulate you on the stand you have taken and the success with which your efforts have been crowned.

We have believed for more than 18 months that the Federal Reserve Board was pursuing a ruinous deflation policy, and do not feel that we will obtain any permanent relief as long as the present board is in control.

Very truly yours,

C. E. FROST, *Cashier.*

—

THE ANDALUSIA STAR,
Andalusia, Ala., January 25, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Your Alabama friends appreciate the manner in which you are standing for the interests of the people of your State and the farming classes generally. I hand you a clipping from Tuesday's Star, in which reference is made to your splendid speech in answer to Senator GLASS on the operations of the Federal Reserve Board.

Yours sincerely,

OSCAR M. DUGGER.

—

ANNISTON INSURANCE BUREAU,
Anniston, Ala., January 26, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Allow me to congratulate you upon the seeming success of your efforts to dislodge the present head of the Federal reserve system. It looks like you are going to get him loose from his fat job, and the farmers are looking on with great interest. They hope that when he is taken off the job they will receive the relief that the Federal reserve system was designed to give them when they need it most.

When a friend to the farmers is put on the board who will really listen to them and really try to help them in their distresses, we will then have gone a long step in the right direc-

tion; and the farmers here at home feel that you are fighting for them.

Yours very truly, S. L. JOHNSON, *President.*

—

THE PEOPLE'S BANK,
Collinsville, Ala., February 14, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I do like the way you handle the Federal reserve governor, Harding, who has done more to bankrupt the farmers than any man living. Shot to pieces prices on all farm products by putting the high rates of interest up and forcing farm products to the market.

Yours respectfully, W. E. KILLIAN, *President.*

—

ASHFORD, ALA., *February 16, 1922.*

Hon. TOM HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: * * * We are looking to you to do the most of our fighting in the Senate, because we know you've got the grit to stand for the right.

Yours very truly, A. B. ALFORD.

—

PLANTERSVILLE, ALA., *February 23, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOS. HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have never had the pleasure of meeting you, but I want to congratulate you on your stand on the Federal reserve banks or your criticism of W. P. G. Harding, feeling as I do that you were exactly right, notwithstanding the criticism of you by our little Selma paper. * * *

Yours very truly, W. T. PIERSON.

—

TRAFFORD, ALA.,
R. F. D. No. 1, March 5, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have been reading with a great deal of pleasure your timely exposure of the action of the officers of the Federal Reserve Board, and I have also noticed the attack of the money sharks and the small fry that do their bidding upon you. This assures me you are on the right road to show up those responsible for this deflation of the common people. The masses are watching as never before the actions of those in trust, and those found lacking will be relegated to private life. But those who are striving like you are to place the responsibility where it belongs for these terrible times will be rewarded. Of this there is no doubt in my mind. You need not fear the Birmingham News. It does not carry the public opinion like a great many think. We are beginning to see through Victor Hanson, and we also can notice whom he serves best. Those who strive to serve the masses of the people are more or less buffeted and slandered in our great daily papers, which only proves they stand for special privileges. Press on, Senator; the money power is getting too arrogant.

With kind regards and good wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

R. A. STATHAM.

—

BELL MINA, ALA., *March 9, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: You can bet your last dollar that down deep in the hearts of thousands and thousands of your constituents is a genuine approval of your every attack on the cotton growers' enemies, and no greater enemy are the rascals on the New York Exchange than the heads of the Federal Reserve Board in 1920 and 1921. The plain people are solidly with you.

Very sincerely,

JNO. R. WITT.

—

1117 NORTH TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET,
Birmingham, Ala., March 28, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your speech, which you were kind enough to send me, was read with a great deal of interest.

I think you deserve lots of praise for trying to do your duty to the people in spite of the fact that the Birmingham News always takes pleasure in ridiculing the man who tries to benefit the common people and not the capitalist.

* * * * * * *

Very truly yours,

F. C. PHILLIPS.

—

SUMNER REALTY CO.,
Sheffield, Ala., April 28, 1922.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: * * * For your political information, will say that you are stronger to-day in Alabama than you have ever been, and, in my opinion, no man or combination of men can even annoy you in your next race. * * *

CHAS. SUMNER.

—

GREENSBORO, ALA., *May 1, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have read your speech on the Federal Reserve Board, and am in full accord with you. It is right to the point. * * *

Yours truly, A. A. LAWRENCE.

—

THE FAIRHOPE COURIER,
Fairhope, Ala., May 6, 1922.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I take pleasure while writing you on another matter, as per inclosed, to express my appreciation of your service in showing up the extravagance and injurious policies of the Federal reserve bank management. You are on the right track and show great courage in attacking the concentrated financial control of the banking and credit business of the country.

E. B. GASTON,
Editor and Publisher.

—

CITIZENS BANK & SECURITY CO.,
Fort Payne, Ala., June 20, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: For the best interest of our country, and especially the South, it behooves you to keep up your present tactics taken against W. P. G. Harding, governor of Federal Reserve Bank Board. In my judgment, he is responsible for the business calamity in the fall of 1920. He pumped all the money out of the country banks, which broke thousands of merchants.

Mr. Harding is carrying the bloodstain of hundreds of good men who are now in their graves due to the uncalled-for drastic deflation.

The Federal reserve bank is fine for what it was founded for, but give us honest men to control this worthy institution.

Yours very truly,

H. B. BROCK, *President.*

—

THE WHITE MOTOR CO.,
Birmingham, Ala., July 28, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Let me congratulate you on the nervy fight that you are putting up in the Senate on the Federal reserve system, and I can truthfully say that the masses are behind you in this matter.

Every comment I have heard in coming in personal contact with the people through this district has been in the highest terms of congratulation for you.

Yours very truly, I. B. FEAGIN.

—

CITIZENS BANK & TRUST CO.,
ATHENS AND ELKMONT, ALA.,
Athens, Ala., July 3, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We congratulate you on the fight you are making for the reforms needed in the administration of the Federal reserve act by the Federal Reserve Board. While we do not agree with you in everything in this connection, we feel that your fight will result in good for the country.

Yours truly,

CITIZENS BANK & TRUST CO.,
WM. S. PEEBLES, *President.*
A. B. MCWILLIAMS, *Cashier.*

GENEVA, ALA., *July 22, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have kept up with you through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I think it proper to state that you have grown on me very largely and that I admire the positions you have taken on the several matters to which you have directed your attention since in the Senate. I was especially glad when you forced Senator GLASS to cover in your colloquy with him in re Federal reserve bank. I wish we had more Senators who would represent the interest of the people rather than special clients. I may add that I voice the sentiments of many others who feared that you might not measure up in the Senate to the exigencies of the times, but you have demonstrated beyond doubt that any apprehension along that line was wholly unfounded.

With best wishes, yours truly,

W. O. MULKEY,
Ex-Democratic Member of Congress.

—

THE MONTGOMERY JOURNAL,
Montgomery, Ala., July 26, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: * * * I inclose editorials to-day, one explaining my views on the present political situation and another commendatory of your splendid record in the Senate—a record that your constituency has cause to be proud of. I want to congratulate you. * * *

Yours very truly,

HORACE HOOD, *Editor.*

[Excerpt from Montgomery Journal editorial.]

Credit was so manipulated that it was denied the farmer and he was forced to sell, often below the cost of production. Credit was extended to the speculator and he was enabled to buy at the lower price. Again the speculator was enabled to command credit and export his holdings at a great advance. At the same time he was able to take an undue toll from the farmer and from the starving millions of Europe. This illustrates what happened to all farm products to a very great degree. * * * And that is why Senator HEFLIN has been making assaults upon the Federal Reserve Board, and it is why Wall Street and its newspapers have been assailing Alabama's junior Senator.

—

THE MERCHANTS BANK & TRUST CO.,
Tuscaloosa, Ala., August 2, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: It is true that very few of the small banks in this State approve the action of the Federal Reserve Board in raising the rate of interest. They feel that W. P. G. Harding is the man who is guilty of having done this thing. They further feel that the raising of the rate of interest and the consequent restricting of credit was the cause of the calamitous and precipitous drop in the value of things which they had for sale and causing a strangulation of all markets.

I appreciate what you are undertaking to do. I think the Federal reserve law one of the greatest laws ever put upon the statute books, but I do not think for this reason we should indorse everything done by that board.

I hope that W. P. G. Harding will not be reappointed.

With every good wish, I am yours very truly,

C. B. VERNER, *President.*

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 14, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I had the extreme good fortune to visit the Senate on several days when you made your masterful appeals against the reappointment of W. P. G. Harding as governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Being a native of Alabama, I realize that no one but an Alabamian would have the nerve to court disaster as you have in opposing the money interest. Yet, knowing also the hearts of Alabama people, I also realize, as you do, that the only man they want to represent them is a man of the character which you have. * * * Keep the Senate from confirming Harding's reappointment should it be made and you will have done as much in a short time as most Senators accomplish during their entire career. * * *

Cordially yours,

P. C. CHITWOOD.

THE ABBEVILLE PRINTING CO.,
Abbeville, Ala., September 21, 1922.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: * * * Your friends in Henry County are delighted with the splendid fight you are making on W. P. G. Harding, whom we consider the greatest enemy of the cotton farmer now in public life. More power to you. * * *

H. H. GOLSON.

—

THE SESSIONS TRADING CO.,
Enterprise, Ala., October 10, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am trying to express my gratitude to you for the great fight you have made in the Senate against that cold-blooded W. P. G. Harding, the man that has wrought so much havoc in the Southland. You have expressed it but mildly when you say that he caused suicides, death, bank failures. There are many men who have lost their homes on account of his deflation policy. Coffee County, Ala., alone will never be able to redeem the homes that were lost. Millions of dollars are owing to-day that would not have been if we had had a fair deal in the fall of 1920 by Mr. Harding. I hope you will succeed in defeating him.

With kind personal regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

H. M. SESSIONS, *President.*

—

PAGE & WILLIAMS,
Dothan, Ala., December 1, 1922.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR TOM: I "hand you a boquet," well deserved, "while you yet live." Your position against W. P. G. Harding in the Federal reserve deflation matter has pleased me more than anything that has ever happened in the Senate. There can be no excuse for his position in the matter. The misuse (I say it advisedly—the misuse) of the Nation's credit and withholding it to bring on a panic (when it was instituted to prohibit panics) can not be defended on any grounds. He can not plead ignorance of its consequences, because he must have known better. And if deliberate it deserves the strongest condemnation from the Senate.

Mark you, I am not a sorehead or general kicker by any means; but, in my judgment, this high-handed misuse of power, as it was wielded, should oust the "whole bunch" responsible for it.

I just wanted to say this to you and to commend you for taking the stand you have taken. You must have the right kind of grit in your craw, or that bunch would have scared you off or tried to bluff you out of the fight.

Let me add one thing more: It took common honesty, in behalf of the people generally, to have made the fight, and if you ever need me at any time to help "fight like the dickens" to keep you in the Senate I want you to call on me.

Sincerely your friend,

R. C. WILLIAMS.

—

PACE & WILLIAMS,
Dothan, Ala., December 23, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR:

* * * * * * *

A banker of considerable note in your State in the strictest of confidence made the statement to me a few days ago that he could not discuss the matter openly because of his intricate situation, but that "TOM HEFLIN is right about that thing." You know that made me feel good. * * *

Sincerely your friend,

R. C. WILLIAMS.

—

STATE OF ALABAMA,
AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, Ala., January 5, 1923.

Senator J. TOM HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I was glad, indeed, to note in yesterday's paper that "Poison Gas" Harding is not to be considered for reappointment on the Federal Reserve Board. You certainly won your spurs in this engagement, and when the appointment is made and another man is placed on the board

I believe that the credit will be given you by the press throughout the Nation. I believe that your acts will help strike fear to the hearts of any individual or group of individuals who attempt to sacrifice the interests of the producers of this country and offer them as meat for the moneyed interests. From all that I can hear, things are looking good for you in Alabama.

With kindest regards,

Your friend,

M. C. ALLGOOD,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

—

SHEFFIELD, ALA., *January 8, 1923.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Our mutual friend, Col. L. S. Maye, of Birmingham and New York, who has just returned from a visit to China and Japan, is spending a few days visiting me here and he joins me in congratulating you on the successful fight you have just finished in eliminating William "Poison Gas" Harding from ever again perverting the functions of our great Federal reserve banking system.

In this splendid achievement, which you have almost single handed accomplished against the powerful moneyed interests of the country and the unscrupulous Wall Street bandits, you have rendered the people of the entire country a service of incalculable benefit, and I predict that in due time the thanks and appreciation of our country will be made manifest. * * *

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES SUMNER,
Judge of Probate.

—

CULLMAN, ALA., *January 16, 1923.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR HEFLIN: * * * I am delighted with your work in the Senate and so glad that you did rout the said W. P. G. Harding. You are right. We farmers need a Federal farm loan law that will serve us without so much red tape and one that does not take so long to get the money. This Government can and should help the farmers. The farmers must have cheaper money. Farm lands are the best and safest security in this country and will always be worth more and more as the years go by. I would like to have a word from you if you have a moment. Many of the boys here often speak of you and your fine work. The great speech you made at Hanceville in our recent campaign is in my very soul yet.

Truly your friend,

S. J. GRIFFIN.

—

ROUTE 1, EDWARDSVILLE, ALA.,
March 13, 1923.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Will you please send me copies of the speeches you have made against the Federal Reserve Board. We can't yet anything much from the papers, and we wish to know what you have been saying about them. I learn the Atlanta regional reserve bank is sending letters into this State trying to create sentiment against you. They may do you harm among their kind but not among the common people.

Thanking you in advance for the speeches, I am,

Yours fraternally,

J. M. BEGGS.

—

SALT LAKE CITY, *February 4, 1923.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The papers of this city are giving you credit for saying that by your speech of a few days ago you had stepped on Wall Street's toes. I will ask you to get off its toes and begin to lambast its face. If you will do this you will find that you will unite yourself in Washington, the same as Morgan and Pettus. You know we had a hold on that job like we did. You were right when you said that capital was intrenched in the Capitol.

Yours very truly,

B. Y. JUDKINS.

—

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, *February 4, 1923.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senator, State of Alabama,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to address you at this time, also to thank you for the fearless way in denouncing some of the head men of affairs in their conduct in managing the Government of which you and I are citizens. I haven't any doubt whatever that the accusations made against some of the Government officials are absolutely correct in regard to Wall Street. * * *

Respectfully,

R. H. THOMAS.

—

MY DEAR SENATOR: You are doing so much in Congress for the common people that we can not refrain from thanking you. We are so sorry that you have to be persecuted and humiliated by the representatives of big business.

We knew that you "represent the American people and not the gamblers of Wall Street" even before you made that statement in Congress. The speech you made in Congress the day following was wonderful. You are always on the right side of every question. Please thank all the Senators who stood by you for the common people of America.

God bless you and give you health and strength.

F. L. HOUSTON,
Moores Hill, Ind.

—

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *February 5, 1923.*

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: Everybody up here thinks you are right in your characterization of certain gentlemen who have more regard for Wall Street than they have for the great American people.

You are, indeed, a real friend of the common people, and the reason why those fellows try to muzzle you is because you tell the truth, which the other fellows are so eager to conceal.

God bless you, Senator HEFLIN. You are a credit to the South; you are a credit to the Senate; you are a credit to America.

With best wishes, I am, yours very truly,

FREDERICK WELLES.

—

PASADENA, CALIF., *January 31, 1923.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I have just read in the paper of some of your statements and the courage you have made manifest. I do believe you are a representative of your people, and Alabama can well be proud of an honest man, something which is very rare.

Yours very truly,

MRS. LILLIE CREGAR.

—

LAWRENCE, KANS., *February 3, 1923.*

MY DEAR SENATOR. * * * Stay on that job and do not let them make you mad. Sooner or later you will get their hides.

Sincerely,

H. S. MARTIN.

—

BARNESVILLE, OHIO, *February 5, 1923.*

Senator HEFLIN, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: Glad to see you have the grit to open your mouth against Wall Street and the "big fellows." * * *

Very truly yours,

E. S. MEAD.

—

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, *February 3, 1923.*

Senator HEFLIN.

DEAR SIR: The Democratic Party will back you up. What you said was correct. It was so good it hurt the guilty; that is why they come back so hard. As to apologizing to a bunch of Wall Street agents, that is out of the question. * * *

Therefore, Senator, the Democrats are proud of you. We need such Democrats there. * * *

Wish you success and health to carry on your good work.

Yours truly,

WAYNE BITTING.

—

MOUNT PLEASANT, PA., *February 5, 1923.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN.

DEAR SENATOR: I have read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD your remarks. Stand firm in your fight on the side of the common people of our country. They are with you in this matter.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. FULTZ.

—

WALNUTPORT, PA., *February 15, 1923.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Senate Chamber of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: There is no necessity to speak louder. Your voice has been given audience by a goodly portion, if

not by all, of the people of the land. A muzzled press does not stop the truth. Therefore, keeping on shouting that truth is what Americans want.

I have read what you said on the floor of the Senate Chamber on February 1, and reread it often. Yet, as surely as God Almighty has given me these eyes and judges this honest acclamation, I for one have failed to note that you were wrong or even did wrong when expressing yourself as you did. * * *

Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH MILLER.

—

FEBRUARY 5, 1923.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senator from Alabama,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: As an admirer of your courageous fight in the United States Senate for the rights of the American people, I am impelled to express myself to you in a complimentary way.

I have for more than two years given myself over to a close study of your efforts, through the medium of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and, as a result, I have become convinced that all good Americans can not help but admire the expressions of your wholesome convictions in favor of the American people.

It is quite evident that you have not chosen the path of least resistance, and for this reason it behooves me to believe sincerely that you are endeavoring to support legislation that is beneficial to all alike.

I have read with a good measure of interest the remarks contained in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 1, 1923, which have been the cause of a much heated discussion with regard to your stand on the matter of Wall Street, etc.

I am confident, however, that the beratings of the press will have no effect upon your determined cause to champion the right of a free people, and hope that you may find ample support for your admirable contentions within your own ranks.

I have the honor to remain

Very respectfully yours,

ANTHONY B. COPPOLA,
Newark, N. J.

—

ST. PAUL, MINN., *August 7, 1922.*

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The farmers of Minnesota and the Northwest most highly appreciate the efforts you are making to rid the country of Governor Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

He is looked upon by us as one of the greatest influences that have brought to bear the unnecessary condition of farmers of the Middle West on the matter of finance and credit. Anything that we are able to do to assist you on this line would be most heartily done.

If you think it would be advisable to advise the President regarding the position of the farmers on this matter, I should be pleased to hear from you.

Respectfully,

MINNESOTA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION.
J. F. REED, *President.*

—

VALE, OREG.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Allow me to commend you on the stand you have taken in your work as a United States Senator, and particularly on the Federal reserve bank question.

Most truly yours,

M. N. FEGETY.

—

THE MONTEZUMA JOURNAL-HERALD,
Cortez, Colo., March 20, 1922.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I wanted to inquire if your recent speeches in the Senate would be procurable in printed form later? The people of the country have been with you in your effort to have the Federal reserve banks investigated, and thank you for the stirring words uttered in their behalf.

If you have your speech printed, I desire to know, so that I can procure copies for distribution, and will remit with order. Kindly inform me. We all hope the people of your State will stand by you.

Very respectfully, C. A. FREDERICK.

SPOKANE, WASH., *May 8, 1922.*

Hon. JAMES THOMAS HEFLIN.

MY DEAR SENATOR: * * * It looks as though the money question will be the principal subject of discussion in the coming campaign, at least in this part of the world. Since writing to you before, I have read the attempted defense of the Federal Reserve Board by Senator GLASS and am amazed that one occupying so high a position should attempt to evade the real issue by filling the RECORD with a multitude of irrelevant words.

Very truly yours,

W. C. JONES,
(Ex-Congressman.)

—

LAW OFFICES OF MILLER & RICKS,
Rexburg, Idaho, August 31, 1922.

Hon. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The extra copies of your speech delivered in the Senate on the deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board which you sent me recently have not arrived. I have reference to the speech of February 9, 1922.

I delivered your speech the other night. Of course, I didn't deliver it like you would have done the job, but I delivered at it and gave you the credit. That is all I could do. After the meeting dozens of people asked me if I could procure them a copy of your speech.

Your speech is certainly wonderful when read by a man familiar with the conditions in this section of the country. What I mean by this is that your speech is particularly applicable here, and I suppose it is just as applicable elsewhere.

Yours very truly,

W. A. RICKS.

—

CITY NATIONAL BANK,
Fort Smith, Ark., July 27, 1922.

Senator J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Lafayette, Ala.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 21, in which appears your able and elegant address on the subject of the Federal reserve bank and their extravagance.

I wish to take this opportunity of congratulating you upon same.

Senator, you told the truth when you said it will come back at them in two years; and if not in two years, in five; and if not in five, in ten years.

Now, I believe every Senator who opposed your good, honest, able fight against deflation and incompetent management of the Federal reserve bank will pay the penalty the next election.

Yours sincerely,

I. H. NAKDIMEN, *President.*

—

[Western Union telegram.]

OPP, ALA., *August 23, 1922.*

J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Washington, D. C.:

It is with genuine pleasure that our membership of more than 100 view your attitude toward the adjusted compensation bill now before the Senate. The service rendered our country during the great crisis was our duty and is without price. All we desire is a reasonable adjustment of pay.

MEMBERS GOLD STAR POST, AMERICAN LEGION,
A. R. WOODHAM, *Adjutant.*

—

5925 SUMMER STREET,
Philadelphia, August 11, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: On Tuesday, June 20, I was an interested spectator in the Senate gallery, and had come to Washington with the express idea of being present when the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill was to be reported for consideration.

When Senator WALSH asked that it be given preference over the tariff measure, I was highly elated. I was also pleased when Senator ROBINSON took the floor in the soldiers behalf, but I was overjoyed when the junior Senator from Alabama rose on two occasions, stimulated by the telegram that had been sent him from the department commander of the American Legion in Alabama.

I had always known that you were a champion of our cause, for I had received your promise on one occasion that your sympathies were with these men and the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

had disclosed to me more than once that your conviction in this cause was sincere.

Your appeal and your oratory in those two master speeches were without parallel, and I am sorry that every man who wore the uniform did not hear them. I am only one of the vast army that has returned to civil life, but I believe that I have the privilege to extend to you my heartfelt gratitude and appreciation for the splendid stand that you have taken for this legislation.

I can not boast of a Senator from Pennsylvania who is in accord with this measure, but I am proud indeed that there is one man in the upper House who speaks not only for Alabama but for Pennsylvania as well. I was forced to leave Washington quite early on that day and could not grasp your hand and thank you, so I am taking this means of telling you that your effort shall not be in vain, because your Alabama is human and her sons will not overlook your name.

Again thanking you and wishing you extended success I remain,

Yours very truly, HENRY M. BAKER.

—

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL COMMANDER,
Indianapolis, Ind., September 1, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I want to congratulate you and thank you on behalf of all the returned service men and women not only for the splendid stand you have taken in regard to the adjusted compensation legislation and the fine way you have fought our battles for us, but upon your most excellent presentation of our case before the Senate.

It was eloquent and most effective. It proved to us the loyalty and real friendship of the man who delivered it. It is gratifying to know that men of your character and ability are with us in our battles for the right. We shall not forget.

Yours most sincerely,

HANFORD MACNIDER,
National Commander.

—

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
September 29, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Lafayette, Ala.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: The service men and women are deeply grateful for the way you have stood by us, fought for us, and in the face of a great well-financed attack, by what we can not help but feel to be sordid and selfish opposition, refused to desert your convictions for the right. Those whom you represent appreciate your high stand. The Nation is behind us all in this fight and no one can continue to prevent the people's wishes from being carried out in a republic.

I am writing you that you may know that we are grateful for all your endeavors in our behalf. We shall not forget, and we shall win this fight.

Yours very sincerely, HANFORD MACNIDER,
National Commander.

—

[Weekly News Service.]

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1923.

SENATE ACTION IN HEFLIN CASE DANGEROUS PRECEDENT AGAINST FREE DEBATE.

By voting to declare Senator HEFLIN (Democrat, Alabama) out of order and deprive him of the floor for an utterance to which Senator LODGE (Republican, Massachusetts) objected, the Republican majority of the Senate have infringed the right of free discussion in that body and attempted to muzzle a sovereign State of the Union. This is the opinion now being expressed by Republicans as well as Democrats. One former Republican Senator has condemned the ruling as a dangerous precedent.

The injustice and absurdity of the Senate's action were made all the plainer by reason of Vice President Coolidge's contention that Senator HEFLIN's offense consisted not in the words he spoke but in his "attitude and the expression that went with them."

Senator ROBINSON (Democrat, of Arkansas) has clarified the whole issue in the following statement:

SENATOR ROBINSON'S STATEMENT.

"In sustaining the decision of the Vice President that Senator HEFLIN was out of order when, in discussing the British debt settlement, he declared, 'I am here to represent the people; to represent, in part, my State. I am not here to represent the bond sharks, the big financiers of Wall Street,' the Senate violated its own precedents and trespassed upon the freedom of debate.

"The Chair admitted in his ruling that the words used did not impute unworthy motives or conduct to other Senators, and justified his decision solely on the ground that the attitude and expression of the Senator implied that other Senators did represent bond sharks and gamblers of Wall Street and big financiers.

"This decision can be sustained by no other legislative precedent of the Senate.

"If this precedent should be applied impartially to all Senators it would end freedom of speech and debate in the Senate.

"No Senator has earnestly defended this decision, and in my judgment it will be regarded as a parliamentary monstrosity."

In speaking on the subject in the Senate, Senator ROBINSON said:

"If a Senator can not say 'I am here to represent the people'—if he can not say 'I am not here to represent bond sharks or gamblers'—then I ask Senators what is the privilege of a Senator of the United States?

"Of course some one was sensitive about the matter because of something that he thought must have been in the mind of the Senator from Alabama; but I respectfully suggest that the question of orderly debate is confined to the language employed by the Senator. If Senators will read the whole paragraph in which the words 'objected to' are found, they will find that there is not the slightest implication or imputation by the Senator from Alabama. Let me read it:

WHAT HEFLIN REALLY SAID.

"'Mr. HEFLIN. I merely wanted to go on record as saying a word in behalf of some of the statements of my friend the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR]—I did not hear all of his speech—and to speak for the American people somewhat about a debt that is due to them. Does Wall Street want to collect her money from Great Britain and have this whole debt held up until she can collect it? She did have it held up, it seems, until she collected $1,700,000,000 from France and Great Britain. Does she want to have this debt held up for 62 years so she can go on undisturbed and collect the other money due her from the various countries? I am here to represent the people, to represent in part my State; I am not here to represent the bond sharks, the big financiers of Wall Street. I want the American people to have a fair deal.'

"When the connection in which the language objected to which was used by the Senator from Alabama is considered one can not arrive at the conclusion that it constituted a charge that other Senators represented Wall Street or did not represent the people. It was a declaration that Wall Street had a motive to protect its interests; it was a declaration that the Senator from Alabama was here to represent other interests than Wall Street. However much they dislike the arguments made by a Senator or the position taken by a Senator on any subject, if Senators write into the precedents of the Senate a decision that the representative of a sovereign State can not stand on this floor and declare that he represents or seeks to represent in part his State and does not represent interests which he thinks are obnoxious to the people of his State, then we shall have gone a long way toward suppressing free speech in the Senate of the United States."

—

SEES VICTORY FOR BRITAIN.

Senator HEFLIN, Democrat, Alabama, criticized the interest-rate features of the settlement, declaring it took "statesmanship of a high order and diplomacy of a marked and magnificent type to effect a debt settlement with Great Britain by which we borrow money and pay 4¼ per cent for it and loan that money to Great Britain at 3 and 3½ per cent."

The Alabama Senator said Great Britain had achieved success in her debt negotiations through the "marvelous skill and genius of the master minds that she sent here to perfect a settlement with certain innocent, raw, and inexperienced Republican diplomats."

"We drove the British troops," he added, "from Kings Mountain. We whipped our British cousin under Washington at Yorktown, but what they did to us in Washington in battle with General SMOOT and his Republican comrades is enough to make the angels weep. It was, indeed, a battle of the giants."

Senator HEFLIN said Great Britain under the settlement would pay the United States the first year approximately $138,000,000, while as interest on money loaned to Great Britain the Treasury would pay out at the rate of 4¼ per cent $195,000,000, a loss of $57,000,000 to the United States.

The pending plan would "cancel" $1,666,700,000 of the British debt at its present rate of 4½ per cent interest, Senator MCKELLAR, Democrat, Tennessee, declared in another speech against the bill. (The Philadelphia Inquirer, February 17, 1923.)

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[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Observer, February 24, 1923.]

THE ATTEMPT TO MUZZLE SENATOR HEFLIN OF ALABAMA—IT WAS A FAILURE FOR HE HAD ALREADY MADE HIS STATEMENT—BUT REPUBLICANS MADE THE TRIAL ANYHOW—THE GREAT ALABAMIAN PROPOSED TO SHOW THAT HE REPRESENTED THE PEOPLE OF HIS STATE AND NOT THE WALL STREET SHARKS, WHICH DECLARATION BORE DOWN HEAVILY ON THE SORE CORNS OF SOME OF THE GRAND OLD PARTY SENATORS UPON WHOSE FEET HE HAD STEPPED WITH CRUSHING FORCE.

WASHINGTON, February 22 (special correspondence).—By voting to declare Senator HEFLIN (Democrat, Alabama) out of order and deprive him of the floor for an utterance to which Senator LODGE (Republican, Massachusetts) objected, the Republican majority of the Senate have infringed on the right of free discussion in that body and attempted to muzzle a sovereign State of the Union. This is the opinion now being expressed by Republicans as well as Democrats. One former Senator (Republican) has condemned the ruling as a dangerous precedent.

The injustice and absurdity of the Senate's action, it is pointed out, were made all the plainer by reason of Vice President Coolidge's contention that Senator HEFLIN's offense consisted not in the words he spoke but in his "attitude and the expression that went with them."

—

[From the Southern Labor Review, Birmingham, Ala., February 7, 1923.]

WHY THE ATTACK ON HEFLIN BY THE NEWS?

Last Friday evening the Birmingham News viciously attacked Senator HEFLIN, referring to him as a vulgar demagogue, on account of the part he took in the debate upon the British and American debt agreement.

Did the facts justify this attack or is it in line with an apparent disposition of the News to vent its anger and malice upon all those who take the part of the people against the agencies of organized greed?

In criticizing Senator HEFLIN, instead of American Debt Commission, the Birmingham News is putting a premium upon deception, double dealing, and betrayal of the people by public officials.

Simply because Senator HEFLIN dropped a bomb into a nest of robbers and conspirators against the American people the News is in a terrible rage.

—

[From the Gazette, February 12, 1923.]

Senator HEFLIN was so bold as to say that he did not represent "the bond sharks, the big financiers of Wall Street." The Vice President ruled that such language was out of order and the Senate sustained the ruling. Senator HEFLIN must represent these neglected people whether he wants to do so or not.

—

[From the Prattville, Ala., paper.]

The Republicans of the United States Senate tried to make TOM HEFLIN apologize for something he said about another Member of the Senate. That wasn't the first thing those Republicans ever tried to get our TOM to do what he refused to do.

—

[From the Lineville Headlight, February 23, 1923.]

We hold no brief for Senator TOM HEFLIN, but we will not talk against him merely because the Birmingham News is against him. It is our judgment that that paper is against most good men and measures. A good old gentleman used to say about a certain wet daily in Alabama, "I'll find out what side it is on and I'll take the other side and know I'll be on the clean, moral side." (Christian Advocate.)

—

[From the La Fayette Sun, February 22, 1923.]

NEWS IS LAYING UP TROUBLE FOR FUTURE.

It looks from this distance like the Birmingham News in its attack on some editors, statesmen, and near statesmen is piling up trouble that may be hard to break away from.

—

[From the Opelika (Ala.) Daily News, March 9, 1923.]

Senator HEFLIN made a strong fight to have at least one Democrat named on the commission for settling the terms of the British debt. As Democrats will have to help pay the billion dollars lost to this country by the settlement made, we agree with "Cotton TOM" that the minority should have been represented.

[From New York Call, March 4, 1923.]

CONGRESS FAILS IN ATTEMPT TO END FILIBUSTER—ONLY MOMENTARY BREAK IN HEFLIN'S NITRATE SPEECH—SCORES OF NOMINATIONS JEOPARDIZED.

Senator HEFLIN suspended his lone filibuster in the Senate long enough to permit a vote on the bill for return of alien property valued at $10,000 or less. HEFLIN gave up the floor only after the Senate had agreed that he should be permitted to go on with his filibustering speech as soon as the alien property bill was out of the way.

The farm credits bill also got through the Senate, HEFLIN himself moving its consideration.

HEFLIN STARTS FIREWORKS.

Senator HEFLIN, Alabama, started the Senate filibuster in an effort to coerce House leaders into yielding on the nitrate bill. He said he was prepared to talk all night if necessary and urged Senate leaders to use their influence in the House if they wished to prevent a filibuster that would prevent any more legislation getting through.

The nitrate bill, about which the trouble revolved, appropriated $10,000,000 for purchase by the Government of Chilean nitrates and calcium arsenate, to be sold to the cotton growers of the South to fight off the boll weevil. The nitrate would be used as fertilizer to help rush the crop to maturity before the weevil got in its ravages, while the calcium arsenate would be used to kill the weevil. The cotton growers would have three months to pay for the nitrate and calcium arsenate.

Representative POU, North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the Rules Committee, charged that CAMPBELL had broken faith with him after promising that the rule for consideration of the nitrate bill would be reported to the House. CAMPBELL instead pocketed the rule, POU said.

—

[From New York Tribune, March 4, 1923.]

COTTON FILIBUSTER DELAYS BILLS IN DYING CONGRESS—HEFLIN AND SOUTHERN MEN HOLD SENATE FLOOR HOURS TO PASS BOLL WEEVIL ACT.

The filibuster, which threatened to hold up all legislation, was begun by Senator HEFLIN. It came just when everyone thought the session would have the most peaceful death of any Congress for many years, with everything that had any chance well cleaned up.

The situation to-night differs in the frankness with which Mr. HEFLIN announced on the floor his intention to talk everything to death until the House passed the boll weevil bill.

Mr. HEFLIN charged that the Republican leader on the House side, Representative MONDELL, had said he would not permit the boll weevil bill to come to a vote in the House. He suggested to those Senators who were anxious personally in behalf of various small measures that they should use their influence with Mr. MONDELL.

—

[From New York Herald, March 4, 1923.]

FARM CREDITS BILL CHECKS FILIBUSTER IN DYING CONGRESS—A BOLL WEEVIL FIGHT.

Senator HEFLIN (Alabama), aided by Senators SMITH (Democrat, South Carolina) and HARRIS (Democrat, Georgia), were conducting in the Senate what HEFLIN declared was a "finish fight" on the bill to appropriate $10,000,000 for nitrates and arsenates to kill the cotton boll weevil in the South.

Senator HEFLIN said the House wanted to vote on the bill, but that Floor Leader MONDELL (Wyoming) and Acting Speaker CAMPBELL (Kansas) would not permit action on it.

In an effort to break the deadlock Senator CURTIS conferred with Floor Leader MONDELL and other leaders in the House, urging them to recede from their position. They remained adamant.

—

BANKERS' FINANCE CORPORATION,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 25, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Permit me to thank you, to congratulate you, and to encourage you upon your splendid fight in protecting the great Federal reserve system from abuses in the future such as it has been subject to in the two years gone by.

Think I know something of the temper of the great western areas and of how the farmers feel at the present time. The policy of deflation which involved interest rates, resulting in the lowering of prices of farm products, has put the agricultural interest of our country in an angry mood. My first interest is with the Federal reserve system. It has been a bulwark to our Nation in the stressful days of the war. It was calculated to be a democratic institution, and the law was enacted for the purpose of serving all our people all the time. It is not my purpose to criticize specifically the administration

during the past two years. I am satisfied that the reappointment of Governor Harding as the leader of the system again is going to hurt, and that very, very much. The farmers are aware of his attitude and of his lack of interest and sympathy with their program. They have paid the price once, and will not do it again. Therefore I wish to urge upon you the necessity of continuing your opposition to his reappointment. This is not because of anything personal, but because of my interest in the system and as it is related to the great western country and to the farmers particularly. What I have written you in this letter I would not hesitate to say to Governor Harding himself.

Yours very truly, H. A. MOEHLENPAH, *President.*

—

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK,
Trenton, N. J., October 4, 1922.

Hon. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HEFLIN: I have your favor of the 2d and thank you. I will follow your suggestion. I am not well and doubt whether I can be at the bankers' convention or not. It certainly would be an unfortunate thing for the bankers to attempt a thing like that.

While I think a great deal of my New York banking friends, with whom I have very intimate personal relations, I am none the less strongly opposed to and outspoken against their banking methods. I have not hesitated to so express myself in public speech when they were present.

The difficulty with our New York banking friends is that they mean well, but they don't appreciate the needs of the individual for credit and lean too much toward international banking, to the detriment of our own country. It is this attitude on their part that induces them to want the reappointment you speak of (Governor Harding), because the party in question is too prone to lean to their policies when he ought to stand up against them.

Very sincerely yours,

E. C. STOKES, *President.*
(Ex-Governor of New Jersey.)

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, it is exceedingly embarrassing to me to have to discuss this measure at this time, for I recognize the parliamentary situation in the Senate. This is the last day of the session; Senators are interested in various bills, and properly so; but I do not feel that I am personally to blame for the situation, for I warned Senators when the motion was made to take up the bill that, if it were taken up, there would have to be some time allowed for legitimate discussion. I do not know how I can render any larger service to the country, if I can render any service, than by calling attention to what I regard as the very unfortunate and very undesirable features of the measure which is now before the Senate. I shall not participate in any filibuster against the bill, even if I knew by doing so I could defeat it—and, of course, every Senator knows it could easily be defeated—but I shall state the argument against the measure as briefly as I can, and then permit the Senate to vote upon it. I desire to say to Senators, Mr. President, that, in my judgment, there has not been before the Senate for some time a bill of greater importance than this, or one which is fraught with graver consequences to the American people.

It is delightful always to participate in debate, even though my part be a most humble one, with the distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] and the distinguished Senator from Utah [Mr. KING], because they are frank in their statements. If the advocates of this bill in the House of Representatives had been as frank as have been the Senator from Iowa and the Senator from Utah, the measure would not be here to-day.

The bill was passed in the other House and is here upon the theory that those who supported it can still be in favor of the proposition of having claims of our citizens against Germany settled out of this fund that we know we now hold not by confiscation but under treaty rights. The bill was passed, I say, upon the theory that it could be passed without any infringement whatever upon that principle. Now, however, the distinguished and able Senators from Iowa and Utah frankly declare their position, and we have all known it, of course, all the time. Their own view is that this Government is not entitled to hold any of this property; that it ought not to hold any of it. Therefore they favor this bill merely because it goes part of the way they desire, for their own view is—and, indeed, they very frankly state it—that the Government of the United States ought to release all this property. That furnishes me, Mr. President, with the point of departure which I desire in this discussion.

This proposition is only the beginning of a policy that contemplates the final release of every dollar of this property and the saddling of the burden upon the shoulders of the taxpayers of the United States of America. I shall develop that thought somewhat at length before I conclude, but that is the policy, and I think I might just as well cover that now.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, before the Senator from Ohio proceeds, I should like to understand what the attitude of the Senator is. Does the Senator advocate the holding of so much of this property as is in excess of the amount necessary to satisfy the claims of American citizens?

Mr. WILLIS. If the Senator will permit me, I should like to cover that point a little later. I do not wish to be diverted to that now. I hope to make the point clear, and if I shall not do so I hope the Senator will remind me of it later.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I do not wish the Senator from Ohio to misunderstand me.

Mr. WILLIS. I understood the Senator perfectly.

Mr. CUMMINS. I said that the theory of this bill and of those who framed it and those who secured its passage in the other House was that there would be ample money and property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian to pay all the claims of American citizens against the German Government that are established before the mixed commission. My own personal view was called out by an inquiry, but even if I was wrong with regard to that it should not in any way affect this bill, which is based upon an entirely different theory.

Mr. WILLIS. I fully understood the Senator from Iowa, and his position is made perfectly clear in the report; there is no doubt about that.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Before the Senator proceeds to discuss the general proposition to which he has adverted will he further yield to me?

Mr. WILLIS. I yield further to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I should like to inquire of the Senator whether this particular measure is not just exactly as consistent with the one theory about this matter as with the other? Those who advocate holding this property for the complete satisfaction of all American claims against the German Government may say, "There is plenty left, and accordingly I shall vote for this bill." Is not such a man entirely consistent?

Mr. WILLIS. If the Senator from Montana desires my opinion, I will say no, I do not think he is.

Now, Mr. President, I desire to proceed just a little further to develop the theory that is back of this measure. I quite understood my friend from Iowa and my friend from Utah in their statements. I did not understand them to say that this bill is based upon their ideas, but I simply was commenting upon their individual opinions. I now say, however, that back of this whole movement, back of all this propaganda in the country, is the idea of surrendering every penny of this property and to saddle the burden on the taxpayers of the United States to pay the claims of American nationals.

I have here a good statement of the plan. It is found in an argument in support of this bill, prepared, or at any rate published, under the name of Mr. Edwin M. Borchard. Here is the conclusion of the whole matter; it is found on page 39 of his argument, of which every Senator, I assume, has received a copy. He says:

> It is submitted that every consideration advanced for the return of any of the property commands the return of all of it.

I warn Senators now that if this proposed legislation shall be enacted, if we shall create 28,000 precedents against the retention of this property, it will be but the beginning of the campaign to release all of the property in accordance with the view expressed by the Senator from Utah, when he said, as I understood him, that the way this ought to be handled would be for us to release all this property, secure an arrangement with Germany, and then collect the money from Germany. That sounds well; it will look well in print; anything may be printed on white paper; but does that appeal to Senators as a practical proposition? We have a claim against Germany now for the maintenance of our troops on the Rhine. Are we collecting it? Are we making war against Germany to collect it? Is it proposed that we shall make war in order to collect it? Everybody knows that an affirmative reply would simply be delightful verbiage. We are not going to make war on Germany for that purpose, and there is at present no tangible

way whereby we can collect from Germany any obligations which are due us.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator?

Mr. WILLIS. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I desire to ask the question for information, for I have not studied this question as fully, perhaps, as have some other Senators. Is it not true that Germany has already paid back to our allies certain sums and that our allies are withholding amounts due us, but that we will undoubtedly get them from our allies?

Mr. WILLIS. I should say in response to that very proper inquiry that there is some question about that; that is a matter of controversy. However, the one important thing about which I am concerned is that we have not got it and we are not likely to get it. I understand it to be the fact that the Allies have declined to permit this Government to have any portion of the reparation fund for that purpose. That is my understanding.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not quite have that understanding. I can hardly conceive that our allies would collect that money and then not pay what rightfully belongs to us.

Mr. WILLIS. At any rate, we have not obtained it as yet.

Mr. NORRIS. Let me ask the Senator another question while I am on the floor.

Mr. WILLIS. Let me finish the answer I was about to make. The Senator and I agree perfectly upon the proposition that Germany owes us and that, whether or not there has been some misunderstanding with the Allies about the reparation fund, at any rate, we have not yet got the money. The point I want to make is this: It is understood by the Allies that this particular fund in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian is the fund that we elected to hold as our security. What sort of position will this country be in if we say to our allies now, "We have released the funds which we held as security; we have let them go, and now we come to you and ask for some more." Does the Senator think that we will improve our position any?

Mr. NORRIS. I do not believe that is a correct statement of the case. I may not have the facts entirely right; I obtained some of my information from newspaper articles that purported to contain letters from our Secretary of State and the replies from the British Government and the French Government, and I judged from that correspondence that it was conceded, first, that the Allies had collected at least part of this money—I do not know whether all of it or not—and, second, that they had not paid it over to the United States, but that they thought it was a proper claim and that they were all anxious that it should be paid over, and I anticipated that there would be no trouble. Certainly if Germany has paid it to our allies, we ought not to make her pay it again if we can get our allies to turn it over to us, and if she has paid it to them I have no idea that they will not promptly turn it over to us.

Mr. WILLIS. I agree pretty generally with the Senator on that proposition, which, by the way, has not anything particularly to do with this bill, although it is an interesting question. We are talking now about the claims of our nationals.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; but the Senator brought the question into this discussion by saying that part of our claim was on account of payment for our army on the Rhine.

Mr. WILLIS. No; I referred to that only in response to what the Senator from Utah had said. As I understood him, he had stated that the proper thing to do was to release all this property, secure an arrangement with Germany as to our claims, and then collect from the German Government. I suggested the amounts due on account of our army on the Rhine as an illustration of the fact that we were not collecting very rapidly. That is the only way that question came up. Now, to proceed——

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, will the Senator suffer a further interruption?

Mr. WILLIS. I do not care to occupy so much time, but I will be glad to yield to my friend from Montana.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The Senator was speaking about the chances of our securing reimbursement for the expenses of our army of occupation, and he suggested that if we released this particular property we would imperil our claim against the Allies for that. Does the Senator understand that this particular property stands pledged for the payment to the United States of the expenses of its army of occupation?

Mr. WILLIS. My personal opinion is that it does not, but there is a contention as to that.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Very well. Then, if that is the case, how could the release of the security for some other debt embarrass in any way the collection of our share of the reparation money paid for the expenses of the army of occupation?

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I was simply stating frankly my own personal view. I do not believe that was in contemplation when the Knox resolution was adopted, but there are very many much more able than myself who take the contrary view.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. But how could they take a contrary view? I have a copy of the treaty with Germany before me.

Mr. BORAH. Who are the able gentlemen who take such a view?

Mr. WILLIS. I can not make an enumeration of them, but I know there is a difference of opinion about it.

Mr. BORAH. I should like to know anyone who could take that view. There is not the slightest foundation for it.

Mr. WILLIS. If the Senator will read the letter from the Secretary of State he will observe that the Secretary states not that position but says that it is a controverted point, or language to that effect. I do not have the list of gentlemen before me.

Mr. BORAH. He must have made it so himself.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Will the Senator suffer me to read from the treaty?

Mr. WILLIS. Yes.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. In section 5 it says:

> All property of the Imperial German Government, or its successor or successors, * * * which was on April 6, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of * * * the United States * * * shall be retained by the United States of America and no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law until such time as the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, or their successor or successors, shall have respectively made suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against said Governments, respectively, of all persons, wheresoever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered through the acts of the Imperial German Government or its agents or the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government or its agents since July 31, 1914, loss, damage, or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly.

And so on. How can it be possibly considered that that stands pledged for the expenses of this Government in maintaining its Army of Occupation on the Rhine?

Mr. WILLIS. I do not desire to go into the argument of that point. As I have said, I do not so contend. I used that only as an illustration to combat the suggestion made by the Senator from Utah that it would be an easy matter to collect. I am talking about the claims of our nationals against Germany. That is all I am talking about at the present time.

As I have called attention to it here, the chief advocate of this bill admits that the policy that is back of this thing is the idea that all this property ought to be released; but, taking up the theory that is so clearly stated by the distinguished Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS], and which is the basis of the report—which, by the way, sounds a rather dubious note, incongruous and inconsistent with the usually definite and clear propositions advocated by the Senator from Iowa—he says, in his report, from which I read at page 2:

> The committee understands—

The report does not say that this is the fact, but it understands—

> that the bill as it passed the House has the approval of the Alien Property Custodian—

There is not any doubt that the understanding of the committee is correct there—

> and it is stated in that report that it also has the approval of the Department of State.

That is put in a very delicate and noncommittal sort of a way, and that is so stated in the House report. There is no doubt about that. I do not question that it is so stated in the House report. It is stated in that report that it has the approval of the Department of State.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, that ought not to be subject to criticism, because the Senate committee did not have the Secretary of State or anyone from his office before it in the investigation. It did have the Alien Property Custodian before it; and I can not conceive of anything uncertain or doubtful about saying that the House committee, which had before it either a letter or a representative of the State Department, had so stated in its report. Our committee had no personal knowledge on that subject.

Mr. WILLIS. I understand the Senator, and I understand his report, and the Senator understands that I would not under any conditions question anything that he might say; but I am calling attention to the fact which he has now emphasized, that his great committee which has reported this bill did not, as he has just stated, have the Secretary of State before it, and therefore has relied entirely upon the House report, in

which, as he says, it is stated that the bill also has the approval of the Department of State. With great respect, I beg to suggest that in a measure so important as this the Secretary of State ought to have been before the committee, particularly when he had written, as he had previously written, to the House committee.

I refer to the hearings entitled "Enemy Owned Property," and I begin at page 56 of those hearings and call the attention of the Senate to what the Secretary of State did actually say:

I shall not discuss the plan which the bill sets forth of confiscating the property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian by providing for its application not only to the payment of the claims of American citizens but also to the claim of this Government for pensions and allowances.

Going further down, he says:

In other words, so far as the claims of American citizens are concerned, the properties in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian, or their proceeds if liquidated, are to be held virtually in pledge until Germany, Austria, and Hungary, respectively, make suitable provisions for the satisfaction of these claims.

I might say there, in response to an inquiry made by the Senator from Tennessee, that Germany has not made any arrangements whatever to take care of those claims.

Senators, think of the situation with which we are confronted. A Mixed Claims Commission is now sitting, as has been stated here, composed of eminent jurists, for the ascertainment of the amount of these claims, and yet it is proposed, almost before the commission is organized, that we shall surrender the only security we have for the payment of whatever claims may be found to be valid.

But it is stated here further in the report of the committee—and I shall read a little further from the Secretary of State in a moment—that—

The theory of the House bill is that sufficient property will remain—

I should like to know where the committee got that information. How can anybody possibly know whether there will be sufficient property remaining, when nobody knows yet the actual number of claims filed, let alone the sum total of the amounts that are involved?

I know this much about it: It is shown by the hearings that out of the first 1,200 claims filed there was a sum total of damages demanded of $221,000,000. The latest information I have from a representative of the Mixed Claims Commission is that up to date they have not got them all counted. They have counted up to 12,000. They know they have 12,000, and there probably will be 15,000, I am advised, and it is likely that the amount of the claims will be a billion dollars or more. Now, when they have not yet counted the claims and have not even made an estimate of the sum total of the amounts of the claims, how can anybody say that ample property remains to satisfy the claims?

Of course, it is utterly impossible; and this proposition, reduced to its elements, simply amounts to this: That we, the trustees, are proposing to surrender these claims when we do not know the number or the amounts, upon the theory that really the Government is responsible and that it will eventually pay. That is exactly what will happen. If the theory of this bill shall find expression in the law of this land, we will have claims presented that will run into the millions and the hundreds of millions. There is no logic whatever in the proposition that we are going to surrender all of these holdings of $10,000 or under. If there is reason for that, then why not surrender those of $15,000 or $50,000? Either we ought to hold this property until the Mixed Claims Commission has finished its work, so that we can know the number of the claims and the amount of them and be sure of something, or else we ought to follow the suggestion of the eminent Senator from Utah, and release it all, and saddle the burden on the shoulders of the taxpayers.

Now, I want to finish what I started to say about the attitude of the Secretary of State. I will read just a line or two further from this same document. I shall put these letters in at length, if I have that permission, Mr. President.

There being no objection, the letters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD. (See Appendix.)

Mr. WILLIS. I will read just a paragraph from the letter at the top of page 58:

It is understood that this bill has been introduced upon the assumption that it would require the return of a relatively small amount of property and that the security for the settlement of American claims would not be substantially impaired. Unless this were the fact, I could not approve this bill even though amended as above suggested.

That is what the Secretary of State says, and yet the report says that the Secretary of State is for it and no evidence at all is submitted to show that an adequate amount of property is left.

Then, I quote again from page 59. The Secretary, after quoting from his previous letter the paragraph I have read, says:

Suitable provision has not yet been made for the settlement of American claims, and my letter of July 26 adequately sets forth my present views with regard to the bill. I do not, therefore, deem it necessary to submit any additional statements in the matter.

I will put in the RECORD all those letters, a perusal of which will convince anybody that the State Department, at least, has never indorsed this proposition. The Alien Property Custodian has indorsed it; the State Department has not.

What is the method proposed by these persons outside of the Senate—the gentlemen advocating this bill? How are they going to pay these claims? In this same argument, at pages 28 and 29, it is beautifully outlined; a fine system. It says:

The claims can be legally secured, it is believed, by an imposition by the German Government of, say, 10 per cent in taxes on the sequestrated property. This would produce a fund of $50,000,000, and could be turned over to the United States Government as reparations. Unfortunately, the German Government can not promise to make such a payment without interference by the Reparation Commission. We are therefore again reluctantly driven by the official renunciation of reparations into the suggestion of a method intrinsically most undesirable, namely, ourselves to deduct from the sequestrated property 10 per cent for taxes. It may be said that 10 per cent, in view of the depreciation of the mark, is more than the normal rate of taxation on such property in Germany; but the owners themselves will probably agree to permit that amount of taxation in order to restore their property to productive uses. For any balance of the American claims above the $50,000,000 mentioned the German Government could issue to American citizens long-term German bonds, which, through the favors extended to the Allies by the Debt Funding Commission, we have the means to obtain allied consent to secure. It is assumed, of course, that the German Government will survive, and that some day it will again become solvent. It is, indeed, only on the theory that the German Government will not survive that the retention of any of the private property has as much as a precautionary, practical justification, though it is submitted that its evil consequences far outweigh even this consideration. The claimants should therefore be amply satisfied with the protection they are securing, which is far beyond that obtained by American claimants against France and Great Britain. These are still patiently waiting for their Government to protect them in the recovery of their "neutrality" claims. If deemed necessary, the United States Government could discount the bonds and hold them in its Treasury, as it does millions of the bonds of other foreign governments. The United States could also accept reparation dyes, which to some extent, through the Textile Alliance, have already been received. The proceeds of these could appropriately be used to pay American claims. Finally, the most feasible method of payment would be to secure from the German Government, with the unfortunately necessary allied consent, an agreement to pay the United States Government the awards of the Mixed Claims Commission as soon as the German Government comes into funds, whether through a foreign loan raised on the American market or otherwise. This would be the most correct procedure. At all events, the small amount of claims here involved, many of them not legitimate under international law, should not be permitted to tempt us into a violation of the principles of law, morality, and American traditions. It would, indeed, be more profitable in the long run if the United States Government were to appropriate from the United States Treasury the awards made by the Mixed Claims Commission and take in reimbursement long-term German bonds. By so doing we would at least establish the precedent of safeguarding private property, which good judgment dictates as the only one we consistently can adopt.

So, Senators, the proposition is simply this—whether we want to hold the security that we now have until the German Government shall have made some arrangement for the payment of these claims or whether we shall let it go and then have the claims presented to the Government of the United States.

In the House hearings also, at page 120, one of the advocates of this bill explained at great length the method whereby the taxes should be levied and how we will get the money to pay these claims that are going to be saddled on the Government of the United States if this bill shall pass.

The testimony is as follows:

Mr. GRAHAM. Now, then, you say we ought to pay all this money back and you have no doubt some way will be found in international law to get the money to meet claims against them. Will you suggest to the committee how that can be done, in your judgment?

Mr. EWING. I can only give my personal views of it, Mr. Graham.

Mr. GRAHAM. Yes.

Mr. EWING. Because I do not know all the details of the complications.

Mr. GRAHAM. Give us a suggestion as to what you think about it.

Mr. EWING. Well, it occurred to me that possibly some arrangement might be made whereby on all imports into the United States from Germany a certain percentage, 1, 2, or 3 per cent, or whatever it might be, could be paid by the purchaser in America to the United States Government, the German firm who had imported these goods being given certificates which would be good in the payment of their taxes to the German Government. In that way this would not have to go through the Reparation Commission.

Mr. GRAHAM. I do not know how we could possibly do that.

Mr. EWING. It would simply be a question of when the Germans would ship goods to the United States, a certain small percentage of the purchase price would be paid to the United States in exchange for a certificate which would be good in payment of German taxes.

Mr. MERRITT. You would then be collecting the money out of innocent third parties who had no connection at all with the case.

Mr. EWING. They would have their taxes to pay in Germany anyway.
Mr. GRAHAM. You would lay discriminating duties against German exporters, would you?
Mr. EWING. No; I do not think so. I do not think it would affect their export duties at all.
Mr. GRAHAM. If you were representing the United States of America and had nationals of your country who were entitled to payment of valid claims against a government that was bankrupt, practically, and burdened with debts which it never could pay, would you not retain some of the money until your own nationals were satisfied.
Mr. EWING. Not if it violated international law.
Mr. GRAHAM. Not if it violated international law?
Mr. EWING. No, sir. I do not see how you can have international law or how you can have any relations between nations in the broad sense of the word unless each is punctilious in observing its obligations under international law.
Mr. GRAHAM. Was the German Empire punctilious in observing them?
Mr. EWING. No.
Mr. GRAHAM. Were its nationals punctilious in observing international law?
Mr. EWING. Not all of them. Some of them were.
Mr. GRAHAM. Then why should they not pay their debts to Americans who have been injured by their unjust war?
Mr. EWING. They should.
Mr. GRAHAM. But you would turn it all back to them, would you?
Mr. EWING. Absolutely.
Mr. GRAHAM. You would turn everything back?
Mr. EWING. I would, absolutely.

So I think the policy of the bill can not be defended. It has not been defended, and the bill has passed through the House, I think, under a total misunderstanding, on the theory that ample property would be left.

It is said that the custodian has $347,000,000 worth of property in his control, and that this bill involves only $45,000,000. That sounds perfectly good; but what are you going to do with these other claims the amount of which, as I have stated, is not known? It is proposed in this bill to leave those claims where they will descend in due course as a burden upon the people of the United States, and appropriations will have to be made here to take care of them. So I say that the attitude of the Secretary of State has been misunderstood, and the fact as to the amount of this fund and the amount of the claims has been totally misunderstood.

The Senator from Utah stressed one point to which I wish to direct attention for a moment, namely, that the enactment of this law would promote international good feeling. Somehow, I have the idea that our duty just now is to our own people, to our own citizens. It might be promotive of international good feeling; it might be of advantage to the international bankers to just wipe this off, and say, "The Government of the United States assumes all of that," but I do not believe that is wise policy. I believe our first duty is to take care of our people by retaining, not confiscating, this property. Senators roll that word under their tongues as if it were a sweet morsel. It is not proposed to confiscate anything.

I am not unfamiliar with the decision which Chief Justice Marshall made in the Brown case, nor am I unfamiliar with what Alexander Hamilton said upon this question; but they were talking about one thing, and the instant proposition is an entirely different thing. I am contending that we are holding this property not under confiscation but under a right that came to us by the treaty, as it found expression in the Knox resolution, and this fight that is made here to release this property ought to have been made against the Knox resolution. It was then that the question was settled, when the Knox resolution was passed, but we are now proposing to amend that by saying, "Well, we put that in, but we did not mean it."

My contention is that we ought, as trustees, to hold every dollar of this property until we get this thing settled with the German Government.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. WILLIS. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I do not like to let go unchallenged the statement that this question was settled by the Knox resolution. It was not. Everybody recognized at the time the Knox resolution was adopted that that provision put it in the power of the United States, by virtue of a treaty with Germany, to utilize this property to satisfy claims against Germany if it desired to do so. The question as to whether it would eventually do so or not was left for determination. I think nobody can give any other interpretation to the Knox resolution.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, as I said when I rose, I quite understand the situation here. Senators are anxious to get to the consideration of other bills, this being the last day of the session. If there were more time, I should feel disposed to continue this debate at some length, because I have an abundance of material, but I content myself by saying that it seems to me this would establish an exceedingly bad precedent, and if this bill shall pass, there will be in a subsequent Congress another bill, its proponents saying, "Now, let us release other property." Senators who are advocating the idea that we ought not to have held any of this property will become bolder in their views, and ultimately this obligation, for which we now hold a security, will be entirely without any security whatever, and it will become a burden on the American people.

Mr. CUMMINS. Will the Senator permit an interruption?

Mr. WILLIS. Certainly.

Mr. CUMMINS. There is a bill of that character now in the Senate, and the Senate Committee on the Judiciary has chosen to report this bill rather than a bill which proposes to return all the property to its owners. This is the choice which Congress makes with regard to those propositions. Therefore it seems to me rather illogical to say that this is but an opening wedge.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, not only is it not illogical but the Senator's statement just made shows the tendency. They have taken first what would appear to be just a little innocuous bill, but along at the same time another bill is pending, and in the next Congress, when we have made 28,000 precedents by the release of this property, it will be said, "Here is some more," and eventually the idea which the Senator so ably advocates will find lodgment in the minds of the Senate.

Mr. CUMMINS. This is the choice which the Judiciary Committee has made as between those propositions.

Mr. WILLIS. I understand that, but I am talking about the tendency. I am talking about the precedent this establishes, and contending that it will be followed, undoubtedly, by bills expressing the views of those who think we ought not to retain any of the security.

Just one other word about the treaty. The Senator from Utah said that we are bound by treaty; that we had a treaty some time with Germany, and that we could not do this. Great heavens! Is it possible that this country is bound by any treaty it ever made to pay, for example, the *Lusitania* claims, or other legitimate claims of American nationals against Germany; that we were bound by those treaties that we made with Germany at a time when Germany was violating every treaty we had ever made with her? Upon what theory shall it be said that the American people are called upon to assume this tremendous burden, because we are bound by a treaty that was made some hundred years ago, and which the other party to the treaty absolutely violated?

Mr. BORAH. Do I understand the Senator to say that because another nation has violated its treaty therefore we are at liberty to violate our part of it?

Mr. WILLIS. Certainly not. We are not violating any treaty. On the contrary, what I am proposing to do when I say this property shall be held is that we shall act in exact accordance with the terms of the treaty and of the Knox resolution, for which I think the Senator voted. I do not know whether he did or not. If he did not, he ought to have made his fight against this proposition there.

I thank the Senate for its courtesy on such a busy day.

APPENDIX.

JULY 29, 1922.

DEAR SENATOR NELSON: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 21, 1922, inclosing a copy of a bill (S. 3852) to amend an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, as amended, and requesting in behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate an expression of my opinion as to the advisability of the legislation contemplated by this measure.

For the purpose of indicating my views regarding the bill it is unnecessary at this time to enter into a detailed discussion of its provisions. I understand that its general purpose is to provide for a commission composed of American citizens which is to pass on certain classes of claims of American citizens, and also on claims of the Government of the United States, for damages sustained as a result of the acts, during periods described in the bill, of either the former German Government or the former Austro-Hungarian Government, or their authorities, respectively.

In addition to the claims of the citizens of the United States the bill embraces provision for claims made by the Government of the United States for "all its pensions or compensation in the nature of pensions to its naval and military victims of war (including members of its air force), whether mutilated, wounded, sick, or invalided, and to the dependents of such victims," also for "the cost of assistance" by the Government of the United States "to prisoners of war and to their families and dependents"; and also for "allowances" by the Government of the United States "to families and dependents of mobilized persons or persons serving with its forces."

Provision is made for the satisfaction of these claims, in accordance with a stated order of priority, out of the property of German and Austrian nationals held by the Alien Property Custodian.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that I am most anxious that a settlement of the claims of American citizens should be promptly effected. You undoubtedly appreciate that, in addition to the difficulties which as a result of political and economic conditions have confronted the nations with which the United States was associated in the war in effecting settlement of claims against former enemy countries, the Government of the United States was obliged to deal with conditions

incident to the conclusion of treaties with Germany, Austria, and Hungary to reestablish friendly relations with those nations.

Following the conclusion of such treaties, negotiations were entered into with Germany looking to the adjustment of the claims of our citizens pursuant to the rights of the United States recognized under the treaty concluded August 25, 1921, with that country. It is contemplated that a mixed commission on which Germany will have representation will be established to determine the amounts of these claims in accordance with the procedure usually governing matters of this kind.

I am glad to say that despite the recent difficulties in Germany, which apparently have delayed the completion of the arrangement, gratifying progress has been made, and I believe that a satisfactory convention will shortly be signed. The negotiations with the German Government indicate a desire on its part to move as expeditiously as possible with a view to the consummation of the plans under consideration. It is manifest that legislation such as that contemplated by the bill in question would be embarrassing to the Executive in dealing with the matter of these claims, since the enactment of the bill into law would make it necessary to abandon present plans.

Apart from this effect of the passage of the bill, I may say that it seems to me entirely appropriate that the usual practice should be followed in the determination of international claims, and that Germany should have appropriate representation upon a mixed claims commission by which the amount of these claims shall be assessed. The bill seems to deal with the settlement of claims as if it were purely a domestic affair. But the claims are those of American citizens against Germany, Austria, and Hungary, and it has hitherto been contemplated, as the joint resolution of Congress approved July 2, 1921, makes clear, that these Governments shall make suitable provision for the satisfaction of these claims. But if those Governments are to make such provision, I should regard it as proper that they should have the opportunity of being represented on the claims commission by which the amount of the claims is to be fixed. I do not see that any different principle should be applied because we hold the private property of former enemies in pledge, but this situation, I should suppose, would rather make the course to which I have referred, if possible, still more important before resort were had to such property for satisfaction. To undertake to exclude a nation in a case like the present from any participation or voice in matters thus vitally affecting its interests and to deal with such matters by ex parte action would be, in my judgment, at variance with the principles and practice generally observed by nations in their relations with each other, and I should think it unfortunate if such a course were initiated by this Government.

I do not speak of the situation which would be disclosed if Germany refused to make an arrangement for a commission to act in the assessment of claims in a manner which would be reasonable and satisfactory to our Government. I am, however, speaking of the present situation in which negotiations are pending and where there is every reason to believe that they will shortly be concluded.

I shall not discuss the plan which the bill sets forth of confiscating the property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian by providing for its application not only to the payment of the claims of American citizens but also to the claim of this Government for pensions and allowances as described in the bill. While the latter class of claims is to be postponed in payment to the former, all are to be satisfied under the provisions of the bill, and it is manifest that the entire private property of former enemy nationals in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian will not be sufficient for the purposes stated.

Up to this time Congress has not committed itself to a confiscatory policy. In the joint resolution of July 2, 1921, Congress provided that the property should be retained by the United States and no disposition thereof should be made except as had been or might be provided by law until such time as Germany and Austria and Hungary "shall have respectively made suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against said Governments, respectively," of American citizens who have been damaged through the action of these Governments as stated, and until compliance with the other provisions of the resolution. In other words, so far as the claims of American citizens are concerned, the properties in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian, or their proceeds if liquidated, are to be held virtually in pledge until Germany, Austria, and Hungary, respectively, make suitable provisions for the satisfaction of these claims.

As I have said, this implies a fair opportunity to make the required provision. When the amount of these claims has been determined, the question of the satisfaction can be taken up at once, Congress of course reserving its authority to deal with the question in the light of the event. I am of the opinion that this course can be followed quite as expeditiously as the course contemplated by the bill, and I should hope that in any case no measure of confiscation would be adopted until there had been a failure, after reasonable opportunity, to provide for the satisfaction of the claims of American citizens, duly ascertained.

I remain, my dear Senator NELSON,

Very sincerely yours, CHARLES E. HUGHES.

The Hon. KNUTE NELSON,
Chairman Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate.

—

JULY 26, 1922.

The Hon. SAMUEL E. WINSLOW,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 29, 1922, requesting my views regarding a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 364) with regard to the return of property of enemy nationals seized during the war.

I will briefly comment on certain features of the bill which seem to have an international aspect, and therefore to be of particular interest to this department, and also on certain points in the bill which it would appear desirable should be clarified.

The resolution is described as one supplementing the trading with the enemy act. It would seem desirable that it should be made clear with respect to certain provisions of the resolution whether they are supplementary to provisions in the trading with the enemy act, or whether they are amendatory of section 9 of that act.

Section 9 of the trading with the enemy act as amended, while limiting the classes of persons who may apply for property taken over by the custodian or for the payment of debts therefrom, or who may bring suit in the Federal courts in connection therewith, does not limit the amount for which claim may be made. The joint resolution permits "any person" to file a claim for sequestered property or for the payment of debt claims against such property or to bring suit, but limits the amount of the claim to $10,000. This limitation is probably intended to apply to claimants who are nationals of former enemy countries. It is not clear, however, that it would not also limit claims of Americans and other nonenemy nationals who, in proper cases, should be permitted to file for the full amounts claimed by them.

Paragraph b (6) of section 9 does not permit claims to be filed by foreign partnerships, associations, or other unincorporated concerns or corporations unless the claimant corporation or concern was, at the time the property was taken over "entirely owned" by subjects or citizens of nations, States, or free cities other than Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Austria-Hungary, and is so owned at the time of the return of the property. If nationals of former enemy States are to be permitted to file claims in connection with property taken over, it would seem that corporations, partnerships, or other unincorporated concerns owned or controlled by them should also be permitted to file claims within the prescribed amount. However, there appears to be nothing in the joint resolution under consideration to indicate that it is intended to modify paragraph b (6) so as to permit such claims. If such claims are to be permitted, any amendment to the act should, it seems, clearly so indicate.

The effect of paragraphs (c) and (d) of the proposed joint resolution is not entirely clear. Paragraph (d), which is probably aimed at fraudulent transfers or transfers intended to defeat the Alien Property Custodian's rights, is sufficiently broad to prevent the release of property acquired by a nonenemy from a person who was technically an enemy within the meaning of the law at the time the property was taken over, but who is an American or a national of a neutral or cobelligerent State, or an enemy national who has acquired a new nationality in pursuance of the treaties of peace. If former enemy nationals are to be permitted to obtain the return of a portion of their property it would appear that persons of nonenemy nationality to whom such property may have been transferred since being taken over by the custodian should similarly be permitted to file claims. It would also seem that in a case in which subsequent to the taking over of property by the custodian the owner died, the person entitled to such property, either under a will or in pursuance of law, should be permitted to file a claim for such property. Paragraph (c) may be intended to accord this right, but it does not appear to be sufficiently clearly worded for that purpose.

Section 9 (e) of the trading with the enemy act provides as follows:

"No money or other property shall be returned, nor any debt allowed, under this section to any person who is a citizen or subject of any nation which was associated with the United States in the prosecution of the war, unless such nation in like case extends reciprocal rights to citizens of the United States; nor in any event shall a debt be allowed under this section unless it was owing to and owned by the claimant prior to October 6, 1917, and as to claimants other than citizens of the United States unless it arose with reference to the money or other property held by the Alien Property Custodian or Treasurer of the United States hereunder."

The proposed joint resolution does not require the reciprocal treatment described in the above-quoted provisions, nor does it limit debt claims of aliens to debts arising with respect to the property taken over. The department understands that at the present time Great Britain and other Governments associated with the United States in the war do not allow the payment of unsecured debts to Americans from the property of German, Austrian, or Hungarian creditors taken over by such Governments, even in the case where the debt arose with reference to such property.

Unless paragraph (e) of section 9 continues in force, a national of a State associated with the United States in the war could apparently file a claim for the return of property taken over, notwithstanding that his Government would not in a similar case allow the claim of an American citizen, and any alien could file a claim for a debt owed to him by a national of a former enemy State whose property was taken over by the custodian, although such debt did not arise with reference to the property taken over. It would, therefore, seem desirable that any amendment to the act should be so drafted as clearly to show that section (e) is continued in force.

The treaties concluded with Germany, Austria, and Hungary to reestablish friendly relations with those nations contain provisions securing to the United States all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, and advantages specified in the joint resolution of Congress of July 2, 1921, declaring the state of war terminated, including all rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaties of Versailles, St. Germain-en-Laye, and Trianon. The resolution of July 2, 1921, provided that sequestered property should be retained by the United States until such time as the enemy Governments made suitable provision for the settlement of claims growing out of the war. Under the last-mentioned treaties this Government has also the right to apply the proceeds of sequestered property to the payment at the prewar rate of exchange of debts of German nationals and certain public debts owed to American citizens. It is understood that this bill has been introduced upon the assumption that it would require the return of a relatively small amount of property and that the security for the settlement of American claims would not be substantially impaired. Unless this were the fact, I could not approve this bill even though amended as above suggested. I assume that the committee will be fully advised upon this fundamental point.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, CHARLES E. HUGHES.

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OCTOBER 27, 1922.

MY DEAR MR. WINSLOW: I beg to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the White House, of a copy of the proposed resolution which you submitted to the Alien Property Custodian, authorizing the President to return to the Government of the Republic of Austria and the Government of the Republic of Hungary and the citizens and subjects thereof, property seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

Third clause of the preamble of the proposed joint resolution states that the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Hungary have fully restored to citizens and subjects of the United States all moneys and properties seized during the World War. This statement might readily be misleading for the reason that the department was informed by the Austrian Department for Foreign Affairs on April 29, 1920, that the property of American citizens was not sequestered or detained in any form whatever in Austria; that all laws pertaining to enemy property in Austria-Hungary were promulgated in 1914–1916 and did not affect the property of American citizens; and that after a state of war was declared to exist by the joint resolution of Congress approved December 7, 1917, between the United States and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government no special laws were promulgated against American interests with the exception of some regulations which affected certain American insurance companies.

In so far as shown by the records of the department, 61 claims have been filed by American citizens against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government for compensation for losses resulting from the torpedoing of vessels by submarines of that Government, for military requisitions made by that Government, and for damage or injury to persons and property. The total amount of these claims is approximately $13,043,913.

In addition to the foregoing claims filed with the department against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, it is not unlikely that many of the claims of American citizens filed with the department against the Government of Germany may upon investigation be found to be claims for losses for which the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government should be responsible. This possibility arises from the fact that claims for losses resulting from submarine warfare have been filed against Germany in cases where the Government responsible for the act has not been determined.

The treaties concluded with Austria and Hungary to reestablish friendly relations with those nations contain provisions securing to the United States all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, and advantages specified in the joint resolution of Congress of July 2, 1921, declaring the state of war terminated, including all rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaties of Versailles, Saint Germain-en-Laye, and Trianon. The resolution of July 2, 1921, provided, among other things, that sequestered property should be retained by the United States until such time as the enemy Governments made suitable provision for the settlement of claims growing out of the war.

It appears that the proposed bill is based upon the assumption that the claims of American citizens against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government for losses suffered by reason of the acts of that Government or its agents have been suitably settled or that no such claims ever existed. As seen from the foregoing, this assumption is incorrect.

I am, my dear Mr. WINSLOW,
Very sincerely yours, CHARLES E. HUGHES.

DECEMBER 21, 1922.

MY DEAR MR. WINSLOW: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 18, 1922, in which you inform me that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House will on Thursday, December 21, commence hearings on House Joint Resolution No. 364, providing for the return of enemy property, and state that if this department is interested in the bill the committee will be pleased to have a representative appear and make such presentation of the matter as may be desired.

In reply your attention is invited to my letter of July 26 last in response to your communication of June 29, with which you transmitted a copy of the bill. In this letter, after commenting on certain provisions of the bill which I deemed should be clarified, I called attention to the fact that the treaties concluded with Germany, Austria, and Hungary to reestablish friendly relations with those nations contained provisions securing to the United States not only all the rights and advantages stipulated for its benefit in the treaties of Versailles, St. Germain-en-Laye, and Trianon, but also those specified in the joint resolution of Congress of July 2, 1921, declaring the state of war terminated, which resolution provided that sequestered property should be retained by the United States until such time as the enemy governments made suitable provisions for the settlement of claims growing out of the war, and I added:

"It is understood that this bill has been introduced upon the assumption that it would require the return of a relatively small amount of property and that the security for the settlement of American claims would not be substantially impaired. Unless this were the fact, I could not approve this bill even though amended as above suggested. I assume that the committee will be fully advised upon this fundamental point."

Suitable provision has not yet been made for the settlement of American claims, and my letter of July 26 adequately sets forth my present views with regard to the bill. I do not, therefore, deem it necessary to submit any additional statements in the matter.

I am, my dear Mr. WINSLOW,
Very sincerely yours, CHARLES E. HUGHES.

PAYMENTS TO NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE OFFICERS.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 14077, and will move its adoption, if I may have consent.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14077) to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 8, 9, and renumber section 9, section 5; and section 10, section 6; and agree to the same.

J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr.,
D. A. REED,
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
FRANK L. GREENE,
LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. CUMMINS. Only upon condition that there be no debate.

Mr. ROBINSON. Of course, the Senate is entitled to know what is being done. I do not think there is any disposition to debate.

Mr. WADSWORTH. It will take me about one minute to describe the report.

Mr. ROBINSON. I think the Senator ought to give the substance of the conference report.

Mr. CUMMINS. I yield for that purpose, but I do not intend that the consideration of the pending bill shall be interrupted by the consideration of bills on the calendar.

Mr. ROBINSON. This is a conference report, and, of course, if the Senator yields for the consideration of a conference report, he must in fairness permit the Senate to know what the conference report contains.

Mr. CUMMINS. I recognize that, and I have so intimated.

Mr. WADSWORTH. This conference report has to do with House bill 14077, which the Senate passed upon yesterday with eight or nine amendments. I explained the bill on the floor of the Senate yesterday.

In conference to-day the Senate conferees have receded from four of the Senate amendments, and the House conferees have receded in favor of four of the Senate amendments, if I may put it that way. The amendments from which the Senate conferees receded are those which related to longevity pay of National Guard officers; the pay of special ratings to enlisted men of the National Guard; the drill pay of enlisted men of the National Guard in the event they are enlisted in the middle of a calendar month; and we also have receded from that section which provides that officers of the National Guard shall have the same number of drills per month enlisted men have, the House conferees thinking that was a controversial subject, and permitting the assembling of the units of the National Guard to be deemed such, if the units assemble as platoons or squads. We have receded from those four amendments.

The House has acceded to our amendment validating payments heretofore made in certain instances and which were always deemed legal, and which were almost impossible of collection, the amounts being exceedingly small. The House has also acceded to an amendment of the Senate which provides that the Federal Government may give hospital care and treatment to a National Guard soldier who is injured at maneuvers of the National Guard.

I move the adoption of the report.

The report was agreed to.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. RANSDELL. Mr. President, I said several days ago, in speaking on the shipping bill, that one nation on earth would be very happy if the ship subsidy bill should fail, and I predicted it would be Great Britain. I hold in my hand an article from the New York Herald headed "British glad ship subsidy has failed." I ask that it be printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks, in 8-point type, without reading.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type, as follows:

[From the New York Herald, March 2, 1923.]

BRITISH GLAD SHIP SUBSIDY HAS FAILED—ASSERT IT WOULD HAVE LED TO TARIFF WAR BY FOREIGN POWERS.

[Special cable to the New York Herald. Copyright, 1923, by the New York Herald.]

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU.

LONDON, March 1.—British shipping interests view with unalloyed satisfaction the death of the ship subsidy bill in the American Congress. According to one of the most influential authorities in the shipping world, a subsidized American merchant marine undoubtedly would lead to the leveling of retaliatory tariff duties against American shipping by some foreign powers.

The editor of the Shipping World said to-day: "Private interests dislike facing rivals backed by the taxpayers. Foreign nations have not relished the idea of America barring their products with a high tariff, at the same time trying to carry its own goods and maintaining a big merchant marine."

LONDON, March 1 (Associated Press).—In commenting on the death of the American ship subsidy bill London newspapers find that the moral in the United States' experiment is "the futility of any government's attempting to create an industry artificially or to nationalize an industry."

The Telegraph, recalling gratefully the circumstances under which the American merchant fleet was built, deprecates the idea that Great Britain should view with satisfaction the collapse of the attempt at subsidization, and adds: "The experi-

ment failed, as all State ventures in shipping either have failed or are failing. A bureaucracy, irrespective of nationality, does not understand business. If any people could have succeeded, the Americans with their acumen and commercial keenness would have done so."

The Chronicle, on the other hand, exults and says under the headline "America's dream of ocean supremacy shattered by Britain": "The dream was shattered finally by the American taxpayer, but its true causes of failure were economic. America could not build ships as cheaply as we do or as well. Neither could it run them or man them as we do. Washington made somewhat the same mistake with shipping that Moscow made with industries. Thus ends in catastrophe the vastest and most futile attempt in history to create artificially a new industry. A new chapter now opens for the British mercantile marine."

The Times says business men throughout the world welcome the death of the bill, because it marks a definite turning point in the attitude of the American people toward State intervention in commerce and removes a possibility of especially favoring nationally owned ships in American ports, to which in last resort other nations would have retaliated in their own ports.

"Thus," the Times continues, "commerce instead of following smoothly would have become temporarily an affair of watertight compartments—some closed and others half open. It will now be easier for the United States to continue to sell her vast surplus products, since one of the chief means of paying for them, namely, sharing in the transport services, will still be open to the competition of all the maritime nations of the world."

REMOVALS FROM THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I shall be exceedingly brief. Because of the crowded condition of the calendar, most of the things I wish to go in the RECORD I shall put in without reading. The matter I wish to discuss, and that very briefly, is the report sent to the Senate by the President of the United States dealing with the investigation had in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Coming, as it did, at the very last minute of the Congress, and by implication making a charge against the dismissed director and the 27 chiefs of bureaus, I wish to put in the RECORD first the statement circulated in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by the director, Louis A. Hill, seeking to organize all the employees into a Republican club, and have them pay dues. The substance of this statement has been read into the RECORD, and, without objection, I merely wish to have the full statement printed. The exhibit I shall call No. 1 is a photostatic copy of the first page of the pledge that was circulated, and the one which I shall number 2 is the back of that. They were printed on the face and back. They constitute the application.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPUBLICAN STATE VOTERS ASSOCIATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

(Make checks payable to the Republican State Voters Association.)

REPUBLICAN STATE VOTERS ASSOCIATION,
Temporary Headquarters, 808 Colorado Building,
Washington, D. C.:

I hereby apply for (for qualifications for membership and the payment of dues see provisions of constitution on reverse side) ——— active, registered, sustaining, or contributing (classified civil-service employees are not eligible for active membership) membership in the Republican State Voters Association. I inclose ——— (check or currency) in the amount of $—— for the payment of my dues pro rata for the period January 1 to June 30, 1923, consisting of one-half the regular annual dues of the association applicable to my membership. (Contributing members will inclose at least one-quarter of their biennial subscription.)

I am a Republican voter in ——— (city or town), ——— (county), ——— (State), ——— (congressional district), ——— (voting district, precinct, or ward).

My business or occupation is ———.

Recommended by—L. A. Hill.

If in any branch of the public service, complete the following statements:

I am employed in ——— (Government department), ——— (title of position).

The status of my Government employment is ——— (classified civil service, unclassified civil service, presidential appointee, elective office, legislative branch, or establishment not classified under the civil service act).

If elected to membership, I agree to support the constitution and observe the by-laws of the association.

——— ———.
(Signature of applicant.)

——— ———.
(D. C. or other residence address.)

OFFICE RECORD.

Examined by membership committee ———. Elected to membership ———.

Reported to executive committee ———. Membership card No. ———.

Action by executive committee ———. Membership card mailed ———.

ARTICLE II OF THE CONSTITUTION.

MEMBERSHIP.

[Definition of classes.]

SEC. 2. That membership of this association shall be of five classes: Active, registered, sustaining, contributing, and honorary.

SEC. 3. Active members in this association shall have the right to vote and a voice in its management and such other privileges and benefits as prescribed by this constitution.

SEC. 4. Registered members of this association, both sustaining and contributory, who are in the classified service, shall take no active part in the management of the association or of its partisan objects, but will otherwise enjoy the privileges and benefits of the association as prescribed in its constitution.

SEC. 5. Sustaining members in this association shall be those active or registered members who pay voluntarily such dues as are hereinafter prescribed by this constitution.

SEC. 6. Contributing members in this association shall be those active or registered members who voluntarily subscribe any sum in excess of $20,000 biennially to the association.

SEC. 8. Applications for membership shall be made to the association, setting forth that the applicant is a Republican, the legal residence, Washington address, and character and place of official or business employment. Application shall be referred to the membership committee of the association, whose report thereon shall be submitted to the executive committee and acted upon at its next regular meeting unless otherwise determined by a majority vote of those present.

ARTICLE IV OF THE CONSTITUTION.

DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues for active membership shall be $3.

SEC. 2. The annual dues for registered membership shall be $2.

SEC. 3. The annual dues for Class A—Sustaining membership, shall be $10. The annual dues for Class B—Sustaining membership, shall be $5.

SEC. 4. The fiscal year of this association shall begin on the 1st day of July.

SEC. 5. All dues are payable from July 1, annually, in advance, unless otherwise provided for by the executive committee for the period prior to July 1, 1923.

SEC. 6. Payment of membership dues, as hereinbefore prescribed, satisfies obligations to this association, and no increase of dues nor assessments for any purpose shall be made during the period for which membership dues have been paid in advance. No form of coercion shall be used in obtaining or maintaining membership.

Mr. CARAWAY. Each employee was solicited to become a member of a Republican club, and to contribute to a Republican fund, and each one who would sign was to be recommended as a man entirely worthy to be a member of a Republican club by Mr. Hill, who signed the recommendation, it would seem, in advance of the applicant signing. In other words, the application is circulated and the applicant, whoever he may be—black or white, old or young, no matter who he is—is recommended if he pays his fee.

They organized, and their first meeting was had on the 23d of February. I find that Mr. Louis A. Hill was on the reception committee. The President of the United States, who seems to have been invited, but had some prior engagement and could not attend this auspicious opening of a campaign financed by Government workers on the solicitation and suggestion of their chief, who has the power of removing them if they do not contribute, wrote a letter which I want to read, because it is remarkable:

I have had my attention called to the fact that the Republican State Voters' Association of the District of Columbia is to meet this evening for the purpose, as I understand, of making a preliminary program for the year's work. It is always a pleasure to express my hearty appreciation of the effort of this organization. American citizens who chance to be residents of the District of Columbia have need to be inspired by a considerably greater measure of patriotism and civic interest than is required of other citizens if they would exercise their suffrage privileges, for they must keep up their voting citizenship in some other community and go to more or less trouble and expense at election time if they would exercise their suffrage. Consequently I always feel that a somewhat special consideration—

Whatever that is—

is due to those citizens in the District who maintain organizations and keep alive the interest in practical political activities.

Now, what may be covered under the words "practical politics" I believe is rather well comprehended. Practical politics was, of course, what put Mr. Hill and his people in charge of the bureau. Practical politics was what made him require these people to become contributors to a Republican campaign fund. Practical politics, therefore, was the subject of the President's letter of congratulation.

Now, Mr. President, under "practical politics" they got in control, and here is one of the results of practical politics. I have in my hand a ticket, and I have the name of the man who bought it and of the man who sold it, that I shall be glad to let any Senator see who may wish so to do. Bookmaking is going on in the bureau. A man bought a Dixie Turf Association $2 coupon for the week ending February 10, 1923, with possibilities of winning $400, more or less, and of course less. It is true that it is a felony to be a bookmaker in the District of Columbia, but where we have practical politics to organize a bureau practical results are to be expected and some privileges

must be extended. I ask unanimous consent to have the ticket printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The ticket is as follows:

DIXIE TURF ASSOCIATION $2 COUPON FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1923.

The holder of this coupon is entitled to a voice in the free distribution of $2,000 worth of donations, given to subscribers holding the code to races and horses at the *New Orleans track* that have the highest percentage of winning plays on a $2 wager as furnished by the code on this coupon.

Five races each week. One horse each day—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

The most given away will be $400 on a $2 coupon and $200 on a $1 coupon. The least will be $10 and $5, respectively. See list and instructions on back of this coupon. Your money wired you every Tuesday at 10 a. m., free of charge.

Day.	Name of horse.	Won.	High.	Code.	Place No.	Horse No.
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						

	Amounts.	
	$2.	$1.
Each week:		
The highest will receive	$400.00	$200.00
Next highest will receive	300.00	150.00
Next highest will receive	200.00	100.00
Next highest will receive	100.00	50.00
Next 10 highest will receive	50.00	25.00
Next 50 highest will receive	10.00	5.00

INSTRUCTIONS.

In the number space under each day of the week are given the number of the race allotted to you and the number of your horse in that race. To secure the name of your horse each day you will have to get the New York Morning Telegraph, turn to the New Orleans handicap entries for that day, and number the horses consecutively, starting with the first horse in the race allotted to you. If your horse is No. 5 and race No. 3 on Monday, the horse you are playing would be the fifth horse in the third race as handicapped in the Morning Telegraph on that day.

If there are less than four horses in the race allotted to you and you have No. 4, 5, or 6; or, if your horse is scratched, then the first horse in handicap that starts is the one you are betting on. Thus you have a horse running each of the five days of the week.

Insert the name of your horse each day in the score on front page, and if it wins insert in column "won" the amount paid on a $2 wager as shown by closing odds in the Morning Telegraph.

* * * * * * *

DIXIE TURF ASSOCIATION.

Mr. CARAWAY. Another example of "practical politics" is as follows: A gentleman in the bureau who has charge of—or, at least, very considerable influence in—the appointment and dismissal of employees made out a list. I do not know how many Senators have had it submitted to them; I do not know how many Members of the House have had it submitted to them. I have talked to one Member, at least. In his list was contained the name of every employee in the bureau coming from his district. He was asked which of these he wanted retained and which he would like to have dismissed in case of a reduction in force. So that practical politics is to permit a politician, the Member of the House or the Senate, as the case may be, to reorganize at his pleasure the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, so long, of course, as he permitted the "practical" politician to remain in control of the bureau.

I have also copies of letters. Merely to protect the Members to whom the letters were written, I shall erase the name, but I wish to submit one of the letters to be printed in the RECORD. It is a notice by the director of the bureau that he has made engraved portraits of all the Presidents, and is inclosing to the Member a copy of each, with two large engravings of President Harding, made, of course, at public expense. But it is "practical politics," and I know of no reason why it should not be done. The organization was for "practical political" results.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas ask permission to incorporate in the RECORD the letter to which he has just referred?

Mr. CARAWAY. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letter referred to is as follows:

FEBRUARY 8, 1923.

MY DEAR MR. ———: In compliance with your request, I take pleasure in handing you a set of engraved portraits of the Presidents of the United States and two large engravings of President Harding, which I trust will meet with your approval.

Very truly yours,

——— ———, *Director.*

Mr. CARAWAY. I shall hurry because I want to yield to those who are anxious to discuss the bill before the Senate.

I have the report furnished the Senate under date of February 28 by the President. I propose to discuss it briefly. It is assumed that it is the President's answer to the charge that he removed the director and 27 chiefs of bureaus without justification. With this letter of the President is transmitted a report made by a committee acting under the Secretary of the Treasury and another by a committee under the appointment of or within, at least, the Department of Justice, calling attention to some discrepancies and some possible losses in the bureau. But I particularly want to direct attention to the report made by the committee appointed under the Secretary of the Treasury. That was commendatory. It reached the President a few days before he issued his Executive order. The report made by the Department of Justice was somewhat critical, but did not reach the President for a week after he had issued his Executive order. Therefore the report transmitted, which, as I presume, is to be the President's defense, was not in the hands of the President when the order was issued and therefore could not have been the basis for the order. Anyway, let me read some of the report that he did have at hand. I read from page 2, as follows:

In this connection it is proper to state that during the period covered by the reports, from March 31, 1917, to April 8, 1922, there were 1,056,794,721 sheets of distinctive paper issued to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, against which there appears to be a net shortage of only 860¾ sheets.

That is the language there, that "there appears to be only," which is commendatory and not critical. They had nearly 1,500,000,000 sheets of paper and only lost 860¾ sheets.

Referring to the currency the report said:

The bureau handled 973,659,745 sheets of money paper from April 1, 1917, to April 8, 1922, during which period there was a net loss of 350¾ sheets.

With respect to the differences, it is impossible to say what proportion of the differences is due to theft and what to error. In any case, they should not be allowed to run indefinitely but should be promptly cleared off the records by proper adjustments.

I read further:

Attention may be called to the fact that in handling 97,081,320 sheets of Liberty loan bond paper, covering a period of three years and during which the plant was in continuous operation, with the corridors stacked with sheets, there is a proven loss of but 113¾ sheets and no more.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I would like to inquire from what report the Senator is reading?

Mr. CARAWAY. I am reading a letter from the Treasury Department, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C., February 28, 1923, reporting on the investigation had by the Treasury Department of the alleged irregularities which occurred in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. NORRIS. I should think the report was in reality a very highly commendatory report of the management of the office.

Mr. CARAWAY. It is filled with gratification at the results of the investigation. I read again:

Attention may be called to the fact that in handling 97,081,320 sheets of Liberty loan bond paper, covering a period of three years and during which the plant was in continuous operation, with the corridors stacked with sheets, there is a proven loss of but 113¾ sheets and no more.

That is a commendation and not a criticism, and yet that is the report touching which the President is alleged to have acted when he removed the director of the bureau and 27 chiefs.

Mr. NORRIS. Has the President ever given a reason why he discharged those men, except the technical reason that it was for the good of the service?

Mr. CARAWAY. That is all, but by transmitting this report at the very last day of the Congress it is intended to be a blanket indictment. And the estimate for $100,000 to cover possible shortages—not proven shortages but possible shortages—is the charge by implication, and so meant to be.

I have in my hand and I shall read, because it will take but a moment, a report from the former director, Mr. James L. Wilmeth, bearing date of yesterday, in which he said:

When I took charge of the bureau in December, 1917, there existed a shortage of $24,500 in war saving stamp account. This is a part of the shortage now reported. I requested the Treasury Department to appoint a committee to check up the bureau in 1920 after the great war rush had abated to some extent. The department did appoint such a committee, and Thomas Collins was chairman. His committee reported after a long and careful checking and found the $24,500 shortage to which reference is made above. The committee found losses in all amounting to about $55,000, including the $24,500. Most of the difference was covered by thefts and losses occurring over a period of years. All this was reported to the Treasury Department. This committee check that I requested was the first checking of the bureau by a Treasury committee for a period of 15 years.

Employees who had yielded to temptation and stolen unfinished currency were apprehended and brought to trial by secret-service operatives and six or seven of them convicted. Every loss, however small, was promptly investigated by secret-service men and reports submitted to the department. There was a loss of about $10,000 in currency that arose between the numbering division and the custodian of paper on its way to be destroyed. The numbering division claimed it sent the mutilated notes and the custodian claimed he never received them. Outside of the war-savings stamp loss of $24,500, occurring before my term, and the disputed loss of $10,000 mutilated, there was an actual loss of about $20,000 from theft during my term. Considering that the yearly value of securities finished was $25,000,000,000, or $100,000,000,000 during my more than four years' term, the losses are insignificant and infinitesimal. Besides, the guilty parties have been brought to justice by the Secret Service, who investigated each and every loss and theft and made report of the same to the Treasury Department.

JAMES L. WILMETH.

MARCH 2, 1923.

Mr. President, here is a letter urging me to try to influence the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate to give these discharged people an investigation. That committee, for reasons that all now understand, refused this request. This letter I shall not read in full, because I do not want to interrupt the business of the Senate further, but shall call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the man who wrote the letter, Mr. George C. Cole, was an ousted chief of a division and had had charge of the numbering of bonds. He had been engaged in private business in the District of Columbia. He had a business that was prosperous. The Government when war came asked him, at a sacrifice to himself, but from a patriotic motive, to close his own business and take charge of the bond division in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He did so at a very great loss. It is undisputed that he saved the Government millions of dollars by the devices that he installed. There never was a charge of any kind against him, but he was dismissed and disgraced. He has stood ready for a year to answer any accusation and has pleaded at the door of the White House for a reason for the action taken against him. He has knocked at the committee room door here in the Senate for an investigation. He is willing to submit all the proof, and if he does not convince everybody that he was not only honest but efficient is willing to accept any punishment the committee may devise, and yet willing himself to carry the burden and expense of the investigation in order that he may vindicate his own reputation the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate has refused to permit him to be heard. I shall read the closing paragraph of his communication:

Senator CARAWAY, I never sought a position in the bureau. The officials of that institution urged me to come. They told me it was my patriotic duty to come in and help get out the bond issues, and you are privileged to investigate this statement, and you will find also from others that it is a fact that I made good. Senator, after the officials told me how urgently the services of a pressroom executive were needed I gave up an established business of my own and went to the bureau, thinking it was my duty, only to be kicked out like a dog after putting over the biggest, most successful, accurate bond-numbering proposition ever tackled by the Government in the history of printing. If you will investigate you will find that I inaugurated systems for numbering and serial lettering bonds in a manner that saved millions and millions of operations, resulting in a saving to the Government of a fabulous sum of money. I only pray and hope that the Supreme Architect of the universe will assist the President and you gentlemen of Congress in bringing out all the facts concerning each and every official dismissed by the Executive order of March 31, 1922, furnishing a report that all of the people may know the truth, and at the same time investigate our successors and publish the truth about them. I am ready to appear at any time before the President, Secretary Mellon, any Senator or Congressman, or investigating committee, and can assure you that with just half a chance I can prove that I was efficient, honorable, and upright in all my dealings. Should I fail to convince the most skeptical I will gladly submit to the most scathing denunciation by the person or persons that give me a chance to be heard. Senator, if we have been cleared of the charges submitted against us without even an opportunity to furnish a little helpful explanation when some perplexing question arose, what would have happened if we had been afforded just half a chance to protect ourselves by answering questions or producing evidence or having witnesses called in our behalf; or suppose, for instance, that we had been accorded the same privilege that the average criminal is accorded, that of having an attorney, what then would have occurred? When you stop to think that we have been on trial, or under investigation, for 10 months without even a chance to defend ourselves, it seems impossible that such a thing could happen in this land of the free, where justice and a square deal have been preached since the time of Washington.

Mr. President, let me say this: That is the most scathing indictment, I think, of a government that I have ever read. Here is a citizen who, for patriotic reasons, gave up his private employment, in which he could have grown rich, as I have been told by people who claim to know, and entered the service of his country when war came, who successfully managed the governmental business intrusted to him, but was then discharged under a cloud, and although for months he has begged merely for the opportunity to be investigated, merely for the opportunity to answer questions, not stipulating what the questions shall be or who the propounder of the questions shall be, yet he is denied that opportunity in free America by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The same committee permitted men who wanted to besmirch his character to be heard, but denied men against whom, by inference, charges had been made to be heard, and the committee give as a reason for such action, "It would be a serious thing to investigate the President of the United States." I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the entire letter from Mr. Cole.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Hon. T. H. CARAWAY,

United States Senator from Arkansas, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have followed with interest the developments brought to light recently in regard to the Executive order issued March 31, 1922, by which 28 bureau officials were separated from the service. I was particularly interested in the President's statement of January 25, relative to the great number of bonds that were duplicated, and how it had greatly upset the officials of the Government. Like the evidence that was furnished to the President when he was misinformed to the extent that he felt it necessary to dismiss us without warning and without a hearing of any kind, he has no doubt again been imposed upon by the same ruthless crowd, and led to believe that there was reckless duplication in the production of bonds. Every printer in business allows a certain percentage for spoilage on every job printed, not only in commercial printing houses but in the Government Printing Office. I grant that there was spoilage in the bureau on bonds, due to defective numbering machines, accidents, or oversight on the part of some individual.

Senator, do you think it would be possible to assemble a form of intricate, delicate numbering machines that depend upon fine springs, ratchets, and cams for accuracy, to be whirled along on a press producing from 1,000 to 6,000 or more bonds per hear, and never go wrong? That would be a physical and mechanical impossibility. If you will investigate this matter, you will find that the surface division's actual percentage spoiled while Mr. Wilmeth was director was the lowest in the history of that institution and that the percentage of bonds spoiled by defective numbering amounted to less than the spoilage allowance of a commercial printing office.

It is strange how some one has the audacity to furnish the President of the United States with unreliable information. If he wants the truth about the spoilage that took place prior to his Executive order of March 31, 1922, why don't he call the officials that were in charge of the bureau and cross-examine them. They could really enlighten him.

I do not regret being out of the Government service if the method of separating us from the service is indicative of what one may expect, if some irresponsible crowd can get to the President of the United States with wild stories, and have him separate you from Government service without warning, and without a hearing or even a chance to appear before some investigating committee or official to submit your side of the case. I challenge any individual to show one instance of spoilage or duplication of numbers on securities that was not properly accounted for while I was chief of the surface division. I can prove that production and accuracy was greater and the percentage of spoilage the lowest in the history of the bureau, if given an opportunity and permitted to call witnesses.

Senator CARAWAY, I never sought a position in the bureau. The officials of that institution urged me to come. They told me it was my patriotic duty to come in and help get out the bond issues; and you are privileged to investigate this statement, and you will find also from others that it is a fact that I made good. Senator, after the officials told me how urgently the services of a pressroom executive were needed I gave up an established business of my own and went to the bureau, thinking it was my duty, only to be kicked out like a dog after putting over the biggest, most successful, accurate bond-numbering proposition ever tackled by the Government in the history of printing. If you will investigate, you will find that I inaugurated systems for numbering and serial lettering bonds in a manner that saved millions and millions of operations, resulting in a saving to the Government of a fabulous sum of money. I only pray and hope that the Supreme Architect of the Universe will assist the President and you gentlemen of Congress in bringing out all the facts concerning each and every official dismissed by the Executive order of March 31, 1922, furnishing a report that all of the people may know the truth, and at the same time investigate our successors and publish the truth about them. I am ready to appear at any time before the President, Secretary Mellon, any Senator or Congressman, or investigating committee, and can assure you that with just half a chance I can prove that I was efficient, honorable, and upright in all my dealings. Should I fail to convince the most skeptical, I will gladly submit to the most scathing denunciation by the person or persons that give me a chance to be heard. Senator, if we have been cleared of the charges submitted against us, without even an opportunity to furnish a little helpful explanation when some perplexing question arose, what would have happened if we had been afforded just half a chance to protect ourselves by answering questions or producing evidence or having witnesses called in our behalf; or suppose, for instance, that we had been accorded the same privilege that the average criminal is accorded, that of having an attorney, what, then, would have occurred? When you stop to think that we have been on trial, or under investigation, for 10 months, without even a chance to defend ourselves, it seems impossible that such a thing could happen in this land of the free, where justice and a square deal have been preached since the time of Washington.

Thanking you and every other person that has stood up for right and truth, "which must prevail," I am,
Gratefully and sincerely,

GEORGE C. COLE,
Ousted Chief of Surface Presswork Division,
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

P. S.—I was appointed to the Government service from Detroit, Mich., by the United States Civil Service Commission in 1908.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. CARAWAY. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I became very much interested in the matter which has just been discussed by the Senator from Arkansas, as I think every other citizen ought to be. I became convinced that a great injustice had been done to these men, and that even though they were criminals they ought to have had their day in court.

Mr. CARAWAY. If they had been indicted they would have been entitled to that.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; and I wish to say to the Senator from Arkansas that I never could understand why it was that the committee of the Senate pigeonholed the Senator's resolution proposing an investigation, in the face of what I believe is conceded to be the truth in regard to these men.

Mr. CARAWAY. I answer the Senator's question; the Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER], sitting at the back of the Chamber, said, "It would be a serious thing to investigate the President." That is the answer.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, a short time back the Senate refused to consider the resolution introduced by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] providing for the participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice. I voted against the immediate consideration of the resolution of the Senator from Utah, but in so voting I want it to be clearly understood that, so far as my personal view is concerned, from the information at hand, from the message of the President of the United States, supplemented by the information contained in the letter of the Secretary of State, I believe, with proper reservations, America's participation in that court will be a very wise and proper procedure. I voted, however, against the motion immediately to consider the resolution for the very obvious reason, it seems to me, that it would have been impossible to have disposed of the question in the few remaining hours of the present session of Congress. We have on the calendar, as has been said, a number of important House bills which have been passed by the House of Representatives and which we can probably dispose of, and I think it is our duty, in order to expedite important business so far as possible, to endeavor to clear the calendar of such bills.

It was plainly evident, it seems to me at least, that the debate which would naturally follow if the resolution had been considered at this time would perhaps have made it impossible to have reached a vote and therefore we would neither have cleared or partially cleared the calendar nor arrived at a decision on the very important matter involved in the resolution.

I simply make these observations because I do not want my vote to be interpreted as opposing our participation in the important functions of this court, which, as I understand it, would in no way involve us in the commitments of the League of Nations.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, the resolution proposing that the Senate approve the adherence of the United States to the protocol of December 16, 1920, put forth by the League of Nations, for the approval and consent of the signatories of the Versailles treaty, providing for a Permanent Court of International Justice, established under a "statute" enacted by the council and assembly of the League of Nations, or, in other words, that the United States submit itself to the jurisdiction of the court so established, advised by the President in his special message to the Senate, was introduced by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING], February 26, 1923, and lay upon the table by the request of the Senator until it was suddenly called up by him and a motion made to proceed to its consideration without any opportunity for Senators to debate it.

The resolution was never referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, having jurisdiction of such matters, for a report, as is usual in all important resolutions, and has not been debated in the Senate. The Senator himself has made no statement concerning the merits of his resolution or the great obligation to which he proposes to commit the United States. The resolution was called up only a few hours before the Congress would adjourn under the provisions of the Constitution, and there was not only no time for its discussion but if it had been taken up it would have consumed the remainder of the session and have defeated the consideration of many important measures that should be passed. Without regard to the merits of the resolution, I would have voted against it, as I did, for these reasons.

Mr. President, the resolution was not prepared with the usual clearness we always expect in any measure proposed by the able and distinguished Senator from Utah; and, coming from him, its meagerness and contradictory and antagonistic provisions must challenge the attention of everyone.

The first paragraph of the resolution broadly proposes that the United States adhere to the protocol, which is an agreement to submit controversies it may have with other nations to the adjudication of the proposed court without exceptions or limitations. The second paragraph provides "that such adherence shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the covenant of the League of Nations, constituting part of the treaty of Versailles." But the succeeding paragraphs expressly provide that the United States shall participate upon an equality with all other States members of the league in all proceedings of the council or assembly of the league for the election of judges or deputy judges and the filling of vacancies, and that the United States shall have a voice in all proposed amendments to the statute creating the court, and no amendment shall be made without its consent. It is also stipulated that the United States shall pay a fair share of the expenses of the court.

While there is a provision that the United States shall bear no legal relation to the League of Nations and assume no obligations under its covenant, yet it is stipulated that it shall participate in elections of judges, proceedings for the amendment of the statute creating the court, thus directly providing that the United States shall be represented in the council and assembly of the league in most important and vital matters, involving the highest legal relations, which are necessarily extended by the provisions of the statute and protocol applicable to all nations submitting to the jurisdiction of the court. It is impossible that a nation can be in part a member of the league, participate in its deliberations and be bound by them, and not have legal relations with it. This is obvious to everyone and needs no elaboration. I do not propose to revive the discussion of the League of Nations or the propriety of our becoming either a limited or full member of that organization. Those questions are not now before the Senate or the country. The stipulation that we shall participate in the election of judges means nothing, for the 15 judges and deputy judges were elected nearly a year ago for the term of nine years, and the court was fully organized and held its first session in June, 1922.

There is no stipulation in the resolution excluding from the consideration of the court all questions of vital interest, independence, and national honor, which have always been reserved in arbitration agreements and arbitration treaties which the United States has made in the past. No self-respecting nation can submit to arbitration or to the adjudication of any court, especially a foreign one, any question vital to its existence, affecting its independence as a sovereign nationality or involving the honor of its people and its government.

Mr. President, I have always favored a great international court or tribunal, composed of great lawyers, learned and experienced in law and judicature, for the determination of justiciable questions, involved in controversies between the civilized nations of the world, proceeding and governed by the principles of righteousness and justice, as declared in the recognized rules and precedents of accepted international law.

I have also thought that conferences of nations, held with the approval of nations having controversies that would probably lead to war for their amicable and just settlement, could do much to avert war and preserve peace, and I have favored such conferences.

I announced these views in an address I made in the Senate on November 19, 1919, when the League of Nations was under discussion, and they appear in the record of the proceedings of that day. I then said the policy advised by Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people does not mean isolation as asserted by the advocates of the league, but freedom and independence. Isolation is such a complete detachment from the world as would make us a hermit Nation, but independence is freedom from entanglements by artificial ties which impair our freedom of action. It does not interfere with American playing a great part in the affairs of the world as she always has done, but only forbids entangling alliances which for all future time mortgage the judgment and commit the destinies of the American people not according to their will but according to the will of a supergovernment. The United States has always

favored liberty, peace, and honorable relations among nations, and it can and will continue that course in the future without being bonded or coerced by foreign nations. Alliances are not necessary to make an honorable nation discharge its just and righteous international obligations.

I further said that I believed in peace and hated war and the horrible suffering that it brings to mankind; that I would favor a great council of free, sovereign, and independent nations where all differences and grievances could be discussed and, if possible, compromised and amicably settled upon just principles and the inherent rights of men. I also said I would favor a great international court of justice, where justiciable controversies of nations could be heard and determined and impartial justice administered without delay and without price upon the principles of righteousness and international law. That Washington, Lincoln, Cleveland, Taft, and President Wilson favored these methods for adjusting international differences, and that we now have The Hague court and about 35 treaties with various nations, negotiated by Mr. Root and Mr. Bryan while they were Secretaries of State under President Taft and President Wilson, for these purposes; and I thought such arrangements were feasible without surrendering the sovereign rights of any government and without obligating any people to sacrifice themselves for the exclusive benefit of others.

Mr. President, I am still in favor of such a world court, but not one with compulsory jurisdiction or the decrees of which are to be executed by armies and navies. I would not favor a court where the United States could be sued and interpleaded without its consent, either by powerful nations, like Great Britain and France, or the barbarous Kingdom of Hejaz in Arabia or the farcical negro republic, Liberia, in the jungles of Africa.

The jurisdiction of the court should be by consent of parties, and the sole sanction for the performance of its decree should be the just and irresistible force of the public opinion of the civilized nations of the world, which now no just and self-respecting nation can or should resist. The jurisdiction should also be confined to justiciable questions or those not involving the vital interests, independence, or honor of the contesting nations.

I also believe in voluntary international conferences where the representatives of the civilized nations can discuss all controversies between contending nations which threaten war. When parties are brought together and discuss their differences, especially in the light of views of others who are disinterested, settlements are often effected of most difficult and disturbing questions.

Mr. President, I have no prejudice against the Permanent Court of International Justice, to the jurisdiction of which it is proposed by President Harding we shall submit, solely because it was established by the League of Nations; but I do object to the provisions of the constitution of the court and its organization and to the obligations we would assume under the protocol. The ratification of the protocol would commit us to the principles of the covenant of the league without reservations and lead inevitably to full membership of that organization and involve us in the political contentions and wars of Europe. We should not do indirectly what we have by direct action refused to do.

I have no quarrel with the League of Nations as an organization of the nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa, for whose primary use, benefit, and control it was proposed and organized. Those nations had a right to create a league and to organize it with such power as their people and their governments desired, and we have no right to complain of their action. All independent nations have a right to govern themselves in such manner and by such constitutions and laws as their people may choose and select. That is self-determination and government by consent of the governed.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] a few days ago in an elaborate and able address gave a history of the League of Nations, its proceedings and work, from which it appears that as an European organization it is a great success and functioning well in the interest of those people without the aid of the United States and notwithstanding we did not enter it under our traditional policy against entangling alliances. I am glad to hear of the league's success, and I hope that it may ultimately be able to allay the bitterness and strife, the racial, territorial, and religious controversies, centuries old, raging in those countries. Europe has been a battle field for more than a thousand years and is now threatened with several wars. All men must and do hope and pray that they may settle their differences and that they may be blessed, like our country, with peace, prosperity, and happiness. It must, however, be conceded that the great controversies involving the members of the league are being settled in conferences of the premiers of the great powers without reference to the league or its consent and approval.

Mr. President, there is one other matter I desire to refer to briefly. We constantly hear it asserted that the United States has been a hermit nation and has in the past and is now pursuing a policy of aloofness in the affairs of the world. Nothing could be further from the facts than these assertions. We have always taken a prominent part in promoting peace, happiness, good will, commerce, and friendly relations between the nations of the world. When the United States was a young nation we sent our Navy, under Decatur and Preble, to the Mediterranean Sea and crushed the pirate governments of north Africa, and forever put an end to their depredations upon the commerce of the world. Commodore Perry visited Japan, which up to that time had excluded all foreigners, and by negotiation opened its ports to the commerce of the world. We succeeded in establishing the open door in China to the commerce of all nations, and later joined with other nations in the suppression of the Boxer rebellion.

We promulgated the Monroe doctrine, primarily, of course, to prevent European powers from establishing bases in the Western Hemisphere from which to conduct hostile operations against us, but also to preserve the young republics of South America from becoming a prey to those governments, a policy which has done much for the cause of liberty and free and independent government. When Great Britain undertook to seize a part of the territory of Venezuela President Cleveland told that country to stay its hand and settle its controversy by proper arbitration, and it did so. We intervened in Cuba and put an end to the fearful atrocities of the Spanish Government upon the people of that island, and ultimately secured its independence and self-government. We took the Philippine Archipelago and Porto Rico from Spain, and have so administered their affairs as to greatly promote the prosperity and happiness of their people. We made treaties with Colombia and Panama through which we were enabled to construct the Panama Canal at a cost of more than $400,000,000, connecting the two great oceans, by which our commerce and that of the whole world has been promoted and benefited.

We participated in both of The Hague conventions to preserve the peace of the world, and are a member of The Hague court, with proper reservations. We took part in the Algeciras conference, which successfully adjusted the Moroccan differences between France and Germany and averted war between those countries.

We have successfully negotiated and entered into some 35 treaties with different nations providing for arbitration and adjustment of controversies by peaceful methods instead of war, which are now in force.

We have frequently proffered our good offices, and the President of the United States has arbitrated controversies between other nations.

We have made treaties of commerce and amity with all civilized nations of the world, and our commerce now extends to all of the four corners of the earth.

Our greatest adventure was our participation in the World War, which we brought to a successful conclusion and prevented the Germans from subjugating Great Britain and France and ultimately our own country, at a cost of billions of dollars and great suffering and hardship to our soldiers, to whom the country will always be grateful, and is now providing generously for the disabled, and will provide for all when time and conditions permit.

The conferences held in Washington last summer, participated in by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, and the treaties then made providing for the peaceful adjustment of threatened troubles in the Orient and the partial disarmament of nations, are among the greatest international events of history, and it is believed will contribute much toward preserving the peace of the world.

The United States and charitable organizations and individuals of this country have contributed in the last four years more than $850,000,000 to relieve hunger, sickness, and other afflictions of European and Asiatic nations. There is not to be found in all history a manifestation of more splended charity and interest in suffering humanity.

There are some who assert that we are responsible for economic conditions in Europe, but they fail to state what we should have done for those countries or what we can now do for them. Do they wish us to continue to send them the wealth of our country? We have already advanced them more than they will ever repay, and for which we are now burdening our people with taxation. They should show a desire to do something for themselves before asking sacrifices of others.

There are some who complain that we do not now interfere in the unfortunate controversy between France and Germany in regard to the invasion of the Ruhr district, but France has expressly stated that she wanted no interference and would not tolerate any intermeddling upon our part. We can only mediate or arbitrate differences between other nations by the consent of both parties. There are others who demand that we intervene to protect the Armenians from the brutality of the Turks, but we all know from an investigation made by President Wilson that this would involve us in war with Turkey, requiring an army of hundreds of thousands of men and the expenditure of billions of dollars. We have the profoundest sympathy for the Armenians, but we must always give prime consideration to the interest of our own country.

Mr. President, we have done all these things without violating the traditional policy of our country, so splendidly stated by Washington in his Farewell Address to the American people—that America should not intervene in the political affairs of Europe and that we should not become entangled in military alliances with them. We have at the same time followed the advice of Jefferson—"Peace, friendship, and commerce with all nations and entangling alliances with none."

Mr. President, I want the United States to continue its interest in world affairs. I want it now, with proper regard for the interest of our people, by economic conferences and arrangements with other nations, to do what it can to still the tempest that is raging in Europe, get those people to cease thinking of war, go back to work and production, and open their markets to our commerce as in former days. This will contribute not only to the cause of humanity but to the economic interest of both our people and the people of those countries.

While doing these things we must guard our country against internationalism. We must maintain our sovereign independence. We must not lose our love of country, our pride in our institutions, and our patriotism. Nationalism will preserve all these, but internationalism will destroy them.

Mr. President, I have thought it proper to say this much in connection with the policy that the President has announced in his proposition for our submission to the Permanent Court of International Justice, established by the League of Nations. It looks to me like the President has changed his views in regard to entangling alliances. It is impossible to see how we can favor his suggestion and not go into the League of Nations. If this country changes its views on this subject and favors the abandonment of our traditional policy and becoming a member of the League of Nations and participating in European troubles, we should do so in a manly way. We should go in the front door, assuming all the obligations of the covenant, and not attempt to go in by the back door and in a manner misleading to the people, and wanting in the candor and courage which should always mark the action of the Government of the United States.

Mr. President, recently a distinguished citizen of my State, Hon. William L. Frierson, late Solicitor General of the United States, delivered a very able address upon "The Permanent Court of International Justice," before the Maryland State Bar Association. As the subject of this court is a live one in this country now, and will be given great consideration between now and the time when Congress meets again, I feel that publicity ought to be given to that address. I do not agree with all the views of the distinguished gentleman, but it is an able, a lawyerlike, and a statesmanlike address, and I think it will be to the interest of the country that it be published in the RECORD. I ask unanimous consent, therefore, that it be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The address is as follows:

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

[An address delivered before the Maryland State Bar Association by Hon. William L. Frierson, Atlantic City, N. J., June 29, 1922.]

Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, in bringing to your attention the recently established Permanent Court of International Justice, now sitting at The Hague, I am impelled by the profound conviction that if it shall succeed in commanding the confidence and respect of the world, more will have been accomplished for the happiness of the human race than has resulted from any single movement inaugurated by man. If it shall be so supported that it may fully perform the function it was designed to perform, the world will have taken the longest step yet taken in advancing human civilization.

I think I may frankly discuss this subject without the fear of abusing the privilege which your invitation gives me. All political parties are committed to the policy of making all proper efforts to restore and maintain the peace of the world, and no party is committed to any definite policy with respect to an international court, though all favor an extension of the principle of arbitration. So I hope I may counsel freely with my brethren of the bar and with American citizens of all shades of political faith and remain free from the charge of offensive partisanship.

For four years, first as witnesses and then as participants, we saw practically the whole civilized world drawn, nation by nation, into the deadly conflict which followed a quarrel between two petty European governments. When the war ended, many great governments were prostrate and exhausted. Many lesser ones were frankly bankrupt, impoverished, and helpless.

In this situation thoughtful and practical men felt that stern necessity had added its inexorable force to the humanitarian and idealistic desire for peace. It seemed that an opportune time had arrived for bringing about a new order of things based on a new conception of national dignity and honor.

It must be confessed that the conception of a world in which nations may, without the loss of dignity and prestige, assert their rights and adequately protect the interests of their people and yet not resort to arms involves a revolution in human thought. It requires no slight departure from preconceived ideas of sovereignty to feel that a government may properly submit to any judgment, save its own, the rights of its citizens or matters which we have been accustomed to regard as touching its honor. And yet we have undoubtedly reached the point where, if the old order of things is to continue, every government must face the constant danger that an overburdened people will be driven to revolution and repudiation as the only means of relief.

Some of us believed, and still believe, that the plan for a League of Nations offered the best, and an entirely feasible and proper means of making future wars, if not impossible, improbable. But there were those who thought that, in some of its features, it tended to the establishment of a supergovernment, involving a surrender of some measure of sovereignty. They felt that we would be assuming some obligations which were contrary to our traditional policies. They felt that we would be taking upon ourselves risks which it would not be safe for this country to incur. They were not ready to enter into international engagements which, as they construed them, might increase rather than decrease the danger of our being drawn into foreign wars. And the Senate decrees that the United States should not enter the league.

I shall not discuss the merits of the League of Nations or the wisdom of its rejection. It was opposed by Senators, one of them from my own State, whose patriotism and honesty of purpose and conviction, however widely I differ with them, I no more doubt than I doubt my own. But I am satisfied, by the utterances of leaders of all political parties, in saying that practically all Americans were and are in sympathy with the high purposes which President Wilson sought to accomplish by proposing the League of Nations.

That treaty negotiated at Paris was rejected, not because Senators were unwilling that this Government should cooperate in any way with other nations to make peace more secure, not because they believed that all forms of concerted action would be repugnant to the spirit of our Constitution, not because they were opposed to everything included in the particular plan proposed, but only because they found in that plan some things which they regarded as subject to insuperable objections. Hence we have the right to assume that those who for this reason felt it necessary to keep us out of the league will not oppose undertakings, otherwise unobjectionable, merely because they may have been included in the rejected treaty.

The two leading objects sought to be accomplished through the league were general disarmament and an effective administration of international justice. Nearly all the great powers became members of the league and thus committed themselves to the accomplishment of these objects in the manner provided by the treaty which we had rejected. The United States is not a member of the league, but I am safe in saying that disarmament and international justice are subjects dear to the heart of America. Here, then, are two purposes which, I may assume without argument, our people earnestly desire to promote in every proper way.

Having declined to join other nations in organizing the league, we had, perhaps, lost some of the commanding influence we might otherwise have exerted in shaping world policies. But, by observing proper courtesy and avoiding action likely to produce jealousies, we were still in a position to do much for world peace. Our part was to stand ready to co-

operate with the league and other governments, to lead when occasion required, and to follow when most could be accomplished in that way.

In the matter of disarmament the league was naturally embarrassed by our failure to enter. Its policy in this regard would be controlled by the great naval powers. Neither one nor all of them could be expected to take radical action so long as the United States remained uncommitted to similar action. Here, then, was an occasion for our Government to lead. And President Harding invited the great naval powers to confer with a view to the limitation of armaments.

For the work of the conference I have nought but praise. Much has been done to lessen the danger of recurring war. Heavy burdens of government have been lightened. Some questions that might have resulted in war have been peaceably settled. With Great Britain and the United States limited to about equal battleship strengh and Japan not far behind, no one government can aspire to a dominating power on the seas, with its inevitable temptation to unjust aggression, and other nations will not be forced to maintain an extravagant naval strength to oppose such aspirations. We are, at least, relieved for 10 years of the burdens and the menace to peace which would have been inherent in the enormous navies about to result from competition participated in by the already great naval powers. And I believe that, after 10 years' experience under this treaty, we may safely expect that the old policies will not be resumed. Indeed, as I have said on another occasion, I do not regard it as an impractical dream to look forward to the time when the high seas will be fully recognized as the common possession of all nations, to be protected and kept safe for the commerce of the world by a common navy, leaving each government to maintain only such a navy as may be required for the immediate defense of its own coasts.

Through this conference our Government has made it possible for the League of Nations to proceed with a real program looking to disarmament. But more important than any concrete agreement reached is the recognition of a principle in which I see the best hope for the future. When we agreed with other governments to limit our armaments we gave our adherence to the principle that this Government surrenders no part of its sovereignty and suffers no loss of dignity when, in matters touching the interests of other nations as well as its own, it binds itself to a limited use of some of its powers in return for similar agreements by other governments.

While it was obviously our province and, in fact, our duty to take the lead in the matter of disarmament, when it came to the other great object of the league, the establishment of a court of international justice, the situation was different. The league was functioning, with nearly all the great powers as members. Through the machinery of the league the very governments whose cooperation was essential to success were proceeding to organize a tribunal designed to be a world court. An independent movement by us to accomplish the same purpose would not only have been futile but could very well be regarded by other governments as antagonistic and offensive. This time it was our part to follow and not to lead. We could only wait for others to complete the work and then do what we could to help make it effective.

The league has now completed its work, and the Permanent Court of International Justice convened at The Hague two weeks ago for its first session. If it is possible for this court to accomplish the splendid purpose of its creation, it is inconceivable that any citizen of this peace-loving country should be willing for his government to have no part in bringing about such a result. We would, I am sure, be ashamed to see failure come through lack of proper cooperation on our part.

It behooves us to consider seriously what our relation to this court shall be and in what manner we may support and strengthen it. Let me, therefore, review, as briefly as I may, the manner in which it has been organized and attempt to explain just what it is.

While it is the creature and an agency of the League of Nations, there has been a consistent effort to make it a tribunal to which all nations may safely submit their disputes. When the council of the league came to take the first step it was recognized that to be completely successful the court must be so constituted as to be acceptable to governments which were not members as well as those which were members. It was, therefore, decided to invite a number of the most eminent international jurists of the world to formulate a plan to be recommended to the authorities of the league. No feeling that might have been supposed to have been engendered by our failure to join the league deterred the council from extending an invitation to a great American lawyer, and Mr. Root became a member of the committee. And it should be the source of some satisfaction and much confidence that in the plan formulated his genius and profound knowledge of American ideas of justice left their impress upon every page.

This committee was wholly unofficial. No one of its members had an authority to represent or speak for his government. It was merely a meeting of individuals, as experts, to formulate an expert opinion. But the plan recommended by it was, with slight modifications, embodied in what was called a statute and adopted by both the council and the assembly, and later ratified, I believe, by all the more than 40 governments giving adherence to the league.

The ultimate object of the statute was the creation of a court which would draw to itself for settlement all international controversies. It was hardly to be expected, however, that all nations would at once be ready to agree to so sweeping and compelling a jurisdiction. Many disputes had been amicably settled through voluntary arbitration, and some governments, especially those not members of the league, were not ready to have that method of proceeding entirely supplanted. Hence the first article of the statute declares that this court shall be "in addition to the court of arbitration organized by the conventions of The Hague of 1899 and 1907, and to the special tribunals of arbitration to which States are always at liberty to submit their disputes for settlement." Thus governments which may for any reason be unwilling to submit particular disputes to the new court may still, if they prefer, resort to arbitration in the old way.

The court consists of 11 judges and 4 deputy judges, who are to be elected by a majority of the votes in the assembly and also a majority in the council of the league, the two bodies acting separately. The elections are to be from lists submitted by each member of the court of arbitration belonging to a League of Nations State and by persons appointed for that purpose by League of Nations Governments which are not represented in the court of arbitration. Only one judge may be selected from the nationals of one government, but a selection may be made from the nationals of a government which is not a member of the league.

So far as concerns those nations which participate through the league, it would be difficult to devise a scheme of elections better calculated to promote fairness. Other nations are given consideration when their nationals are made eligible to the judgeships. And, it may be added, a distinguished American, John Bassett Moore, is now sitting as one of the first judges.

Whenever practicable, there must be 11 judges on the bench, a deputy judge taking the place of any judge who can not be present. And in no event is the court to consist of less than 9 judges.

Another distinguishing feature of the plan is that every government, whether a member of the league or not, which becomes a litigant is entitled to have one of its own nationals on the bench. If there is no such national among the judges or deputy judges, the litigant names one who takes part in the decision on an equal footing with his colleagues.

The court is open primarily to all League of Nations States, but also, and on an equal footing, to all other States, subject only to their being required to contribute in a prescribed manner to the expense.

The jurisdiction of the court thus constituted is only such as shall be conferred on it by an agreement of parties except to the extent that the various governments may accept a compulsory jurisdiction. It is provided:

"The jurisdiction of the court comprises all cases referred to it and all matters specially provided for in treaties and conventions in force."

Hence jurisdiction will be taken of any controversy, of any nature whatever, between any two nations in the world which the parties choose to submit. The court will also take jurisdiction, at the instance of either party, of all such controversies as the disputing governments have, by existing treaty, agreed to submit when they arise.

The jurisdiction which the authors of the plan hoped the court would ultimately exercise is set out in the provision which gives an opportunity for accepting a compulsory jurisdiction in this language:

"The members of the League of Nations and the States mentioned in the annex to the covenant may, either when signing or ratifying the protocol to which the present statute is adjoined, or at a later moment, declare that they recognize as compulsory, ipso facto, and without special agreement, in relation to any other member or State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of any or all of the classes of legal disputes concerning:

"(a) The interpretation of a treaty.

"(b) Any question of international law.

"(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation.

"(d) The nature and extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation."

More than 20 governments have accepted this compulsory jurisdiction, though, as far as I am advised, none of the really great powers have yet gone that far.

Governments which have become members of the league have not thereby agreed absolutely to submit their disputes to this court, but they have agreed to submit them either to the court or to arbitration. Governments, like ours, which are not members of the league, have not agreed to do either except as they may have entered into arbitration treaties with other nations.

Our Government has as yet given no recognition to the court. Whatever adherence we shall give it must be signified through treaties negotiated with the League of Nations or with the separate governments composing it. And the league, I think, has made it clear that we need feel no embarrassment in opening such negotiations by inviting an American lawyer to counsel with it and in electing an American citizen to be one of the first judges. Obviously our cooperation is not only needed but earnestly desired. We have but to meet other governments in the same friendly spirit they exhibited in constituting the court, and we may, I doubt not, secure as large a measure of responsibility for maintaining this means of adjusting international disputes as we deem it safe and proper to assume.

In determining what we shall seek to accomplish in this way the first question is, Ought we to join other nations in the agreement not to resort to arms without first submitting our controversy either to the international court or to arbitration, and then only in the event of a favorable decision?

Justice effectively administered constitutes the very foundation of all civilized life. Without it confusion, strife, and conflict are inevitable. Wars, in the last analysis, result not so much from the nature of actual disputes which arise as from the want of any practical way to force honorable and peaceful settlements. The active germs of war lie in the indefiniteness and uncertainty of international law, but to a greater degree in the entire absence of any authority to declare rules governing nations in their intercourse with each other or to apply such rules to particular controversies.

In our own country orderly government is possible not merely because we have a system of laws to control individual conduct but chiefly because there is constituted authority by which these laws may be enforced. We might have ever so perfect a system of laws and the result would be hopeless chaos if every man was free to interpret, apply, and execute them for himself.

We can not claim, of course, that our judges are more than human and do not make mistakes, or that injustice is not sometimes done through judicial decrees. But no right-thinking man feels that he is surrendering any of his rights or dignity when instead of taking the administration of justice into his own hands he accepts in good faith a judicial determination of his controversies. The thing at last which makes orderly government possible is the authority to decide and the power to enforce judgments. The lawyer was not far wrong who defined a court as a place where disputes are settled without a fight.

The trouble with international law has been that there has been nowhere either the authority to interpret it or the power to enforce it. When international disputes have arisen, each government has decided both the facts and the law for itself; and then, having decided the case in its own favor, and driven by a sensitive national honor, has proceeded to execute its own judgment by the only available means—a resort to arms. The obvious goal of those who would eliminate future wars is a place where international disputes may be settled without a fight.

Complete sovereignty implies the right of a government, if it sees fit, to submit to no judgment save its own. But it also implies the power to agree upon that method for settling its disputes which will best protect the interests of its people. A sovereign government can not be subjected, without its consent, to any jurisdiction. But one of its chief objects is to promote justice and one of its chief desires should be to do justice. It can exert its sovereign power in no way more beneficial to its people than by aiding in providing means for making the attainment of justice as certain as is humanly possible. No argument is necessary at this late day to justify such efforts. Indeed, we have long been committed to the policy of arbitration for the settlement of all ordinary international controversies. We participated in the organization of the court of arbitration at The Hague. We have entered into treaties with many governments by which we have agreed to submit to arbitration all controversies of a specified nature. And we have actually arbitrated controversies over subjects as serious as our boundary lines and our rights in the Behring Sea.

True, when we agree to accept the judgment of any tribunal we waive some of our sovereign rights, or rather we agree to exercise those rights in a particular way in return for the agreement of other nations to exercise theirs only in the same way. The principle is the same as that which made us willing to agree to exercise to only a limited extent our sovereign right to maintain armaments.

To determine to what extent naval or other armaments are necessary for the protection of this country and the safety of this people is a duty committed peculiarly to our own Government. To leave this question to be settled for us by the judgment of any other government or association of governments would be a shameful abdication of power of which it is not to be supposed any American administration will ever be guilty. But the extent to which it will be necessary for us to exercise our undoubted and uncontrolled right to arm depends at last upon the extent to which other nations choose to exercise the same right. Our Government found that we had a Navy sufficient under existing conditions but which would become insufficient if the plans adopted by other powers for larger navies should be carried out. President Harding, of course, would not consider letting the judgment of any other government or governments determine for us the size and strength of our Navy. But, very properly, he did not think that there would be any surrender of sovereignty or loss of dignity in conferring with those with whom we were about to be forced into ruinous competition.

In asking for the conference, he said, in effect, to the other great naval powers: "Although we are richer and less crippled by the war and better able than any of you to persist in the old policies, we are willing to join you in calling a halt. We will not permit you to decide for us what armaments we need. But we have decided that those we have are sufficient unless you increase yours. We believe you will agree that yours are sufficient unless we increase ours. We are willing to preserve the status quo by agreeing with you that none of us shall increase our present battleship strength, and that all of us will observe such other limitations of armaments as shall, in our unanimous opinion, be proper."

This was no new policy. It was but the extension of an old one under which for many years the extent of armaments along the St. Lawrence has been controlled by treaties between this Government and Great Britain.

So we are confronted with the certainty that international disagreements will arise in the future as they have arisen in the past. We may, if we choose, stand aloof and trust to our ability to settle them by the power of the sword. But this will involve the sacrifice of both life and treasure. The alternative is to agree, in advance, with other nations upon a repository for the authority to decide such controversies. Surely there should be no hesitation in making a choice.

No one suggests an agreement that will limit in the slightest degree the right at all times to meet force with force or to immediately resist invasion. With this right reserved, I am convinced that no controversy can arise of so serious a nature that we may not honorably, and should not as an alternative to bloodshed, submit it to the judgment of an impartial tribunal. We are properly jealous of what we have been accustomed to call our national honor. But the same Christian sentiment that decreed the duel to be no proper or necessary means of vindicating individual honor leads to the conclusion that national honor is better vindicated by a law-abiding acceptance of the judgment of constituted authority than by the wholesale sacrifice and taking of human life. And so I say, since we are the richest and most powerful Government and profess to be an enlightened Christian Nation, it would be shameful and humiliating for us to fail by proper negotiations at the earliest practicable moment to become a party to the agreement by which the members of the league are already bound to submit all their international controversies to either the international court or to arbitration.

The next question is, Ought we to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice? This requires more serious consideration. The first obstacle is that we have no voice in the selection of the judges, except that we will have the right to select one if no one of the regular judges or deputy judges at the time we submit a case happens to be an American. There would undoubtedly be great advantages in having one tribunal with authority to compel the submission of controversies. But if there is one idea more than

any other which is ingrained in American thought it is that any form of government without representation is intolerable. And I do not believe that the American people will or should ever be willing that their Government shall commit itself in advance to the submission of questions involving their rights to a court in the selection of whose judges it has no voice. We may very well agree that we will submit either to that court or to arbitration. As controversies arise we may prefer the court and let all our cases go there. But it would be unwise and unsafe to now commit ourselves absolutely to the jurisdiction of the court.

However, if the time shall come when we are ready to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of an international court, I can not doubt, in view of the importance of our participating in any permanent peace plans, that such an arrangement may be brought about by proper negotiations that this Government will have an equal voice with members of the league in the selection of judges. Hence in what I shall now say when I refer to the court I must be understood as meaning the court as now constituted plus a satisfactory provision by which the United States will participate in elections.

Of course, before accepting this jurisdiction we should fully understand and thoroughly consider its scope. Very naturally it extends first to cases involving the interpretation of treaties. Treaties are but contracts between governments. The art of using human language will probably never be so perfect that men may not honestly differ as to the meaning of contracts. And human nature is such that many men are prone to put a forced construction on their agreements when necessary to avoid unanticipated results. Hence out of treaties arise most of the international disagreements. And the most obvious function of an international court is to compose these differences by an authoritative interpretation of treaties.

It is true there may be questions of a delicate nature growing out of treaties as to which an adverse decision might be embarrassing to us. The States having surrendered the power to make treaties, the entire treaty-making power of the people of the United States is vested in the Federal Government and extends to all matters which are a proper subject for negotiations between independent governments, including the rights and privileges which the nationals of one country may enjoy within another. A treaty establishes rules of law which are of equal dignity with acts of Congress, and may override State laws on the same subject. Thus we have three classes of laws upon which public and private rights may depend. In the field reserved to the States the lawmaking power is in the legislature, and Congress has no power. Within the limits prescribed by the Constitution Congress may legislate. But there are matters arising out of our intercourse with other nations, matters which affect the rights and interests of other governments as well as our own, matters which can be controlled only by the action of more than one government.

In this day of quick communication and close commercial relations throughout the world it is of prime importance that our Government shall secure to its nationals adequate rights and protection in foreign countries, and this can be done only by according reciprocal rights in our own country. In all such matters laws may be established only through the treaty-making power. And, through the exercise of that power, the Federal Government may, to the extent that they affect foreign governments or their nationals, control matters which ordinarily belong exclusively to the States. By treaty aliens may acquire the right to inherit and hold property anywhere in the United States notwithstanding State laws to the contrary. In the same way they may acquire the right to be tried for offenses committed in this country, by consular or other courts of their own government.

Questions about which we are rather sensitive also grow out of treaties regulating the exclusion of nationals of other countries. Of course, no one doubts our right to exclude all aliens. But to do this would, of course, result in retaliation and make friendly intercourse impossible. To the extent, therefore, that we find it necessary to exclude the nationals of a particular government we have frequently resorted to treaties to avoid too harsh measures against our citizens on the part of that government.

Our courts are open for the assertion of private rights claimed under treaties, which they interpret for themselves, and our nationals in other countries are likewise subject to the same treaties as interpreted by the courts of those countries. By conferring jurisdiction upon an international court to interpret treaties we will surrender the power to finally determine some of the rights of aliens in this country, but other governments will surrender a corresponding power over the rights of our nationals. I do not mean that there will be an appeal from the decision of our courts in a suit between individuals. But if such litigation should arise the government whose nationals are interested could, if it thought proper, as between it and our Government, invoke the jurisdiction of the international court to obtain an authoritative interpretation of the treaty involved. Our courts would doubtless hold in abeyance pending litigation and would, of course, accept the decision of the international court as controlling.

While these considerations should render us cautious in establishing our relation to the international court, they are not, I think, sufficient to deter us from according to that court a jurisdiction which is essential if it is really to be the means of insuring the peaceful settlement of controversies.

It is entirely possible that the court may give to a treaty, relating to the exclusion of aliens, for instance, a meaning entirely different from what we intended, and thus commit us to a policy which we would never knowingly have adopted. The consequences of this should, of course, be carefully guarded against. We should be willing to accept the decision of the court as the correct measure of our responsibilities up to that time, but should reserve the right to immediately terminate any treaty which may be construed contrary to what we intended.

The remainder of the jurisdiction consists of determining the law and facts controlling international obligations and the redress of international wrongs. Without this jurisdiction, the court would in no real sense be an international court.

After careful study I am convinced that the proposed compulsory jurisdiction is admirably designed to preserve the peace of the world and that the chief hope of preventing future wars lies in the acceptance of this jurisdiction by all civilized nations.

It is true, however, that while this court is designed to provide a means of administering international justice, the uncertainty and indefiniteness as to what international law is remain. Nothing will in a larger degree promote a general willingness to accept its compulsory jurisdiction than to remove, as far as possible, this uncertainty. And here again, I think, our Government may properly lead.

There is, of course, no legislative body clothed with the power to enact laws to control the conduct of nations. And I suppose no one would say that our Government could properly join in establishing an international congress or parliament with authority to pass laws to be binding on us without our approval of each separate law expressed by a treaty negotiated by the President and consented to by the Senate. No rule or principle can be said to have the force of international law except with the consent, express or implied, of the separate governments.

We may, however, with perfect propriety, participate in a conference of nations for the purpose of formulating by unanimous agreement the fundamental rules and principles which should control the participating nations in their intercourse with each other. These rules and principles may be embodied in treaties which when approved by the Senate will become a code of international laws by which we will have agreed to be bound. But even if we should in this way get the rules of international law made certain to such an extent that all nations would agree to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the court, we would still have little more than another form of voluntary arbitration unless there should be some practical way to compel resort to the court and to enforce its judgments.

The inadequacy of any form of voluntary arbitration was painfully demonstrated as we saw a petty quarrel between Austria and little Serbia grow into an appalling world war. Senator LODGE recognized the necessity for compelling force when in 1915 he said that if we were to promote international peace at the close of the present war, if we were to restore international law as it must be restored, we must find some way in which the united forces of the nations could be put behind the cause of peace and law.

And Theodore Roosevelt, looking to a practical way of accomplishing results, said:

"The one permanent move for obtaining peace which has yet been suggested with any reasonable chance of obtaining its object is by agreement among the great powers in which each should pledge itself not only to abide the decisions of a common tribunal but to back with force the decisions of that common tribunal."

We must indulge no delusion that human nature has been wholly regenerated. I am far from believing that the gospel of the lowly Nazarene has not had its effect upon our code of morals or that it has not greatly elevated our standards of right and wrong. But I am fully conscious that it has not yet taken so compelling a hold on the human race that men and nations are no longer controlled by avarice, selfishness, and the passion for power. The time has not yet come when

governments can be depended on to always do what they ought to do. Self-interest is still the best security for the faithful performance of international agreements. Governments, like individuals, may be relied on to do right if it is to their interest to do so and ruinous to do wrong.

The court of arbitration has been open to all nations for a good many years. But there has been no power to force any nation to submit a controversy to it. A powerful government, feeling that arbitration would not be to its interest, could, without antagonizing the rest of the world, ignore the court and settle disputes in its own way. The same will be true of the Permanent Court of International Justice unless it is made so dangerous to ignore the court that no nation can afford to take the risk.

It will not be entirely safe to rely upon the willingness or the agreements of governments to submit to the jurisdiction of the court unless in some way it is made certain that the concrete penalties for the violation of these agreements will outweigh the consequences of a possible adverse decision. There can be no certainty that the judgments of the court will be respected and obeyed so long as it may happen that to disregard them will be attended by less serious consequences to a particular nation than to obey them. If through the administration of international justice future wars are to be averted, the court must be so powerfully supported and its judgments so sure of enforcement that those who desire peace will have it, because those who desire war will not dare break the peace of the world.

The league has endeavored to provide the necessary power to make the court the great conservator of the peace it was designed to be. Every member is pledged to support it and its jurisdiction by military force or economic pressure or both. A violation of the agreement to accept the judgment of the court makes the offender the common enemy of all. Such a pledge made and faithfully observed by all the great powers would make war impossible, because it would be an act of practical self-destruction on the part of the aggressor. The making of the pledge would reduce the danger of war to a minimum, because the only menace to peace would be in the unavoidable possibility that a considerable number of powerful governments may not be faithful to their promise of support to the court.

According to American ideals and traditions justice must be the foundation of all acceptable government. We are proud of our military achievements, because they have been the means of promoting justice. We glory in the fact that our arms have never known defeat, but chiefly because they have never been employed in a cause that was not just. We rejoice in our present commanding power, because, desiring to ourselves be just in all our dealings and relations, we do not intend to use it unjustly. Realizing that our own best interests are now directly involved in the peace of the world our opportunity to make a lasting peace possible lies in using our power and influence to aid in providing the means for administering international justice.

For myself, believing as I do that the covenant of the League of Nations imposed no obligation that we could not properly assume, but respecting the objections that others had to it, I would like to see our Government now say to the nations composing the league that, while we found it impossible to engage in all your undertakings, we are ready to become a party to all agreements into which you have entered with respect to the Permanent Court of International Justice, to the end that it may be a truly effective agency for peace and order, and, if it can be arranged for us to have an equal voice in the selection of its judges, we will join you in accepting its compulsory jurisdiction.

I am aware, however, that there are those who felt that the covenant would have committed us in advance to the use of military force. I have felt that some way must be found to put the united forces of the nations behind the cause of peace and order and that we would be justified in agreeing, with other governments, to back the court with force of whatever kind should be necessary. But if those now authorized to speak for the American people still feel that we should not commit ourselves to that extent, there is still a way, not subject, I think, to reasonable objection, in which we may make our cooperation ineffective.

The interests of all nations are now so interlaced with each other, the prosperity of one is so dependent upon others, peaceful intercourse is so essential to the happiness of all, that the government which wrongfully disturbs the peace of the world is, in truth and in fact, an enemy of the world. With the means provided by which all nations may obtain honorable and peaceful settlements of international controversies, that nation which deliberately chooses to resort to arms is a disturber of the peace.

Why should any civilized government hesitate to treat such a nation as an enemy?

Surely our Government ought not to do less than enter into an agreement with as many governments as possible, ordaining that it shall be a canon of international law that the act of invading foreign territory, or declaring war, without favorable action by a recognized tribunal, or a refusal to abide its judgment shall be accepted as an act of war against all the nations.

The nations need not engage to furnish physical force if they will bind themselves to recognize a state of war as existing between them and the offending government, and agree to treat the latter and its nationals as enemies. Any nation will then be entirely justified, if it sees fit, in joining forces with the invaded country, or it may content itself with merely stopping all communication and dealing between it and the enemy country.

With such an agreement in general effect, a government contemplating war in violation of it would face the certainty of at once becoming an outlaw. Its ships on the high seas would be the legitimate prey of all nations. The civilized world would be in an alliance against it. Its nationals everywhere would be alien enemies with their property subject to seizure and themselves subject to be interned. It and its people would not be permitted to trade with any civilized country. Supplies for the support of its armies or the sustenance of its citizens could not be obtained anywhere beyond its own borders. In addition, soldiers in overwhelming numbers, from all over the world, would doubtless come to the rescue of the invaded country. The utter impossibility of success, under these conditions, would be the strongest possible guarantee against the commencement of war.

The picture I have drawn may not be speedily realized in its entirety. It may be that more than one nation will suffer disaster through faithlessness to agreements before it will be generally understood that the safety of every nation depends upon its own good faith in supporting measures of this kind. But the signs of the times point unerringly to some tribunal, adequately supported and commanding the confidence and respect of the world, as the surest hope for the future.

Just as law effectively administered is the only means of preserving domestic peace and good order, so an impartial administration of international justice is the only means by which international peace may be preserved. International justice may never be perfectly administered any more than domestic justice. But the time has come when considerations both of fairness and self-interest should induce nations, like individuals, to be satisfied with the nearest practicable approximation to perfection in the adjustment of their rights. I am profoundly convinced that the Permanent Court of International Justice gives fair promise of being a tribunal in which international controversies may be settled with at least approximate justice. Its success will mean more for the advancement of civilization than anything man has yet done. Its failure would be a calamity to mankind. I think we would hang our heads in shame if it should fail for the lack of any aid which our Government could but would not give.

In stating what, it seems to me, is the plain duty and ought to be the high privilege of our Government at this crisis in the affairs of the world, I have not, I think, suggested anything which can reasonably be said to be inconsistent with our theory of government, the spirit of our institutions, or the happiness and security of the American people. I fully agree that, in our desire to do that which will benefit the rest of the world, we can properly do only that which is consistent with our own Constitution. The Government of the United States, if true to the purposes of its creation, can never sacrifice the interests and well-being of its own people to serve the interests of any other people.

In America, public officials are but trustees of some part of the power which belongs to the people. This power is intrusted to them to be used for certain definite purposes. It can not, without a breach of trust, be used for unauthorized purposes any more than a trustee for a named beneficiary can use funds in his hands to promote a charitable cause, however worthy or appealing.

The spirit of our Constitution breathes in its opening words, which declare the purposes for which the government is clothed with power:

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution."

The authors of this Constitution were speaking for a people whose ability to maintain an independent government still

hung in the balance. They indulged no ambitious delusion that they were about to establish justice throughout the world. They doubtless anticipated that the time might come when the happiness of the American people would depend largely upon the stability of international justice. But primarily they were content to establish justice in their own country. They did not authorize the use of the power and resources of the people to secure tranquillity in foreign countries unless this should be necessary to insure domestic tranquillity. They had no thought of undertaking the defense of other nations except as this should be required in the assertion of our rights and in our own defense. They designed this country to be an asylum for the oppressed of all nations but did not aspire to promote the welfare of all peoples or to secure the blessings of liberty to all mankind except as this might follow from things tending to promote the welfare of themselves and their posterity and those who might choose to make their abode here.

The Government thus established must be essentially selfish in the sense that America and her interests must always be the first consideration. While we may properly adopt policies and engage in undertakings which are highly beneficial to other peoples, this result must be only incidental to the primary purpose of protecting and advancing the interests of our own people. It would be a gross abuse of power to send an American Army, as crusaders, to fight in a sentimental cause or one deemed holy. It would equally be a breach of trust for this Government to use our soldiers to liberate oppressed people in other lands, to restore order in countries disturbed by revolution, or to aid in establishing republican government for foreign peoples unless such a course should be necessary to properly protect American rights and American lives.

This may seem to some a cold-blooded view to take of the proper function of a great government. But it is in full accord with our best traditions and with uniform practices of our Government.

The Monroe doctrine has been a great protection to all the governments in the Western Hemisphere. But we did not promulgate and have not maintained it because it was our duty or the province of our Government to protect them. Its justification is in the properly selfish purpose to protect ourselves against the danger to us likely to follow from European colonization and aggression.

We freed the people of Texas and Cuba and enabled them to establish independent governments, but this was done to relieve us from conditions at our very door which made American lives and rights insecure, and, in the case of Cuba, had actually resulted in the destruction of one of our battleships.

We did not enter the World War merely because we believed the cause of Belgium and England and France was just and that of Germany unjust, or even because we were convinced that a German victory would be a misfortune to the world. The great body of our people were, from the beginning, in full sympathy with the Allies. Perhaps a majority would personally have been willing to contribute of their means and their manhood to insure the overthrow of Germany. There were, of course, many who did not share this feeling. President Wilson and the Congress had, however, been intrusted with power belonging to all the people to be exercised for certain definite purposes which did not include sacrificing American lives and treasure in fighting the battles of other nations. The Government, therefore, very properly remained neutral so long as there was a reasonable hope that American rights would be respected. But the welfare of the American people requires that at all times our national honor shall be defended and American rights on the high seas and elsewhere protected. And when Germany's conduct of the war became equivalent to making war on us we accepted the challenge and placed ourselves among her belligerent enemies.

With the war thus forced upon us, fidelity to its own people required the Government to leave undone nothing which should be necessary to make victory decisive and the results lasting. And so, regardless of what was the justifying cause of our entry into the war, once in, we fought with the inspiration that came from the determination that victory should bring the greatest possible measure of peace and security to the world and corresponding blessings to mankind.

I have thus stated, at perhaps unnecessary length, my conception of this Government and its powers, because I want to make it plain that in advocating adherence to an international court I do not speak as one who believes in a loose construction of the Constitution or as one who would have our Government, disregarding the fact that it is a Government of limited powers, through idealistic and humanitarian motives, exert its powers for purposes wholly different from those for which they have been intrusted to it. I fully and unreservedly agree that in determining our governmental action every other consideration must give way to the good and welfare of the American people.

It is conceivable that a time may come when for us to take a particular course might benefit the rest of the world but would disturb domestic tranquillity or injure the general welfare in the United States. The people themselves would, of course, have the right to make the sacrifice. But they have not intrusted their public servants with the right to make such an altruistic choice for them. The Government would have no alternative. It must stand for that which will best promote the interests of America.

Entertaining these sentiments I heartily agree that even in the effort to promote the peace of the world we can not afford to enter into any arrangement which will not leave our Government free to efficiently promote the interests and well-being of our own people. To any proposed plan of cooperation with other nations must be applied the acid test of whether it will tend to the accomplishment of the purposes for which this Government was declared to have been established.

I place my advocacy of adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice upon the firm conviction that our Government can not do otherwise without failing to embrace the greatest opportunity it has ever had to serve the purposes for which the Constitution was ordained. Aside from any altruistic consideration there is now no unsettled question which so directly and seriously involves the well-being of the American people as the administration of international justice. We have learned that a world war may result quickly from a very small beginning, and that we are now so related to the rest of the world that such a war can scarcely be waged without our being compelled to participate. This constant danger of war is a standing menace to everything that the Constitution was intended to promote. Justice can not be said to be established under modern conditions unless there is some means of obtaining it for our citizens everywhere. There can be no domestic tranquillity if we are harassed by foreign wars. The common defense can be best provided for by reducing to a minimum the necessity for costly armaments. The general welfare is best promoted by making war as nearly impossible as we may. And the blessings of liberty can not be fully enjoyed except when peace reigns.

To the extent, therefore, that we contribute to the maintenance of international peace we will be serving our own best interests in the strictest sense. In addition, there will be the inspiring and ennobling thought that we will be helping to make the world a better place in which to live than it has been since the fall of man, and to obtain for future generations a greater degree of security and happiness than mankind has hitherto enjoyed.

To us whose profession constitutes us priests ministering at the altar of justice, whose training and experience have taught the lesson that human rights are secure and human happiness possible only when law is supreme, the most appealing vision must be that which discloses a world in which nations, no less than individuals, respect the rights of each other and are subject to just laws administered by constituted authority. Now that it is evident that in the future successful war will depend not so much upon bravery or even military genius as upon ingenuity in devising mechanical means for the wholesale taking of human life, there remains far less to appeal to the spirit of chivalry, and military glory loses much of its glamour. Now, it seems to me, is the propitious time for justice to come into its own as the dominant, ruling force of the world.

The Permanent Court of International Justice offers the most practical and the most promising means yet devised for substituting just and peaceful settlements for armed conflict. It is my earnest hope that this great Government of ours, having found itself unable to take the lead in establishing this international tribunal, will not be too proud to follow the lead of other nations, but will promptly give the stamp of approval and accord that measure of support which seems essential to make it indeed the best hope for the future.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION—LIGHT WINES AND BEER.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, in view of the adoption of a resolution by the New York Legislature to memorialize Congress to adopt a light wine and beer amendment to the national prohibition act and the declarations of certain Senators that they will ask for a modification of the national prohibition act raising the alcoholic content of permitted beverages, I desire to call to the attention of the Senate the status of State prohibition laws, especially with reference to the definition of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I do not yield at present. I wish to conclude my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It is well recognized, of course, that Congress can not legalize what the States prohibit. The following 15 States prohibit all alcoholic beverages without reference to the percentage of alcohol they contain: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Kansas, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Washington.

The following 20 States prohibit alcoholic beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol or more: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Two States, South Carolina and Texas, prohibit beverages containing 1 per cent or more of alcohol.

The following 9 States have adopted the definition of the national prohibition act by reference in their State legislatures: California, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SHEPPARD. No; not now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator refuses to yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I want to finish my remarks. I do not wish my remarks interrupted here.

Two States, Maryland and Massachusetts, have adopted no State codes, but the courts have upheld certain parts of their former legislation which prohibit any person from selling liquor without first obtaining a license. Inasmuch as no one can secure a license to sell intoxicating liquors containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol in those States, this furnishes a partial enforcement code to aid in the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment.

As long as more than three-fourths of the States of this Union, by their own action and initiation, have prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages with even 1 per cent or less of alcohol, the folly and indefensibility of this effort to legalize light wine and beer, or even 2 per cent beer, is manifest. As I have already stated on the floor of the Senate, light wines and beer as commonly known are intoxicating liquors, so recognized by the courts. They can not be legalized while the eighteenth amendment remains a part of the Constitution. An attempt of Congress to legalize what more than three-fourths of the States prohibit can result only in one thing, and that is the encouragement of lawlessness.

The bootlegger and his attorney would plead in the courts as their defense that Congress had set up a standard defining intoxicating liquor different from or more liberal than that of their State laws, and that they supposed they had a right to sell 1, 2, or 3 per cent beer, even though the State law prohibited it.

There is only one legal, orderly method to secure light wines and beer, and that is by repeal or change of the eighteenth amendment itself. These other attempts are simply camouflaged efforts to make the thirsty believe that they can secure what they want without doing it in a legal manner. What they want is booze with a real kick, and nothing less will satisfy them. To hold out such a false hope to the voters of even a wet district is unworthy of a public official who takes an oath of office to support the Constitution without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. The friends of the eighteenth amendment and the laws enacted to enforce it will meet this challenge of the opponents of prohibition in the next session and in future sessions, and I am confident that the same moral force that placed the eighteenth amendment in the Constitution will maintain and enforce it and prevent any impairment of present enforcement provisions.

The question of the proper standard of alcoholic content which should be fixed to effectuate the purpose of the eighteenth amendment was thoroughly considered by Congress at the time of the passage of the national prohibition act. The standard which was adopted has since been approved by the Supreme Court of the United States. At the time of the passage of this act persistent efforts were made to fix the alcoholic content in beer at 2.75 per cent. (See report of the hearing before subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.) This was rejected as unsatisfactory. The proposed amendment to that act for light wines and beer would not tend to carry out the purpose of the eighteenth amendment, but to defeat it. No change should be adopted designed to weaken the law or which will necessitate further litigation upon the subject. Congress can not legalize any liquor which is intoxicating in fact. It may prohibit liquors nonintoxicating, if it finds such action is necessary or desirable in the enforcement of the prohibition law. This principle is sustained uniformly by the courts.

I can not close without pointing out the utterly erroneous and misleading premises on which the resolutions of the New York Legislature are based.

The preamble begins by stating that "Whereas the interpretation of the eighteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution expressed in the Volstead Act has resulted in widespread contempt and violation of the law, illegal traffic in liquor, and in official corruption," and so forth.

Mr. President, these statements are so unfounded as both to amaze and amuse. That there has been a temporary relaxation of standards of life and conduct due to the reaction following the intense and abnormal strain of war can not be denied. To say that this relaxation is due to prohibition is literally to murder the truth. The fact is that if the saloons and other drinking resorts had been in operation during the disturbed and lurid period since the World War closed crime would have developed on a hundredfold larger scale; the riots, clashes, and near wars would have been far more dangerous and destructive. Before the war whenever disturbances threatening public order arose the first thing the authorities did was to close the saloons. Thank God, the eighteenth amendment had permanently closed them when the perils and crises of reconstruction raged about us.

Undoubtedly there have been some instances of corruption among prohibition officials and some illegal trading in intoxicating liquors; but, compared with conditions prevailing in the Republic as a whole, they are no more than the usual number of such happenings connected with enforcement of laws against crime. An illegal liquor traffic flourished in the days of license. The intimation in the resolution that something of an especially sinister nature in prohibition has produced corruption, or an illicit trade, is without the slightest justification.

Considering the country over, and from year to year, the glorious truth is that there has been a decrease of 85 or 90 per cent in the consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United States since the advent of prohibition, and that there has been a resulting increase in savings banks deposits throughout the Nation of most gratifying and inspiring proportions.

Prohibition is a success. It is becoming stronger and more effective every day. The moral forces of America accept this latest challenge from the liquor element. The movement for light wines and beer is an assault under cover on the eighteenth amendment and will dash itself to pieces against the moral sentiment of America.

Mr. STANLEY addressed the Chair.

Mr. CUMMINS. I ask that the Secretary report the first amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa still hold the floor?

Mr. CUMMINS. I am asking that we proceed with the pending bill.

Mr. STANLEY. I rose for the purpose of asking the Senator from Texas a question. He said he would submit to a question after he was through speaking.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The Senator from Iowa secured the floor, but, with his permission, I shall be glad to answer the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. STANLEY. The Senator had spoken of the law of Nevada. Has he the date of that act?

Mr. SHEPPARD. I do not have it here.

Mr. STANLEY. Can the Senator give me the approximate date?

Mr. SHEPPARD. No; but I shall be glad to put it in the RECORD.

Mr. STANLEY. I am advised that recently, in the last few months, the Legislature of Nevada repealed the law to which the Senator referred. The repealing act was vetoed by the Governor of Nevada, and passed over his veto by a two-thirds majority.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am glad to have the statement of the Senator. I find, however, on again looking over my enumeration of the States that I was correct in listing Nevada among the States which had adopted the definitions in the national prohibition enforcement act. Nevada repealed her own enforcement act, it is true, but then proceeded to adopt the definitions in the national enforcement act.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act.

Mr. CUMMINS. I ask that the Secretary report the first committee amendment.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. May I inquire if the Senator from Iowa desires to discuss the bill?

Mr. CUMMINS. Of course the Senator from New Mexico has a right to talk on the amendment; I do not dispute that. I want the amendment reported, however, so that we may know what it is.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the amendment be stated.

The READING CLERK. On page 4, line 24, after the word "or," insert the words—

who was a daughter of a resident citizen of the United States and herself a resident or former resident thereof, or the minor daughter or daughters of such woman, she being deceased; or.

PUEBLO INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, we have been engaged in a very hurried consideration of important legislation and have not been able to give expression to our understanding and debate these questions as we would have liked. The other day we passed a bill which was of very great importance to a considerable number of people. It was known as the Pueblo Indian lands bill. No time was taken then to even analyze or discuss the provisions of that bill. I imagine that it is a precedent for the Senate to have considered that bill and passed it with the little information which it had at the time. I think it was a very great compliment to the committee which reported that bill that the Senate should have thus enacted it.

Inasmuch as a number of people are interested in the measure, I believe it advisable that there should be put into the RECORD a brief analysis of the bill. The questions are of importance, and a great many people are interested in them. So I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD, in 8-point type, the bill as it passed, and a brief analysis of the provisions and purposes of the bill which I have here prepared. We will thus avoid consuming the time of the Senate in presenting it to the Senate.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type, as follows:

An act (S. 3855) to quiet the title to lands within Pueblo Indian land grants, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to quiet title to various lots, parcels, and tracts of land in the State of New Mexico for which claim shall be made by or on behalf of the Pueblo Indians of said State as hereinafter provided, the United States of America, in its sovereign capacity as guardian of said Pueblo Indians, shall, by its Attorney General, file in the district court of the United States for the district of New Mexico, its bill or bills of complaint with a prayer for discovery of the nature of any claim or claims of any kind whatsoever adverse to the claim of said Pueblo Indians, as hereinafter determined.

SEC. 2. That there shall be and hereby is established a board to be known as "Pueblo Lands Board," to consist of the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, and a third member to be appointed by the President of the United States. The board shall be provided with suitable quarters in the city of Santa Fe, N. Mex., and shall employ such clerical assistance, interpreters, and stenographers with such compensation as the Attorney General shall deem adequate, and it shall be provided with such necessary supplies and equipment as it may require on requisitions to the Department of Justice. The compensation and allowance for travel and expenses of the member appointed by the president shall be fixed by the Attorney General.

It shall be the duty of said board to investigate, determine, and report and set forth by metes and bounds, illustrated where necessary by field notes and plats, the lands within the exterior boundaries of any land granted or confirmed to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico by any authority of the United States of America, or acquired by said Indians as a community by purchase or otherwise, title to which the said board shall find not to have been extinguished in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the board shall not include in their report any claims of non-Indian claimants who, in the opinion of said board after investigation, hold and occupy lands of which they have had adverse possession within the terms of the limitations or either of them prescribed in section 4 of this act: *Provided, however*, That if all the members of the board shall not agree that the Indian title is not extinguished to any tract or tracts of land, then such tract or tracts of land shall be included in the lands which shall be claimed for said Indians.

The board shall report upon each pueblo as a separate unit and shall complete its report upon one pueblo before taking up another, and upon the completion of each report one copy shall be filed with the United States district court for the district of New Mexico, one with the Attorney General of the United States, one with the Secretary of the Interior, and one with the Board of Indian Commissioners.

That in the event there is submitted to the Pueblo land board any claim or claims originating during the 20-year period provided for in subsection (a) of section 4 of this act under and by virtue of a deed or deeds, or a contract for a deed or deeds, entered into by the authorities of any pueblo with such claimant or claimants in behalf of such pueblo, then the board shall not report such claim or claims for suit to quiet title, but shall investigate all the circumstances surrounding the transaction, the value of the improvements upon and extent of use of the land claimed, and shall report the facts fully to the Secretary of the Interior, who in turn shall report the same to Congress with his recommendations in the premises: *Provided, however*, That if after one year from the date of the transmittal to Congress of the recommendation by the Secretary of the Interior no action has been taken pursuant thereto, then the claimant or claimants shall be served with process in the appropriate suit to quiet title and his or their rights shall be litigated in the same manner as would any other claim under the provisions of this act: *And provided further*, That if it shall appear that any of the claims above mentioned in this paragraph originated prior to June 20, 1910, such claims shall, if the governing authorities of the pueblo interested in the premises shall file with the said board their written approval thereof, be recognized as valid and disposed of in the manner provided for the disposition of the claims included in the provisions of section 10 of this act.

SEC. 3. That upon the filing of each report by the said board, the Attorney General shall cause to be filed in the United States district court for the district of New Mexico, as provided in section 1 of this act, a suit to quiet title to the lands described in said report as Indian lands, the Indian title to which is not extinguished.

SEC. 4. That all persons other than Pueblo Indians claiming title to or ownership of any lands involved in any such suit or suits, may, in addition to any other legal or equitable defenses which they may have, plead limitation of action, as follows, to wit:

(a) That in themselves, their ancestors, grantors, privies, or predecessors in interest or claim of interest, they have had open, notorious, actual, exclusive, continuous, adverse possession of the premises claimed for more than twenty years next preceding the passage of this act, under color of title.

(b) That in themselves, their ancestors, grantors, privies, or predecessors in interest or claim of interest, they have had open, notorious, actual, exclusive, continuous, adverse possession of the premises claimed for more than thirty years, next preceding the passage of this act, with claim of ownership, but without color of title.

SEC. 5. The plea of such limitations, successfully maintained, shall entitle the claimants so pleading to a decree in favor of them, their heirs, executors, successors, and assigns for the premises so claimed by them respectively, or so much thereof a may be thus established, which shall have the effect of a deed of quitclaim as against the United States and said Indians and a decree in favor of claimants upon any other ground shall have a like effect.

The United States may plead with like effect in favor of the pueblo or any individual Indian thereof, as the case may be, the said limitations hereinbefore defined.

SEC. 6. That all lands, the title to which is determined in said suit, or suits, shall where necessary, be surveyed and mapped under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at the expense of the United States, but such survey shall be subject to the approval of the judge of the United States district court and if approved by said judge shall be filed in said court and become a part of the decree, or decrees, entered in said district court.

SEC. 7. That necessary costs in all original proceedings under this act, to be determined by the court, shall be taxed against the United States, and any party aggrieved by any final judgment or decree, shall have the right to a review thereof by appeal or writ of error or other process, as in other cases, but upon such appeal being taken each party shall pay his own costs.

SEC. 8. That in the sense in which used in this act, the word "purchase" shall be taken to mean the acquisition of community lands by the Indians other than by grant or donation from a sovereign.

SEC. 9. That any person not impleaded in any such action, and claiming any interest in the premises involved, may be made a party defendant thereto, or may intervene in such action, setting up his claim in usual form.

SEC. 10. That as to all lands within the exterior boundaries of any lands granted or confirmed to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, by any authority of the United States of America, or acquired by said Indians as a community by purchase or otherwise and which have not been claimed for said Indians by the findings and report of the board as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause notice to be published in some newspaper or newspapers of general circulation issued, if any there be, in the county in which the said lands, or some part of them are located, otherwise in some newspaper or newspapers of general circulation published nearest to such lands, once a week for five successive weeks, setting forth as nearly as may be the names of claimants of land holdings within said exterior boundaries and not embraced within the lands claimed for said Indians as aforesaid, with a description of such several holdings as shown by a survey of Pueblo Indian lands heretofore made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and commonly known as the Joy survey, or as may be otherwise shown, and requiring that any person or persons claiming such described parcel or parcels of land adversely to the apparent claimant or claimants so named as aforesaid, or their heirs or assigns, shall, on or before the thirtieth day after the last publication of such notice file his or their adverse claim in the United States land office in the land district wherein such parcel or parcels of land are situate, in the nature of a contest, stating the nature and basis of such adverse claim, and notice of such contest shall be served upon the claimant or claimants named in the said notice, in the same manner as in cases of contest of homestead entries; if no such contest is instituted as aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the claimant or claimants named in the said notice a patent or other certificate of title for the parcel or parcels of land so described in the said notice; but if a contest be filed, it shall proceed and be heard and decided as contests of homestead entries are heard and decided, under the rules and regulations of the General Land Office pertinent therefo. Upon such contest either party may claim the benefit of the provisions of section 4 of this act, to the same effect as if he were a party to a suit to quiet title brought under the provisions hereof and the successful party, shall receive a patent or certificate of title. Any patent or certificate of title issued to non-Indian claimants under the provisions of this act shall have the effect only of a relinquishment of title by the United States of America and the said Indians and shall not affect the adverse rights of any other party or parties whatsoever. If the names of the claimants of such parcel or parcels of land are unknown, and after such notice more than one person or group of persons united in interest makes claim in such land office adversely to each other, the register and receiver shall require them to set forth in writing the nature of their respective claims, and thereupon the said claims shall be heard and decided as if they were made in a contest in the first instance. All patents or certificates of title which may be issued in accordance with this act shall be in such form as to convey the title of the United States and said Indians to the grantee, naming him, and to his heirs and legal representatives.

SEC. 11. That if any non-Indian party to any such suit shall assert against the Indian title a claim based upon a Spanish or Mexican grant, and if the court should finally find that such claim by the non-Indian is superior to that of the Indian claim, no final decree or judgment of ouster of the said Indians shall be entered or writ of possession or assistance shall be allowed against said Indians, or any of them, or against the United States of America acting in their behalf, unless it shall be found that such non-Indian claimant shall also be entitled to said land under the provisions of section 4 as herein provided. In such case the court shall ascertain the area and value of the land thus held by any non-Indian claimant under such superior title, excluding therefrom the area and value of lots or parcels of land the title to which has been found to be in other persons by adverse possession under the provisions of this act: *Provided, however*, That any findings by the court under the provisions of this section may be reviewed on appeal or writ of error at the instance of any party aggrieved thereby, in the same manner, to the same extent, and with like effect as if such findings were a final judgment or decree. When such finding adverse to the Indians claim has become final, the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress the facts, including the area and value of the land so adjudged against the Indian claim, with his recommendations in the premises.

SEC. 12. That when any claimant, other than the United States for said Indians, fails to sustain his claim to any parcel of land within any Pueblo Indian grant, purchase, or donation under the provisions of this act, but has held and occupied any such parcel in good faith, claiming the same as his own, and the same has been improved, the value of the improvements upon the said parcel of land shall be found by the court, and reported by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress with his request for appropriations to pay such claimants for such improvements at the valuation so found by the court.

SEC. 13. That if any land adjudged against any claimant be situate among lands adjudicated or otherwise determined in favor of non-Indian claimants and apart from the main body of the Indian land, and the Secretary of the Interior deems it to be for the best interest of the Indians that such parcels so adjudged against the non-Indian claimant be sold, he may, with the consent of the governing authorities of the pueblo, order the sale thereof, under such regulations as he may make, to the highest bidder for cash, and if the buyer thereof be other than the losing claimant, the purchase price shall be used in paying to such losing claimant the adjudicated value of the improvements aforesaid, if found under the provisions of section 12 hereof, and the balance thereof, if any, shall be paid over to the proper officer, or officers, of the Indian community, but if the buyer be the losing claimant, and the value of his improvements has been adjudicated as aforesaid, such buyer shall be entitled to have credit upon his bid for the value of such improvements so adjudicated.

SEC. 14. That the pleading, practice, procedure, and rules of evidence shall be the same in all causes arising under this act as in other civil causes in the Federal courts, except as otherwise herein provided.

Passed the Senate February 28, 1923.

Attest:

GEORGE A. SANDERSON, *Secretary.*

MEMORANDUM ON SUBSTITUTE FOR ORIGINAL BILL, S. 3855.

The bill provides for a commission, to be called "The Pueblo lands board," composed of the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and a third member, to be appointed by the President. The board will determine out of court the area of lands claimed by non-Indians to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and compile a report on each pueblo showing the lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished. The report will form the basis for a suit to quiet title, to be brought in the Federal court by the Attorney General, covering the lands to be claimed for the Indians pursuant to the findings in it. Thus only the claims included in the report will be litigated, and those excluded by the board will be approved and patented without expense of any character whatsoever to the claimant. It was stated at the hearings before the Senate committee that due to the existence of ancient towns and settlements like Taos, Espanola, Chamita, and Bernalillo on Pueblo lands, the title to which in the non-Indians could not be questioned, a preliminary investigation such as the board is authorized to conduct would result in the approval out of court of 80 per cent of the claims in number, although not in area, and that such claimants should not be put to any expense in the matter. It is the intent of the bill, therefore, to provide the machinery to accomplish that purpose.

In approving any claim the board must be unanimous in its decision. It shall exclude from the report lands the title to which has been acquired by adverse possession under color of title for a period of 20 years, or by adverse possession under claim of ownership for a period of 30 years, but since a dissent on the part of one member of the board would throw such claim into litigation it is believed the Indian's rights are well safeguarded. In any event, no mere squatter's right could give title to the claimant.

When the report is filed the Attorney General will direct suits to quiet title to be brought on the lands covered by it, and the statute of limitation mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be pleaded in addition to any other defense with like effect by both Indians and the non-Indian claimants. If the non-Indian claimant wins, he obtains a patent without cost in the same manner as those whose claims were approved and excluded from the suits in the first instance by the board.

Claims based upon Spanish and Mexican grants can only prevail when the title is superior to that of the Indians, and when that is found to be the case the Indians can not be ousted unless

the claimant is and has been in actual possession pursuant to section 4. Where the court has found against the Indians on the question of the superiority of title, the value of the land in conflict is then appraised and the findings transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, who reports to Congress, which may compensate the claimant accordingly by an appropriation. The Indians do not lose the land.

Similarly where a claimant fails to make good his claim against the Indians, an appraisal of his improvements is made by the court and the same procedure is followed as in the preceding paragraph. Thus a good-faith claimant may get back the value of his improvements, although he loses the land, which goes to the Indians.

To cover cases where small holdings apart from the main body of the Indian lands may be lost by claimants, and yet such lands, because of their location, might not be desirable to the Indians, it is provided that if the Indians give consent the lands may be put up at public auction and sold for cash, the proceeds of the lands without improvements to go to the Indians.

In an amendment offered by me and passed it is provided that when a claim is submitted to the board which originated in a deed or a contract for a deed with the authorities of the pueblo during the 20-year period of the statute of limitations in section 4 the board shall value the improvements upon the land and refer it to the Secretary of the Interior, who in turn shall report the matter to Congress with his recommendation; but if Congress fails to act within a year thereafter the claim will be included amongst those to be litigated. If such a claim originated within that period but prior to June 20, 1910, then if the governing authorities of the pueblo approve the board shall exclude the claim from lands claimed by the Indians.

I also offered an amendment drawn by the Indians' attorney, Francis C. Wilson, giving the Indians the right, under certain conditions, to designate a reputable attorney to represent them as associate counsel, but it was voted down. However, the subcommittee had the matter up informally with the Department of the Interior, and it was agreed that the Pueblos might recommend to the department a number of qualified attorneys, from which the Secretary would select one to represent them. This, I trust, will adequately cover the situation.

No appropriations for irrigation and conservation are contained in the bill, because the committee from which it was reported was without authority to insert such provisions in the bill. In any event, it would have been impossible at this Congress in the short time remaining after the bill was agreed upon to have obtained appropriations for such purposes. It is hoped that between now and the next Congress sufficient time will be afforded to enable a careful study to be made of the needs of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico for water for irrigation, and provision can then be made to meet those needs adequately. It can be safely stated Congress, always receptive to constructive suggestions looking to the helpful aid of its wards, especially when they are as worthy of that help as the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, will welcome recommendations for water development for their use and benefit as compensation for losses in land and water which they would probably suffer under any bill, however carefully framed, provided it was designed to do justice to both them and the non-Indians.

There is no provision in the bill concerning jurisdiction over the water rights or conflicts over such rights present or future. The committee which framed the law was convinced that the passage of any law at the present session of Congress would be endangered if an attempt should be made to deal with any question not necessary to the ascertainment of the boundary of the lands belonging to the Indian pueblos, which shall be Indian country within the terms of the enabling act.

In general the bill is drawn in the belief that it will safeguard the Indians against unjust and inequitable claims and do justice to the non-Indian claimants as well. The entire subject is most involved and complicated, and much thought and time has been expended upon it by Congress since early in January. It is hoped that the bill will fully justify the faith of its framers and in its actual application to the problems involved fulfill their intentions.

ORDER FOR RECESS.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, if I may have it, that when the Senate concludes its business today it take a recess until 10 o'clock in the morning.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act.

Mr. KING. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk. I am not sure, under the parliamentary procedure, whether it is an amendment to the amendment or may be offered separately. I ask that it be read, and if the Chair holds that it is an amendment to the amendment, which must be offered before the adoption of the amendment, I will offer it for consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. As the committee amendment is pending it will have to be offered as an amendment to the amendment to be in order at this time. The Secretary will read the amendment to the amendment.

The READING CLERK. The Senator from Utah proposes to add to the pending committee amendment:

3. (a) An individual who was at such time a citizen or subject of Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Austria-Hungary, and that the money or other property involved, or the principal thereof, was earned by such individual while a bona fide resident of the United States, and where such individual shall be a bona fide resident of the United States at the time of the return of his money or other property to him, or

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not know whether I am able to accept that provision, but for the purpose of shortening the consideration of this bill I accept it so far as I am able to do so.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. HARRISON. The bill has been before the Senate now two or three hours, it seems to me. There are a lot of bills on the calendar that have passed the House and which should pass the Senate. Unless they are passed very promptly there will be no chance of passing them. It would seem to me the pending bill should be expedited. If it is not out of the way pretty soon, then it will not pass at all, unless some other legislation passes.

Mr. CUMMINS. I think if we would consider this bill to the exclusion of other matters, we could dispose of it within 10 minutes.

Mr. WARREN. I think the proposition advanced by the Senator from Mississippi is correct. It is due the House that we should dispose of their bills now on our calendar after we have disposed of the pending bill.

AMENDMENT OF WAR RISK INSURANCE ACT.

Mr. HEFLIN addressed the Senate. After having spoken for a few minutes,

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me a moment if he can do so without losing the floor.

Mr. HEFLIN. I will, if I may do that.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] has kindly consented that I may again ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 14401) to amend and modify the war risk insurance act, provided we can get an immediate vote on it, and I understand that can be done.

Mr. HEFLIN. I am in favor of the bill.

Mr. McCUMBER. I make that request for unanimous consent.

Mr. CUMMINS. I would like to ask the Senator from Alabama if he is also in favor of the amendment of the Alien Property Custodian act?

Mr. HEFLIN. I voted to take it up.

Mr. CUMMINS. Will not the Senator from Alabama permit us to pass the bill, which would require, I think, only a very few minutes.

Mr. HEFLIN. I know; and now the calendar is in such a state, and we are in such a state over here, that I can not discuss anything else until morning. It is the only bill which we have got up which I can discuss at length, and the Senator must pardon me while I speak.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I hope the Senator from Iowa will let this bill go through. The Senator from Alabama, I understand, is willing to let this bill go through, so that we shall make some progress by letting this one go through, anyway.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14401) to amend and modify the war risk insurance act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McCUMBER. I thank the Senators.

Mr. HEFLIN resumed his speech. After having spoken for some time,

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 4245) to provide the necessary organization of the customs service for an adequate administration and enactment

of the tariff act of 1922 and all other customs revenue laws, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14077) to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14435) making appropriations to provide additional compensation for certain civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

The message further announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 3580. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North, at or near the city of Pembina, N. Dak.;

S. 3874. An act granting the consent of Congress for a bridge across the Rio Grande River;

S. 4503. An act granting the consent of Congress to Bethlehem Steel Co. to construct a bridge across Humphreys Creek, at or near the city of Sparrows Point, Md.;

S. 4592. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Eagle Pass & Piedras Negras Bridge Co. for construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande between Eagle Pass, Tex., and Piedras Negras, Mexico;

S. 4631. An act granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Bowie and Cass, State of Texas, for construction of a bridge across Sulphur River at or near Paces Ferry, in said counties and State; and

S. 4638. An act authorizing the Great Northern Railway Co. to maintain and operate, or reconstruct, maintain, and operate, its bridge across the Columbia River at Marcus, in the State of Washington.

The message also further announced that the Speaker pro tempore of the House has signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 2984. An act for the relief of Thurston W. True;

H. R. 5918. An act for the relief of the Michigan Boulevard Building Co.; and

H. R. 14050. An act to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to income tax of nonresident aliens.

INVESTIGATION INTO SALE OF FERTILIZERS (S. DOC. NO. 347).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the acting chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting in response to Senate Resolution 307, agreed to June 17, 1922, a report on certain phases of the fertilizer industry, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

THE LEGISLATIVE SITUATION.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the Senate passed a very important act here not many weeks ago providing for the Government to buy some nitrate of soda to help the distressed farmers in the boll weevil infected area of the United States. I understand that the leader of the majority in the House and the acting Speaker of the House will not permit that measure to come before the House for a vote. If those are to be the tactics over there, why not filibuster to death every bill that comes over here from the House? We can do it. We have but a few hours remaining of this session.

Twenty-six millions of people are in distress on account of the ravages of the boll weevil, and the Senate, by an almost unanimous vote, passed the nitrate bill, and it has been in the House for several weeks. I understand the present Speaker of the House promised Mr. POU, of North Carolina, that he would recognize him to bring up the bill, but it has not been done. Now we are told that the majority leader has said he would not permit it to come up. If that is the case, why not fight on this side and prevent House measures from coming up over here? I am not willing to sit silent and permit their measures to go through here when they are holding up and throttling this measure at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CURTIS. Would the Senator do an injustice to deserving claimants and litigants and others interested in measures pending before the Senate simply because another body is holding up a measure in which he is interested? I do not think the Senator would do that for a moment.

Mr. HEFLIN. No; I would not do an injustice to claimants. But the Senator from Kansas is an able man, a very influential man in the Republican Party, and he and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] could get busy with the Republican leaders of the House and get action on the nitrate bill. There is only one way now to get that bill through and that is to fight, and I am ready to enter the battle upon the subject.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CURTIS. I do not claim to have any influence either in the Senate or the House, but I will state to the Senator that I have already exercised all the influence I could to help get the bill through the House. I commenced four or five days ago on the proposition.

Mr. HEFLIN. What does the Senator think about it now?

Mr. CURTIS. I have not any late reports on it. The last I heard was what the Senator just stated.

Mr. HEFLIN. Will the Senator try to get a report within the next hour?

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator could not do that. The Senator from Kansas is busy here and can not lobby; he can not go over to the House and lobby a bill through that body.

Mr. HEFLIN. It is not a matter of lobbying a bill through the House. It is a matter of getting right done to a people in distress. We voted here to appropriate money for the drought-stricken farmers of the Northwest, and I did it cheerfully. We gave it to them. The House passed a bill, and the Republican Senate tried to pass it, donating $5,000,000 to Liberia to pay debts owed to Wall Street. The Senate and House voted $20,000,000 to Russia to help a foreign people in distress. We are just asking for half that amount to be loaned for three months' time to the farmers of the South, every nickel of it to be paid back, and we are told that, in the closing hours of this session, the leader of the House has said that he would not permit the bill to come up if he could prevent it. Why should we permit any of their bills to pass through the Senate if those are the tactics to be employed over there?

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HEFLIN. Certainly.

Mr. HARRISON. I am in entire sympathy with what the Senator has said with reference to the importance of the nitrate bill which is now in the House. We passed it through the Senate; but, unfortunateiy, if we hold up the pending bill, it will be a pretty serious matter. We are then holding up some of our own bills that are on the calendar—bills that have passed the House but which can not become the law if we hold up the pending measure. Unless we do pass some of the bills now on the calendar, they can not become laws at this time.

Mr. CURTIS. May I add that my intention is to ask unanimous consent at the conclusion of the consideration of the pending bill to devote an hour to unobjected bills on the calendar, so that we may get through with the House bills at least.

Mr. HARRISON. I hope the Senator from Alabama will permit us to have unanimous consent, and that no one else will object to it.

Mr. CURTIS. I am going to submit the request just as soon as we finish the pending bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not think the pending bill would take 10 minutes to conclude if we should proceed with its consideration alone.

Mr. HEFLIN. Oh, I shall be surprised if it does not take 10 hours.

A Member of the House has announced on the floor that faith had been broken with him; that a promise was made to permit the bill to come up, but the promise has not been kept. If that is true, what are we to do who come from the cotton-growing States where the boll-weevil ravages have reduced the crop to about 9,000,000 bales? Here we are trying to get the Government to aid in providing some nitrate of soda that we might hurry the crop and push it at an early date before the boll weevil gets in its work.

Some gentlemen have said that they do not believe in that sort of business. I do not believe in the Government going into business in competition with private enterprise in normal times and in ordinary transactions, but there is not a business concern in the South that is able to make this transaction. Nobody but the Government can make it. The Government has made it once before, and the Government got every dollar back. The Government takes no risk at all. I want to remind Senators what they are doing, and some Members of the House can read it in the RECORD when they say that the Government ought not to go into this sort of business. Let me tell you what was done.

Under the Federal reserve banking act anybody can come with good collateral, 60 per cent commercial and 40 per cent gold,

and make the Government start its printing press and print money and take it out by the stack. They can use it and loan it out at high rates of interest, and the Government does not get a cent for it.

But if the farmers ask that the Government take its boats and go to Chile and bring nitrate here to help those farmers in distress to produce cotton and then pay back to the Government exactly what the Government has paid out, so that the Government does not lose a cent, what are they told? Some of these high-brow gentlemen say the Government ought not to go into that kind of business, that it is paternalism. What is the other? If one is paternalism, the other is paternalism. If those who have commercial collateral and gold collateral can go to the Treasury and have the Federal Reserve Board order money printed—Federal reserve notes by the hundreds and millions—and lend it to you and me at any rate of interest they can get, and use it until it serves their purpose and return it to the Government to be destroyed and never pay the Government a cent, why can not this aid be rendered to the farmers of my section and the people of that portion of the country who are dependent upon the cotton industry?

Not in favor of the Government going into that sort of business? This Congress passed a bill paying back to the big taxpayers money already paid into the Treasury—to the favored sons of the Republic—some seventy-odd million dollars. There are no little fellows who got any money back. It does not go to the fellows in the common walks of life. The plain people do not get any money back. But the big fellows who enjoy special favor at the hands of the Republican Party are the ones who get it back. They got back seventy-odd million dollars just a few weeks ago. That bill was passed without batting an eye; but when it comes to asking that the Government lend us $10,000,000 to aid the people who have been deflated until their property was destroyed, their homes and farms all mortgaged, and debts piled on them that they can not discharge in five years, we are told we ought not to stand in the way of other just measures. There is no more just measure than the one for which I am contending here to-day.

We should cooperate. If we did not, we never could pass any measure. If the Senate did not have regard for what the House does and wants done, and if the House does not have regard for what the Senate does and wants done, how can we get any measures passed? If we can not produce cotton, as my friend the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. DIAL] suggests, we can not run our cotton mills. We will shut down those industries and would turn hundreds of thousands of people out of employment, because somebody has a rule in his pocket that will not permit a bill to be brought out to give the House a chance to vote on it. Then they talk about expediting business over here.

I have several documents on my desk that would make very interesting reading between now and 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. I took about half of these breastworks down to-day, hoping I would not have to resort to them again. I am afraid I shall have to have them brought back.

The deflation policy of the Republican Party is a good subject to discuss. Mr. President, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 27, 1922, Mr. WINGO, Member of Congress from the State of Arkansas, made a speech in the House in which he said:

> The bill authorizing the Federal Reserve Board to establish progressive rates of discount passed both Houses practically unanimously for reasons which I shall give, and if I make any mistake I challenge my good friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCFADDEN], the Republican chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, to rise in his seat and correct me.
>
> The reasons were that Governor Harding had come before our committee and represented that it was necessary to give the board this authority in order to check the speculation and inflation of credits in New York City. We were led to believe that the sole object of the proposed progressive rate of discount law was to check the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and when those of us from the agricultural States suggested the ruin that might ensue to the farmers of the South and West if high rates were charged in that section, Governor Harding assured us that his object was to check speculative credits in New York and conserve legitimate credits for the moving of the coming crop. By reference to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 31, 1920, it will be seen that the Republican chairman of the committee discussed the bill at length in presenting it to the House and called attention to the fact that there was a good deal of speculation in the big cities. He specifically said that a good deal of the excessive borrowings were doubtless used for financing speculation or for new ventures that were of doubtful economic value.

[At this point Mr. HEFLIN yielded to Mr. MCCUMBER for the consideration of House bill 14401.]

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, this reading is right in the line with what the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] stated. He stated that Governor Harding came up here and told him that the board wanted this progressive interest rate in order that they might prevent speculation in the big cities; that New York was getting more money than she was entitled to. I have said before, and I wish to repeat, that I think he deliberately deceived the Senate and that he deliberately undertook to deceive the House of Representatives. I think that he knew when he was trying to get authority to impose the progressive rate of interest, which legislation has just been repealed by the amendment offered by me in the Senate, that the progressive interest rate would be applied to the grain-growing West and to the cotton-producing South; that it would do just what it did—drive Liberty bonds into Wall Street where the bond sharks there could buy them for $85 on the $100; that it would drive wheat, corn, and oats down to a point where the speculators would make millions and millions out of the deal; that it would drive cotton down, as it did drive it down, from 40 cents a pound to 10 cents a pound, and the gamblers in Wall Street made $150 a bale in the transaction.

I previously intimated that he had something to do with the speculation. I believe, as I live and God reigns, that Governor Harding himself made money out of speculation in cotton. I do not know how many of his coconspirators made money along with him. I again assert that there never has been a crime in my day like the deflation conspiracy which was then pulled off.

I used to stand here, Mr. President, and say that there was a conspiracy; that they met behind closed doors; that they deliberately planned this thing, and that they cautioned each other to say nothing, not to tell the public what was going to happen. I exhibited in this Chamber a day or two ago a little pamphlet purporting to be a stenographic report of the proceedings of that secret conference where this conspiracy was formed and where deflation was born. That little pamphlet tells the tale. When the meeting was over Governor Harding got up and said to those present that they must not tell anybody what had happened; he invoked secrecy. He told them not to tell the newspapers anything about what had occurred regarding rediscount rates. He knew that rediscount rates were the live wires of that whole situation, and he did not want anybody to get an inkling about what they intended to do.

Mr. President, I once before said, and I desire to repeat, that there were wealthy men in this country, men who speculate on the exchanges, men who buy stocks and bonds, men who deal in cotton and grain, who would have given anything on earth to have had the information possessed by Governor Harding and those with him in the conference on that dreadful day and night. There was a fortune in it; there were millions in it. The man who knew what was going to happen could go on the exchange and sell stocks with absolute assurance that when the button was touched and the bell commenced to ring around the Republic a crash was on and his fortune was made. What else was there to do? The man who sold stocks on the exchange knew that as soon as deflation broke over the country prices would go down, and the lower the prices went the more money he would make. That was what happened.

Some writers tell us that when Napoleon lost the Battle of Waterloo and Wellington was triumphant, Rothschild hurried back to London and reported in the nighttime that Wellington had lost and that Napoleon, the "man of destiny," had triumphed. Stocks and bonds went tumbling down. Rothschild bought them galore, and the next day, when the news came that Napoleon had not won, but that Wellington had been triumphant, stocks and bonds went up by leaps and bounds, and Rothschild made his fortune. So, Mr. President, Rothschild had information that others in London did not have. There was no telephonic communication then; there was no telegraph wire to speed the news of the day; but Rothschild had the news; he had it in his heart; he speeded to London; he knew that he could get there before anybody else; and that was his purpose. When he spread that alarming news stocks and bonds fell dead, and he gathered them up. That was the way he made his fortune, some of the writers tell us.

Governor Harding knew what was going to happen on the stock exchange; Governor Harding knew what would happen on the grain exchange; Governor Harding knew what would happen in the cotton-growing States, that cotton would fall down and down to 8 and 10 cents a pound. Nobody knew it, however, except himself and a few conspirators. They no doubt governed themselves accordingly, prepared their plans, went in and made their investments, and then stood by as the anarchist, who waits for the bomb to explode and for the people to be crushed, for their fortunes to spring up.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. HEFLIN. I will yield to the Senator for a question, but I can not yield the floor.

Mr. BALL. I wish to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill.

Mr. HEFLIN. What is the bill?

Mr. BALL. It is a bill proposing reciprocity between Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Mr. HEFLIN. I am trying to get some reciprocity now between the Senate and the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. BALL. Does the Senator decline to yield?

Mr. HEFLIN. Will the Senator again state the nature of the bill for which he desires consideration?

Mr. BALL. It is a bill to provide reciprocity between Maryland and the District of Columbia in connection with automobiles.

Mr. HEFLIN. What I am proposing is much more important than that. I can not yield just now. I am very fond of the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia. I love them both; and I want all the joy riders to have a good time while I am speaking; I want these able, active Republican Senators to get active in another branch of Congress. We have got to get something done here for the people that I am talking about. They have been robbed

Mr. President, I was just commenting upon that situation. How much would a man give to be in the possession of the information that Governor Harding and those with him had? No wonder he did not want the newspaper boys to have the news. If it had been flashed over the country that they were going to raise the rediscount rate, stocks would have commenced to tumble rapidly and these men would not have got in at the peak; but they waited; they said, "Let the people sleep; do not wake them until we are ready to give out a statement." So the people slept over the inferno that these men were erecting beneath them. What happened? Mr. President, the purchasing power of the South was destroyed; the purchasing power of the West was destroyed; the debt-paying power of the South was destroyed, as the debt-paying power of the West was destroyed, but—

> What care we for wrongs and crimes?
> It's dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes.

That is what they were after. "Do not tell the newspaper boys."

Mr. President, I remember when this awful drive broke. An election was coming on. Secretary McAdoo talked to Governor Harding, or wrote to him, and tried to get him to let up on deflation. The President sent a message to him, I have been told by his secretary, asking him to let up. Of course, we all know the condition of President Wilson at that time. He was lying upon his bed nearly dead. This man, Governor Harding, had been appointed by him. He had betrayed his chief and betrayed the section from which he came, and he was in touch and full swing with the big interests of Wall Street and was their active and subservient agent.

While this campaign was on, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] went to him and talked to him and tried to get him to let up on it. Other Senators who happened to be in the city here—the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], the Senators from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS and Mr. OVERMAN], and other Senators, as well as bankers from the cotton-growing States and from the West, cattlemen from these sections, and farmers from these sections—all came and called upon the governor of the board and requested him to let up. They told him what deflation was doing, but he did not let up. The election was coming on. A Republican had been nominated for President at Chicago; and what did this governor of the Federal Reserve Board, appointed by a Democrat, do? I want to say for him that I think he conducted his office very well and honestly up to the time that President Wilson got down sick and was not so that he could know what was going on.

After President Wilson got sick, however, and this man saw that the trend of things was toward the Republican Party he went over, lock, stock, and barrel, to the Republican Party. Sitting within a hundred yards of his stricken chief, he sent a telegram to Mr. Harding at Chicago, warmly congratulating him upon his nomination. Later on, after that same convention had adopted a platform demanding deflation and criticizing the Democrats, and Mr. Harding at Marion made a speech accepting the nomination and pledging himself to undo what Wilson (W. P. G. Harding's chief) had done, this man wired or wrote Warren G. Harding, commending and congratulating him upon his speech.

Later on, in that presidential year, when everybody knew that the people were being misled and that they were going to elect a Republican, he went out to Marion. He journeyed not to Jericho but to Marion, Ohio, to see the President-to-be, and there I would have loved to see him bowing and smiling most blandly to the man that he knew would have the appointing power and could either remove him or retain him in his place.

Oh, Mr. President, that is an awful picture—a man exalted by a Democratic President, put into this position of trust, who conducted his office well for a time, then, hungry for the fleshpots of Egypt, yearning for favor with those who dispense Republican patronage, he went over to them, soul and body—if he had any soul. What was he doing? He was doing everything he could to help elect a Republican ticket and a Republican President; and after the Republican President got in, Mr. President, this man was not content with the general knowledge that Republican leaders had of his betrayal of the Democratic Party and of his subserviency and timely service to the Republican Party. An article appeared in the Washington Times, and I think he had it written, when the President had not been in office a month, and that article read like this:

> While Governor Harding was appointed governor of the board by President Wilson, it is known that he supported the Republican ticket and did what he could to elect it. This has placated Republican leaders, and it is said that Harding will retain his place.

I read that statement on the floor of the Senate at the beginning of the drive that I made upon him and his deadly deflation policy. Nobody has ever denied it, and I said then that that paper predicted that he would retain his place, and I said: "He is retaining it," and I now say that he did retain it until by law his term expired on August 9, 1922. He served in that capacity from the time the President went into the White House until August of last year. He served over that period when I was talking into this RECORD indictment after indictment against him and was marking those RECORDS and mailing them to the President, besides writing him a letter seven and a half pages long giving him the history of this man's conduct and telling him that he could not afford, as President of the United States, to give sanction to the record of a man like that.

Some of the papers said that if this man went out of office he would go to New York, where he would be paid $100,000 a year. "Well," I said, "they ought to appreciate his services up there. He enabled them to make not hundreds of thousands of dollars but many hundreds of millions. They certainly are under great obligations to him." But he held on in the position of governor. When, however, his time finally did expire, I got an editorial or an article from the Journal of Commerce, after they thought the pendulum was swinging back toward Governor Harding. They thought that the pendulum had swung off; that he was not going to be reappointed, but they had a little squib that read like this:

> The pendulum seems to be swinging back to Harding. Mellon is using all of his influence to have him reappointed.

And who is Mellon? The Republican Secretary of the Treasury, using his influence to have Mr. Harding reappointed governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

Why, Mr. President, there never was such a propaganda carried on as they carried on. They sent Federal reserve agents around to district bankers' conventions, to State bankers' conventions, and they finally had their cohorts and henchmen up at New York at the convention of the American Bankers' Association. They wanted to get the State bankers' associations to indorse him. Then they wanted the American Bankers' Association to indorse him. Then they wanted to go to the President and say: "The bankers have indorsed him, and you ought to reappoint him."

I reminded the President in my letter that there were more people interested in this banking system than the bankers, and I wrote a letter to Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, in which I inclosed a copy of my letter to the president of the American Bankers' Association in which I quoted the language of Governor Harding, practically saying that deflation was not necessary; that they had financed the World War, carried on all of our business transactions at home, and floated the Liberty bonds under the Federal reserve system without expanding too much, without even approaching the legal reserve. He said it was capable of being expanded more without touching the legal reserve, and very much more by resorting to that reserve, and I said: "Why, then, did we have deflation? We provided that reserve for this purpose. If we get in a tight place, if a panic threatens, if business stagnation seems coming on—go to the reserve. That is what we put it there for—to aid us on a rainy day, in a stormy time." Here was the governor of the board saying that that fund would save us; that all these other things had been done without even resorting to it; and that we could now do more without resorting to it and very much more by resorting to it. Then I said to Mr. Edmonds: "If the American Bankers' Association does indorse him I am going to introduce a resolution calling on the bankers of the country to tell how many of them speculated in bonds during deflation and what prices they paid for them";

and he wrote me back that that was an excellent idea; if such a resolution was passed, by all means to introduce my resolution, and I intended to do it. I intended to bring these bankers before the country and say to them:

"You voted to indorse this man for governor, did you not?"

"Yes, sir."

"You are in the banking business?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you buy any bonds during that period?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many did you buy?"

"One hundred thousand, two hundred thousand, five hundred thousand dollars, and so on."

"What did you pay?"

"I paid $85 on the hundred for some, $82.50 for some, $80 for some."

"What are your bonds worth now, Mr. Banker?"

"Oh, they are worth $100 on the hundred, and I am clipping coupons at 4½ per cent."

"That was what you were doing during deflation, was it?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you indorsed Governor Harding for reappointment?"

"Yes, sir."

"He has been very kind to you; has he not?"

"Yes, sir; I guess so."

"He enabled you to make many thousands of dollars on bonds; did he not?"

"Yes."

But what was he doing for the poor fellow who borrowed money to buy them, who not only sent his boys to the battle front but stinted himself and went into debt at home to buy bonds when the Government asked him to do it to save the life of his Nation from the dangers that threatened it? What about him? Did the banker have any consideration for him? Is that the way to promote patriotism in America? Is that the way to build up a stalwart citizenship in America—for the Government institution to become the handy instrument of the gamblers and the speculators of the land, fostering wealth in the hands of a few, and spreading ruin among the ranks of the many?

"Yes, Mr. Banker; you indorsed Governor Harding for reappointment. Do you think that is an honest act? You had in mind, did you, the fact that he had enabled you, by his crooked subserviency to certain interests, to drive these Liberty bonds down in value and to enable you to buy them at this low price? That is why you have indorsed him, probably."

Oh, Mr. President, I can see with my mind's eye now what occurred in my country. I have heard witnesses before the Committee on Agriculture tell with tears in their eyes what occurred in the West. I can see the men in my section coming up with their cotton, the price falling like leaves in autumn, down, down, down. Everywhere the farmer looked he was confronted with falling prices. What is the price to-day? Thirty-five cents. After two or three days, what is the price now? Thirty cents. Then, in two or three days, what is the price now? Twenty-five cents. He said, "That is $25 a bale below the cost of production, and I am ruined."

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me just a moment? The Senator did not make clear to the other side just how the House was treating the bill in which the southern farmers are very much interested. Nearly every Southern State had Representatives who went before the Rules Committee, and the Rules Committee unanimously passed a rule allowing a vote on the $10,000,000 revolving fund, Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas presiding at that meeting. He has been presiding in the House and will not let the southern Representatives get that bill before the House. That is a matter they are very much interested in. They have acted in bad faith about it. They told our people that if they would wait until after the rural credits bill was passed that bill should come up next. They have gone back on their word, and the Senator from Alabama is justified in seeing that the House bills are held up until the House carries out its word of honor.

Mr. President, the Senator from Alabama did not make it plain that we have voted millions for the western farmers. This bill will not give a cent to a southern farmer. Every bit of this calcium arsenate and sodium nitrate is sold for cash. The Government tried this once before and did not lose a dollar. They made money on it. We are not asking them to give us anything; we are simply asking them to buy this nitrate so that the farmers can get it.

Mr. HEFLIN. I thank my friend from Georgia. I had already commented on that while my friend was out of the Chamber, but he was present at the hearing before the Rules Committee, and he has stated what transpired there. It was impossible for me to be present that morning.

Mr. DIAL. The Government also has the ships to bring the product in.

Mr. HEFLIN. Yes; Mr. President. Now I am going to discuss these subjects and it will take me two or three hours, and I should have plenty of time.

The Government has the ships, but we are talking about giving the ships away, talking about selling three thousand million dollars' worth of ships for $200,000,000, losing to the Government twenty-eight hundred million dollars in the deal, and then turn right around and give to those to whom we give the ships $50,000,000 a year to run them, and open the Treasury to them and loan money at 2 per cent. Yet this Congress in the closing hours can not find time or disposition to pass a bill that will not lose the Government one cent, and will be worth millions to 28,000,000 American people in the cotton-growing States of the Union.

We have the ships, as the Senator from South Carolina suggested. Let us take those ships and go to Chile, the farmers in the South paying the running expenses of them. We pay the wages and everything. The Government does not lose a cent. The Government takes this fund and gets this nitrate of soda, and takes it down to those people in distress, bound down in the bondage of debt, confronted with the ravages of the boll weevil. Experts tell us that the boll weevil destroyed a billion dollars' worth of cotton last year. And yet, we can not get action here in the closing hours.

Senators rise and say, "The Senator would not permit this measure or that measure to fail, would he?" What are these small measures compared to the destiny, the well-being, and the prosperity of millions of people in this country?

I was drawing a picture of what occurred in the South. The farmer came up and he said, "I must have money; cotton now is selling below the cost of production; if I sell it now, I will lose all of my investment for this year; I will lose the time I have spent, and everything, and it will leave me in a very bad shape."

The banker says, "What are you going to do?"

The farmer says, "I came up to get you to loan me some money on my cotton; I have borrowed it here before when the price went down, and I want to borrow some now, because it is below the cost of production; I want to keep it from going any lower."

I saw this farmer go up to the bank, and the banker said. "I would love to loan you this money, but I have not got it; the Federal Reserve Board has sent word down the line that we must not loan any more money on agricultural products."

They talked that way here for a long time. They said no such thing ever happened; and yet in this secret conference here in Washington it was agreed that these agents would go out in the country and come face to face with the bankers and let the bankers know what they had agreed upon here toward preventing loans.

The banker said, "I am very sorry; I would love to let you have the money, but I have not got it; I have got money now tied up in the cotton I have loaned it on."

And that was true. And then, gentlemen of the Senate, the farmer said, "Well, I have some Liberty bonds—a few, maybe $500 worth. I will bring them up here and put them up, too, with my cotton."

Then the banker said, "We can not loan on Liberty bonds; word has gone out not to loan on Liberty bonds."

Mr. President, what sort of a situation is that? That may not appeal to some Senators; I do not know whether it does or not. I do not care how small the business of a citizen of this Republic is, it is as much to him as the business of Rockefeller is to him. Providing for those dependent upon him means as much to him as does such provision for the richest in the land.

Imagine the farmer coming up to a bank, where he has been doing business, where he had borrowed money on cotton before and had never been denied until now, and this secret word has gone out, under the mysterious doings of W. P. G. Harding, telling them not to let the press know, not to let the public know, but to go face to face with the bankers, break the news gently to them, and let them start the thing in practical operation. Then the fellow stands there and says, "What is cotton worth?" "Oh, 30 cents a pound, or 25 cents a pound." "I want to borrow some money to keep it from going any lower." "I would love to let you have it, but they won't rediscount our paper at the Federal reserve regional bank." And that was true. "We can not get the money." That was true. "Therefore we can not let you have the money." That was true.

Then what happened to the poor farmer? He went back home and broke the news to his wife and to his children. His

wife said to him, "John, I remember when you bought those bonds. I let you have some of my money, and you put in some of the money of the children to get those bonds to help out our Government, and I remember what they told you. They told you that they were as good as gold."

He said, "That is right."

"They told you they would be good at the bank any time."

"That's right."

"That when you could not get money on anything else, you you could get it on your bonds."

"That is true"; and it was.

"And now they have declined to let you have money on the bonds?"

"Yes. It is not the fault of the local bank. The local bank has already got its money tied up in cotton. It has to get more money from the regional bank before it can loan any more, and they will not let them have any more to loan on cotton. It is a hopeless situation."

And right there he stood, like Prometheus bound to the rock, with the vultures of Wall Street plucking out his vitals. Cotton went down from 40 cents to 10 cents, and the gamblers took away $150 on the bale and laughed in ghoulish glee while the farmer pined and perished. That is what happened in the cotton-growing States.

Mr. President, when I was in my State last fall I was speaking in the seventh congressional district, up in Etowah County. I was driving out of the splendid city of Gadsden and I met a poor white farmer bringing in 1 bale of cotton, just 1. That was all he had produced owing to the presence of the boll weevil, and he had one mule hitched to a 1-horse wagon, tugging up a hill, and as I went on to my appointment we passed him, and his wife was walking behind the wagon carrying a baby 10 or 11 months old in her arms. They were pitiful, poor people. I can not get that picture out of my mind. I talked to the gentleman in the car with me as we went on. I said, "There is an evidence of what deflation has done. Deflation brought ruin here. There is a poor fellow now who has been struggling with the boll weevil, carrying in the only bale of cotton he has with which to make a payment on his debts. He will leave other debts hanging over him." He has no money to buy the things he needs, and God knows that poor wife of his and that poor baby and he himself needed things. They had every badge of poverty displayed in their appearance.

Deflation brought ruin to the people by the hundreds of thousands in my section. Those who had Liberty bonds lost them. They were forced out of their hands. The agents of Wall Street bought them up and carried them back to New York. There is where they are to-day in the strong box of the big speculators and financiers where these conspirators drove them when they brought this ruin upon the people of the South and West.

Mr. President, I was reading a little while ago from Mr. WINGO's speech in the House placing the responsibility for the deflation about which I have been talking. He continued:

> By reading the debate that day it will be seen that gentlemen from New York and Chicago protested against what they alleged this policy was aimed at then, and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STEVENSON], in answer to their protest, called attention to the fact that there was at that time borrowed from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York $3,454,000,000 of the total of $6,241,000,000 borrowed of all the Federal reserve banks in the United States.

Think of that, Mr. President. I am afraid Senators did not get the full significance of that statement. Out of a total of $6,241,000,000 borrowed of all the Federal reserve banks of the United States, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had loaned $3,454,000,000. Senators, the American people are not going to stand for that sort of condition. The Government does not belong to Wall Street. The Government belongs to the American people, or did. Wall Street is the dominating influence in the Republican Party, and when I referred to Wall Street in this Chamber not long ago I was not referring to any particular Senator; I was referring to the power of Wall Street over the whole Republican Party from center to circumference, from end to end.

Mr. WINGO continued:

> In other words, the entire debate discloses that the House understood the progressive rate of discount was necessary and was to be used only to check the wild speculation in New York which threatened to absorb available credits that would be much needed for agricultural and legitimate activities.

Mr. President, this simply bears out the statement that I have made time and time again. I said the effort was made to deceive Members of Congress into believing that this thing was being done in the interest of the farmers of the country. God pity the crooks who put over such a deal, saying, "Why, New York is getting more than she is entitled to. We want it so we can take care of the crops in the crop-moving time." Well, of course, Senators and Members would say, "If that is what it is going to do, that is honest business." But what did they do? When they got this provision they never did apply it to New York, not once. Pardon me for speaking plainly when I call that crooked conduct. Pardon me for speaking plainly when I say that those who perpetrated that thing were scoundrels.

Where did they apply it? They applied it in my section, where they promised and almost swore they would not apply it. Where else? They applied it in the grain and cattle growing West, where they pledged their faith and honor, if they had any, that they would not apply it. What are we going to do with that sort of conduct? What would a jury do if a man were tried before it and the charge were made that he had gotten property under the promise that he was going to deliver it to somebody and then took the property off and sold it? What would the jury do? They would convict him of obtaining the property under false pretenses and put him in the penitentiary, where he ought to be. What did these men do? Did they procure this power under false pretenses? Did they get it through the practice of deception? Did they get it by the employment of scoundrelism? How did they get it? Well, they got it.

Let me read some more. I want to get the history of this whole thing right. I have promised, and I repeat the promise, that by the help of God, if I can prevent it, no such crime as this shall ever occur again. The way to prevent the recurrence of such a crime is to excoriate, condemn, scorn, and crucify those who betrayed the public trust and brought such ruin upon the country.

I reminded the Senate a few days ago of what Old Hickory Jackson told Biddle, and as I have plenty of time I will tell it again. Old Biddle went up to the White House—brazen, bold, and arrogant. He said to President Jackson, "You have a measure up there that you want to get through. I have one I want to get through. Let us couple them together and put them through." "What is your measure?" He told him. Jackson said, "It is a bad measure, and I am not for it." "What? You are not for my measure?" "No." "Then I will not let your measure pass." Think of that—this agent of the money power talking to the President of the American people, telling him that he had such power over the people's Congress that he personally would defeat the will of the people and put to naught the power of the President.

Jackson said, "Can you do that?" He said, "Yes." Jackson said, "That is too much power for one man or one set of men to have, and I will take it from you."

In the Senate Chamber, which was then midway between this Chamber and the House, standing at midnight, speaking, Thomas Benton bared his breast to the gallery and said, "I am informed that I am to be shot, as I assail the money power in behalf of my country. If I am to be killed, let it come now while I am in the full discharge of my duty to my country." But it did not come, and Jackson's measure passed. He trimmed old Biddle of his power, and he passed his measure through the Congress.

Then Jackson said something that will live while the Republic lasts, while free speech and liberty endure: "By the eternal gods, the people shall rule"; and he triumphed. Old Biddle was sore, disgruntled, and mad. He said to Jackson, "I will contract the currency. I will deflate the credits, and I will produce a panic." Jackson's speech in reply was less than 10 words, an argument that had more weight with old Biddle than any other speech he could have made. It saved the day; and here is what he said to him: "If you do, damn you, I will hang you." That ended the matter. They did not contract the currency. They did not deflate the credits. They did not produce a panic.

Senators, the time has come when the man in the White House has to have the courage, has to have the backbone, to say to anybody, one man or a set of men, "You can not play with the prosperity of millions of Americans. You can not disturb the rank and file. You can not produce distress amongst the toiling masses. You shall not reap where you have not sown, gather where you have not planted. If you do this, I will lay the heavy hand of the law upon you. I will punish you and punish you severely." That is what has to happen.

If I had been President when the conspiracy was formed in Washington, I would have summoned these men before me. I would have read Governor Harding's statement to him. "Governor, you said in your statement that the Federal reserve system has financed the World War?" "Yes." "You said it had floated the bonds?" "Yes." "Taken care of all our business at home—increase and wonderful expansion?" "Yes." "You said it had done all of that by expanding?" "Yes." "But without even approaching the reserve?" "Yes." "You said the reserve system was capable of expanding still more with-

out approaching the reserve?" "Yes." "And very much more by approaching the reserve?" "Yes." "I order you to go to the reserve. I would rather go to the reserve and even reduce it and save the business of the people, prevent a panic, prevent the gamblers, like vultures, from feeding on the substance of the people than to permit a crash to come and save the reserve and then boast that you have a splendid gold reserve. Not only that, Governor Harding, but you lay off of this deflation. I do not want this thing pulled off. If you start it, I will remove every one of you from office to-morrow."

That is what I would have said. If they had started something that caused a good deal of trouble before I could stop them, I would have put them in the penitentiary, every one of them, if I could have done so. What right have a few men to get together to betray a trust and misuse power and pillage and plunder the people in order to make a few men immensely rich? What right have they to do such a thing in a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people"? They have not any right to do it, Mr. President.

The greatest surprise they have had arose from the fact that somebody would go after them in reference to this matter. They never doubted their ability to hush this whole thing up. They never dreamed that when they fired broadsides with a large portion of the press which they controlled or which the interests back of them controlled that they would not drive from the scene those who dared to expose their crimes and to condemn their infamy. When they failed in that they undertook to destroy me. They sent newspaper articles into my State which were written right here in this press gallery. They printed an article down there in one of the newspapers giving the name of a man who said he had just returned from Washington to Birmingham and who made some comments criticizing me. There is not any such man in my State; there is no such citizen who lives in Birmingham; but the little hickory-nut-head that wrote that never knew that I would find it out, but I did. I know who he is, too, but he does not know that I know him. I saw him look at me the other day as though he thought I was reading his mind. I do not have much to do to read it, either. [Laughter.]

However, Mr. President, they failed. Then they sent out a notice from here that Governor Harding and his friends were going to see to it that I had opposition. However, I have defied them, and I have defied those back of them. I have defied those who enjoy the spoils of that crime. I know in my mind that they made millions. If somebody will not tell the truth about it, what are we in this Republic coming to?

Mr. President, it was as much of my business as it was that of any other Senator to expose this thing. Governor Harding came from my State. He did not belong there originally; I think he was born in the State, perhaps; but he is not really native to the soil. I do not care how many may come from my State or from any other sections of the South or any other section of the country; I believe in telling the truth about a public official. Some of the newspapers stated that I ought not to criticize him; that he was from the South. That made it more incumbent upon me to criticize him. Any man who comes out of the South—God bless her; pure as light and stainless as a star in statesmanship and integrity—and soils his garment and blackens his name, reflects upon the other citizens of the South and deserves to be scorned and condemned. I voice the sentiment of every honest man in my State and in the South in regard to Harding and his pillaging bunch.

Mr. President, I recall with pride Mr. Blaine's book entitled "Twenty Years in Congress." In that book he pays a tribute to my people. He said that during the long period when southerners dominated and controlled the Government there was never a suspicion of corruption; that there was no extravagance; the record was stamped all over with evidences of honor and integrity. I am proud of that record; I am proud of the tribute that he paid to my people. I would be false to the traditions and the best interests of my people, and to the record to which I point with pride, if I did not scorn and condemn Governor Harding and those with him who pillaged and plundered the people. So, if it was thought that they could hush up the South because Governor Harding was from the South, those who so thought reckoned without their host. That is where they were surprised. When that issue was sprung on this floor nearly every southern man here rose with one exception, I believe, and entered his protest against this man and his policy. Why should I not condemn him?

Mr. President, since the Government reserves to itself the sole right to coin money, to print money for use among the people, since the Government claims that function and permits nobody else to exercise it, it owes it to the people to see that a circulating medium of volume sufficient to serve the business needs of the people all the time is kept in the country. Is not that sound doctrine? That is not Bolshevism; that is not socialism, but it is old-time democracy; it is common Americanism and common honesty. A man can not work without tools. If you take the tools away from him which are necessary to carry on his work, you hamper him; you handicap him; you hinder him; you make it impossible for him to work; but if you let him have the tools and he has the skill and the strength, he will use the tools to produce prosperity, to provide for his family, and to contribute to the wealth of the Nation. Well, what is money—gold, silver, greenbacks, Treasury notes, Federal reserve notes—but the tool? The people are entitled to have those in abundance.

Mr. President, the fight this Government has to make is to take out of the control of Wall Street the management over the money supply and credit of the United States.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me for a moment in order that I may have something inserted in the RECORD which I am sure the Senator will be glad to have put into the RECORD?

Mr. HEFLIN. I will yield to the Senator if it will not take me off my feet, but I can not permit any bills to pass.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I do not desire to take the Senator off his feet.

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator may ask to have the matter inserted in the RECORD later.

Mr. CUMMINS. For what purpose is the Senator from Alabama asked to yield?

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator from Massachusetts desires to have some paper printed in the RECORD. I do not yield the floor. I will not yield at all now.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I do not want to take the Senator off the floor, I assure him.

Mr. HEFLIN. Will the Senator from Iowa permit me to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts, in order that that Senator may have something inserted in the RECORD?

Mr. CUMMINS. I think the Senator from Massachusetts had better wait until the Senator from Alabama shall have concluded.

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator from Massachusetts may have what he desires printed in the RECORD inserted to-morrow morning about 9 o'clock. [Laughter.]

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, in view of the statement which the Senator has made I desire to ask him if he will yield in order that we may have a vote upon this measure, and that I then may ask unanimous consent to dispose of unobjected bills on the calendar?

Mr. HEFLIN. No; I can not yield for anything now, Mr. President.

Mr. CURTIS. Let me state that among the bills which it is desired to pass is one which was introduced by the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], which sends about 300 claims of cotton-oil mill owners in the South to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts. It was hoped that this bill would have been enacted with others yesterday, but the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] objected to unanimous consent. The measures on the calendar are of interest to all sections of the country, and I hope the Senator will consent to the request submitted.

Mr. HEFLIN. I hope we shall get all those bills passed; I am in favor of them; but I am after the nitrate bill at the other end of the Capitol. If my friend from Kansas will use his good offices I am satisfied he can secure the passage of that bill.

Mr. CURTIS. If the Senator declines to yield and wants to beat that kind of a bill and all others, of course it is up to him.

Mr. HEFLIN. I do not propose to beat that kind of a bill, but we shall get that bill, I think. I am hoping that the body at the other end of the Capitol will act favorably on it. I hope that the Fertilizer Trust of the United States is not sufficiently powerful to prevent legislation of that character. I am fighting for a righteous cause. I never try to delay measures here; no Senator can charge that I have. I have always been agreeable to Senators and permitted them to pass their measures if meritorious, and I have not tried to stand in the way; but there is a principle involved. If it is right to permit Wall Street to bring to the United States Treasury $60,000,000 in commercial collateral and $40,000,000 in gold and have the Government turn over to her $100,000,000 in Federal reserve notes and let her take that back there and loan it around for six months and gather in the sheaves of interest and then return the Federal reserve notes to the Government and let the Government destroy them without their paying one cent of inter-

est for the use of all that Government money, I can not sit idle and permit the Congress to deny us the right to spend $10,000,000 to buy nitrate of soda, to be paid back by the farmers of my State and the South without costing the Government a cent.

[At this point a message was received from the President of the United States.]

Mr. President, I was delivering a discourse on the necessity of having the money supply and the credits free from Wall Street control. I remember that when I was a Member of the House of Representatives years ago I discussed with other Members, as well as with men outside of Congress, the question that Wall Street literally controlled the money supply and credits of the Nation. I said that ought not to be. The Democratic Party kept preaching that doctrine until we finally got control of the House, Senate, and White House in 1912, and the first pledge that President Wilson made was to free the Government from the control of Wall Street. He did it by inaugurating the Federal reserve banking system; but when I saw that system fall into the hands of Wall Street, when I saw the Wall Street Journal contain an article saying that the control of the Federal reserve system was no longer in Washington but back in Wall Street where it belonged, I said, like "Hickory" Jackson, we ought to take that power from them. I am fighting now to take it from them. Wall Street has an interest in the Fertilizer Trust. The Fertilizer Trust does not want the nitrate of soda bill to pass. The Fertilizer Trust wants to sell nitrate of soda to the farmers of the South at a cost of $35 a ton more than the Government will sell it to them. Oh, Mr. President, there is a wheel in a wheel; there is always a reason for defeating legislation of this character.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JONES of Washington in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. McCUMBER. If the Senator will yield, I merely desire to present a Senate resolution and have it referred.

Mr. HEFLIN. If it will cause me to lose the floor, I can not yield, Mr. President.

Mr. McCUMBER. I simply desire to have a resolution referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama declines to yield.

Mr. HEFLIN. If it will cause me to yield the floor, I can not yield, and I am told that it will.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the rules of the Senate the Presiding Officer is required not to allow a Senator to be interrupted for that purpose. The rule has not been observed. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. HEFLIN. I am sorry, Mr. President; I should like to accommodate my friend.

Mr. McCUMBER. I appreciate the situation, and will not ask the Senator to yield.

Mr. HEFLIN. I am fighting for what is right. If I did not know I was right in this matter, I would yield the floor. I would not undertake to fight, because it is warm, and it is hard work to speak for six or eight hours at any time. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair must admonish the occupants of the galleries that under the rules of the Senate manifestations of approval or disapproval are not permitted.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I was saying a moment ago how Wall Street controlled the money supply and credits. The time was, under Republican rule, when 21 men in Wall Street held in the hollow of their hands the business destiny of a hundred millions of people. Think of that! As a Nation we are not yet 150 years old; and with the virgin wilderness of the West, with land and natural resources abundant for all, the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few has gone on.

Centralization of power is rampant in the Republic. Washington is becoming the seat of the power of those who want to destroy the sovereignty of the States, and the money supply is back in the hands of Wall Street, and we are hastening down the way that other governments have gone that have perished. Mr. President, he who fails to cry out against it, he who fails to give notice and warning, and he who fails to suggest that we face about and go the other way is false to his oath, false to his country.

The old negroes used to sing this song down in my country:

> He chose me for a watchman
> To stand on Zion's wall;
> And if I don't prove faithful
> I'll be the least of all.

And that is true. We have been chosen; we have been put on guard; and if, for any reason, we permit the enemies of the Republic to encroach upon the strongholds of liberty and justice and right we are unfaithful to our trust and unfaithful to the people who have sent us here. What is necessary to do? To take this control away from Wall Street.

Mr. President, I have seen the time when the grain crop was ripening unto the harvest, when the wind would sweep across thousands of acres of this yellow, ripening grain in the West, and I have seen the operators on the exchanges getting ready like vultures following a stricken deer's blooddrops along the way, waiting for him to fall; I saw them waiting, and just as the farmer's grain was ready to move to the market the price broke. The farmer went to the bank and said: "I must have money. I can not afford to sell at the price I am offered," but he could not get it. That was before the Federal reserve system was established.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. I should be very glad if the Senator from Alabama would tell the Senate the importance of the $10,000,000 revolving fund.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I object to the Senator yielding.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I can not yield now. I am going to get to that before I finish. I will get to the point my friend is speaking about. I have touched on it mildly, but I will discuss it in detail early in the morning.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, that bill, which is pending in the House, is more important to the country than the bill which the Senator from Iowa is pressing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HEFLIN. I can not yield now, Mr. President.

Mr. CUMMINS. I shall insist that the Senator yields the floor if he yields.

Mr. HEFLIN. I can not yield, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the grain grower of the West came up and wanted money. They said, "You can not get it." "Why?" "Because we have just had a letter from Wall Street saying that we must repay the money we have already borrowed. It looks as if we are going to have a panic."

Why, "panic" was the old vehicle they rode around in under Republican rule. Whenever a crop was ripening for the harvest they got out in that old vehicle, and you could hear it rattle all over the country—"Panic! Panic! Panic!" and the price of wheat went down and they bought it up for a song, and the farmer lost his crop, and debts piled up on him, and he mortgaged his home and his farm; and that process went on for years. Then, after that was over, the cotton commenced to open, and then these fellows started their vehicle through the Cotton Belt, rattling "Panic! Panic! Panic!" and the local banker said, "I can not let you have any money, because they are calling on us to send in what we have borrowed. We have asked to have an extension made, but they say they can not do it; you must pay back what you have already got. Therefore you must dump your cotton on the market"—and the price was falling down and down. So they cleaned up the South; they got our cotton for a song.

Now, what happened? Watch: They put up the price of grain after it had gone out of the hands of the producer, and the consumer had to pay a big price. They put up the price of cotton after it went out of the hands of the producer, and the consumer had to pay an enormous price. So the speculator made the money; the producer in the West was destroyed, and the producer in the South was destroyed. Bondage? Why, yes; it was a bondage of debt that Wall Street foisted upon us.

Mr. President, as for these 21 men, these money kings, old Biddle in his palmiest days never knew what power was, compared to them. They could produce a panic in 48 hours and drag business stagnation like a skeleton all over the country, spreading ruin everywhere. That is what they could do. That is what they did do. Who was it that broke their power? Who was it that pledged himself to deliver us from that situation? Woodrow Wilson.

I want to read you what he said, Mr. President. President Wilson, in a letter to my colleague from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] dated October 17, 1914, said:

> In like manner by the currency bill—

He was commenting upon the Democratic record of constructive work—

In like manner, by the currency bill we have created a democracy of credit such as has never existed in this country before. For a generation or more we have known and admitted that we had the worst banking and currency system in the world, because the volume of our currency was wholly inelastic; that is, because there was more than enough at certain seasons to meet the demands of commerce and credit, and at other times far too little; that we could not lessen the volume when we needed less nor increase it when we needed more. Everybody talked about the absurd system and its quite unnecessary embarrassments, sure to produce periodic panics; and everybody said that it ought to be changed and changed very radically; but nobody took effective steps to change it until the present Congress addressed itself to the task with genuine resolution and an intelligence which expressed itself in definite action. And now the thing is done.

Let bankers explain the technical features of the new system. Suffice it here to say that it provides a currency which expands as it is needed and contracts when it is not needed—

What did they do with the Federal reserve system? They contracted it when the currency was needed. Up to that time they had followed the President's suggestion; but when he was stricken down and was no longer cognizant of what was going on they withdrew these credits and currencies when they were needed.

Continuing, he says:

a currency which comes into existence in response to the call of every man who can show a going business—

Does not that sound like a great Democrat, a great patriot, and a great American? Let me read it over to you—

a currency which comes into existence in response to the call of every man who can show a going business and a concrete basis for extending credit to him, however obscure or prominent he may be, however big or little his business transactions.

That has the right ring to it. That rings like a statesman, a statesman unafraid, a great American, a man who does not shape his creed to his cringings and swallow his convictions for a job.

More than that, the power to direct this system of credits is put into the hands of a public board of disinterested officers of the Government itself who can make no money out of anything they do in connection with it.

Somebody did make money, and I think they were connected with it.

No group of bankers anywhere can get control—

Listen to that. My God! What have they done to-day?

No one part of the country can concentrate the advantages and conveniences of the system upon itself for its own selfish advantage.

And yet the facts show us that when six billions and more had been loaned through all the 12 banks, New York had loaned a little more than half of it. That was in the year of deflation.

The board can oblige the banks of one region to go to the assistance of the banks of another.

Do you get that, Senators? This board had the power to make the New York bank go to the rescue of the bank of the Senator from Georgia and the bank of my State, the banks that serve our sections, but it did not do it. I will tell you what it did do, though, in 1919. It took money from the Atlanta bank and the Dallas bank and loaned it to some of the northern and northeastern banks to the extent of seventy-odd millions of dollars; but when we needed this money, and our people needed it badly, they never made them put a dollar down there. They did not even apply the progressive interest rate to them. They did not help us to get money. They kept us from getting it and applied the progressive interest rate to our people and literally murdered them from a business standpoint.

Let me read that to you again:

The board can oblige the banks of one region to go to the assistance of the banks of another.

That is why we said you could not produce a panic under this system. That is why we said we had created a system that defied the panic producers of the country, and never until the system was betrayed, never until its controlling power was turned over to the gamblers of Wall Street, was there a panic produced.

The whole resources of the country are mobilized—

Listen to that, Senators—

to be employed where they are most needed.

Think of that. Does not that sound like a great statesman and a great American?

The whole resources of the Nation are mobilized to be used where they are most needed.

Whose Government did he talk of? The people's Government. Whose resources? The resources of the Nation. To do what? To be mobilized so that they could be used to go to the rescue of people in distress, to prevent a panic. That is what he was talking about. What did they do? Richard H. Edmunds said what Governor Harding did. He locked up the Nation's resources; he stopped the circulation of the Nation's blood. He brought paralysis to the body of this business.

I want to read that to you again, because sometimes you have to read a statement a number of times to get a Republican to properly understand it. [Laughter.]

The whole resources of the country are mobilized to be employed where they are most needed.

How honest and straightforward that is. He said:

I think——

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield?

Mr. HEFLIN. No.

Mr. CURTIS. I want to know whether the Senator from Alabama has yielded to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. HEFLIN. No. The Senator was whispering words of encouragement, and I was still speaking, enjoying the conference with my friend, and still trying to enlighten the Republicans. [Laughter.]

Mr. HARRIS. I wanted to know whether I would have two hours to go to dinner. I am going to relieve the Senator.

Mr. HEFLIN. President Wilson said further:

I think we are justified in speaking of this as a democracy of credit.

Is not that a glorious expression, "a democracy of credit," for the benefit of the people of the State of the Senator from Wisconsin, who sympathizes with their struggles and their troubles, and the people of my State, hampered and hamstrung by this system, as they were running it? The President speaks of this democracy of credit, so that the hod carrier in Wisconsin, the hoe hand in my State, the mechanic at the bench, the blacksmith at the forge, the plowman walking down the cool, moist furrow of his field, the merchant in the store, and the banker in his bank could get all the money needed to keep the industrial machinery, the agricultural works of the country running prosperously.

That is the purpose of a republic. That is the purpose of a democracy. A democracy that will not furnish a circulating medium and furnish a volume of money sufficient to meet the needs of everybody all the time is a failure, and the Government that permits a very few to control its money supply and credit, to the detriment and injury of the many, to the enrichment of the few, is on the road to ruin. We owe it to this Government we love to bring it back, to put it on the course the fathers intended it should follow when they christened it, unfurled the flag above it, and invoked upon it the blessings of Almighty God.

Credit is at the disposal of every man who can show energy and assets.

That is a statement of Woodrow Wilson, God bless him. To whom is he talking? About whom is he talking? He is talking to the country; he is talking about the people who make the country. Is he talking for Wall Street? No; he is talking for his own people—Democrats and Republicans and what not in the Nation—asking a fair deal for them as the spokesman of 110,000,000 people.

Each region of the country is set to study its own needs and opportunities, and the whole country stands by to assist.

Is not that glorious? Oh, Mr. President, the heart behind that sentence beat with love for the masses, like that of John Ruskin, like that of Thomas Jefferson, like that of "Hickory" Jackson. I will read it again:

Each region of the country is set to study its own needs and opportunities, and the whole country stands by to assist.

What happened when this deflation gang got on? The country stood by then, but what was going on? It stood by to watch the pale horse and his rider tour the South and West, leaving devastation and ruin in his wake. I recall the Scripture, in Revelation, John's dream, where he said:

I saw a pale horse, and he that sat upon him. His name was Death, and hades followed with him.

The pale horse was deflation. Governor Harding sat upon him, and as he rode through the South I saw the market value of agricultural products perish, I saw industrial establishments close, I heard the hum of industry cease and I saw 7,000,000 wage earners walk out of employment, wandering over the country, hunting for work and something to eat—7,000,000 of them.

I saw him reach into the West, and the business of the cattlemen perished, half the mother herds were sacrificed. The grain growers of that great section wilted in his presence, and their property was pillaged and plundered, and when he left, devastation and ruin was in his wake, mortgages, debts piled up, property gone, men driven mad in the South and West, blowing out their brains, their wives driven to the madhouse, and the children taken up and cared for by charity. These are

the fruits of this murderous deflation I am talking about to-day, and it was brought about by the stronghold that Wilson was talking against, Wall Street; brought about by those on the Federal Reserve Board who betrayed their trust, and who went over to the enemy, who perverted the institution from the end of its creation and maladministered it for the purpose of serving corrupt interests in the country.

Those men were not doing that just for fun. Do not misunderstand me. Wall Street was not doing that just to punish the South. It was not doing that just to punish the West. When you see a chicken caught in the claws of a hawk and the hawk working on him, eating his meat and sucking his blood, he is not doing it to punish the chicken; he is doing it to feed his insatiate craw. So when these fellows were doing this they did not care anything about our wails and cries any more than the hawk cares about the cries of the chicken. They were working in their trade. We kept them out a long time, and they were hungry. Wilson had been President for eight years. The Federal Reserve Board had been in office six years, and those fellows were hungry, like the lion that Regulus, I believe, spoke of when he was trying to rouse his countrymen just before Rome fell down among her beautiful hills and died. He said:

Hear ye yonder lion roaring in his den. He has not tasted food for three days, and to-morrow he is to meet you and me in the bloody arena, and what a dainty meal ye will make for him.

We were making dainty meals for the Wall Street lion and bear, who were making ready to operate on us, and the man who sat at the head of this board, who had betrayed his party, betrayed his chief, and betrayed his section, was opening the door and telling them to go to it, and they came, and this ruin was wrought amongst my people.

It has been hinted to me that they expected to put a robe on him and a ring on his finger and have much ado over him as a great man. No doubt they felt he was entitled to such consideration from them, but, Mr. President, not so. He was entitled to the scorn of the people. He was entitled to what he has received, to be driven out, failing to get reappointment, and he would have failed of confirmation in this body if he had been reappointed. Thank God for public opinion in America. Thank God for the courage of the men and women in the country. They made themselves heard from when this fight waxed warm in the Senate. They notified the President. I received scores of telegrams and letters telling me that the writers had written to the President asking him not to reappoint this man.

I told Senators once before of a very amusing thing that occurred. A Senator from one of the Northwestern States told me——

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. HEFLIN. This Senator from the Northwest——

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield for a question.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I should like to ask the Senator if he intends to allow us to get to the consideration of the pending bill within the near future?

Mr. HEFLIN. I will yield the floor any time we can get the House to act on the nitrate of soda bill, which affords relief to the people I represent in part, and the whole southern people, of whom there are 28,000,000—people who are interested in that bill. It can be passed, surely. The Senator himself is an able and influential Republican leader, and surely he and the Senator from Kansas and the Senator from Massachusetts and others can prevail upon the leadership in the House to let us have this measure. It is right and fair that we should have it. The Senate has passed it, and if it can be passed in the House and sent over here I will yield the floor in a minute.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. The Senator well knows that we can not——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield further to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield without taking myself off the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator can yield for a question.

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield for a question.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I should like to ask the Senator this question: Is it not true that any action in this body or any speech in this body can not influence the action of the House at the other end of the Capitol?

The Senator can not filibuster here in this body against action of the other House. He knows that as an able and experienced legislator. He has served in the House and he has served in the Senate, and he knows it will be futile, and that there are many bills here on the calendar of vital interest to Senators and to Congressmen, and I appeal to him to be reasonable.

Mr. HEFLIN. I am going to be just as reasonable as I can. I want that bill passed in the House; and if they find out the situation here and are concerned, it seems to me they will relent. If my party were in power and the West were afflicted as the South is, I would go to the House and beg them to yield and grant this needed relief to the people of the West. I would not stop there. I would call the President, and I would ask him to get Mr. MONDELL on the phone. He has just appointed him Director of the War Finance Corporation, and he was just confirmed yesterday. If I were President I would say to him, "I want you to get out of the way and let that bill pass."

I have been here some time, and I know how these things are done. I have helped to do some of them. If Senators are anxious to get this and other bills passed, there is a way to do it and do it quickly.

I want to state this to the Senate: If Mr. POU, of North Carolina, has made the statement that I understand he did make on the floor, that the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. CAMPBELL] promised him three days ago that he would let him bring up the proposition and pass it, and he now charges him with not living up to that promise, how can I get out of the way and permit this bill to be defeated by such tactics when I and those with me from the South have it in our power to fight until to-morrow at 12 o'clock? If these bills are sufficiently important, let the President call an extra session of a couple of weeks. We can finish them up in that time.

My people have been destroyed practically in a business way. There are debts on them now that will take five more years to pay, piled upon them through deflation, and here we were asking for this measure of relief. We passed the bill weeks ago in order that we could have time to get it through the House. Then the Rules Committee of the House reported it out, and a member of that committee from North Carolina told us that they promised to let him bring it up. We were all aiding in getting measures through the Senate and not blocking anything, until at the last moment the word comes that they will not let the measure come up in the House. What would Senators do if their people were in distress under such circumstances? I think they would do like I am doing and like others are going to do with me.

All I ask is for them to let the bill come to a vote in the House. I am not asking them to pass it. I understand that the Republicans have said that they would vote for it if it came to a vote. If they will let them vote on it, that is all I ask. Of course, I can not make them pass the bill, but I want a vote on it. The bill passed here, and the promise had been made and word came to me and to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS], and we have been fighting hand in hand on this question, as have other Senators from our section, and we believed all the time that the measure would be passed. We were told, "It will pass to-morrow or the next day," and yet here on the last day of the session, we are told that somebody has said he is not going to let it come up if he can help it, because he does not believe in that sort of business. What am I to do? The delegation from my State in the House are all for it. They want to vote for it. Why can they not get a vote? Of course, Republican Senators can use their influence sufficiently to let them get a vote on it in the House if they would do so. If they can do that, we will have no trouble over here. I will vote then to expedite business.

Now, Mr. President, I had finished reading a portion of President Wilson's statement. I want to read another one. This rings like a bell, as it rings true.

George W. Armstrong, of Fort Worth, Tex., in his book said this:

The position of the people toward Wall Street and the money question was very well stated by Mr. Wilson in one of his campaign speeches in 1912, after he became the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

It is the mere truth to say that the financial resources of the country are not at the command of those who do not submit to the direction and domination of small groups of capitalists who wish to keep the economic development of the country under their own eye and guidance. The great monopoly in this country is the monopoly of big credits. So long as that exists, our old variety of freedom and individual energy of development are out of question.

That is true.

A great industrial Nation is controlled by its system of credit. Our system of credit is privately concentrated.

That is what I said a while ago, that it is in Wall Street.

The growth of the Nation therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men. An invisible empire has been set up above the forms of democracy.

There it is, Mr. President.

We have been dreading all along the time when the combined power of high finance would be greater than the power of the Government.

Senators, I am talking to you on the most vital question that affects the life of the Nation to-day.

Have we come to the time when the President of the United States, or any man who wishes to be President, must doff his cap in the presence of this high finance and say, "You are our inevitable master, but we will see how we can make the best of it."

Oh, how that rings clear and true!

We have restricted credit and control of development, and we have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated governments in the world. No longer a government of free opinion, no longer a government by conviction and the vote of the majority, but a government by the opinion and duress of a small group of dominant men.

Oh, Mr. President, there is the eternal doctrine. It was after that that he said we had created a democracy of credits. It was after that that he said the other banks could be made to go to the aid of one in distress. It was after that that he said when the representatives of democracy in this Chamber and the other had freed us from Wall Street control and set up the Federal reserve banking system and created this democracy of credits, when the resources of the Nation were mobilized, when the poorest man, if he had energy and determination, could get money with which to carry on his business.

Oh, Mr. President, what a great deliverance was that! He stretched forth, like Aaron of old, the healing rod and gave the land deliverance, and here was this system which stood foursquare not only to every business wind that blew in America but foursquare to all the winds of the world. A world war could not shake it. The floating of Liberty bonds by the billions did not disturb it. The increased business and credits of our own people made not a dent in its armor. It did all those things, the governor of the Federal Reserve Board boasted, without ever going to the gold reserve. President Wilson said that these resources were to be mobilized, these other banks made to go to the rescue of banks in distress; and now let us see what he did when the hour came.

When President Wilson, the great statesman who uttered those words, was lying on his back fighting for his life, unconscious half the time, this man refused to apply the progressive interest rate even to New York at all, but he did apply it to the South and West. Instead of having the banks of the East and the North to go to the rescue of the banks of the South he forced the Liberty bonds out of the hands of the banks in the South, forced cotton upon the market at a price below the cost of production, forced grain on the market at a price below the cost of production, and business stagnation reigned throughout those sections where we had resources in the Federal reserve banks sufficient to have saved them all.

Mr. President, I assert again that there was no occasion for this deflation, absolutely no reason or excuse for it. The bulletins of the board stated that the banks were in good condition; that business prospects were good; that a prosperous year seemed to be looming up before all those banks and the people. Governor Harding in his own report in 1920 said, before this drive broke, that there was no occasion for alarm, that the banking system was sound and our economic system was sound, and there was no occasion for anything of a drastic nature. And yet we had it, the most drastic deflation I have ever witnessed, and it produced wholesale ruin amongst the American people.

Mr. President, it not only produced injury throughout the South and West but I will tell you what happened up in the other sections of the country. Merchants in my country bought automobiles. They were being shipped down into the South, and when deflation gripped our people our merchants wired and said, "We are sorry, but deflation is destroying the purchasing power of our people and we can not take the automobiles; we can not pay you for them; take them back or tell us what disposition to make of them." They canceled their orders. The merchants in the South who had bought goods for delivery in the fall wired to the wholesaler and he to the manufacturer, "Deflation has us; do not ship the goods; cancel all orders."

Then what happened? The manufacturer turned around and went in amongst the men and women working for him and said to them, "We have to shut down. The South can not buy our goods. The West can not buy our goods. Sixty-odd millions of people have had their debt-paying and purchasing power destroyed. We can not sell our goods; we have got to close down." Men and women in mournful procession walked out of those establishments, and the doors were closed on them—I can see that sad picture now—until the ranks of the unemployed had swollen to seven million strong. They were denied the right to toil and live. The manufacturer closed down; the goods were kept in his establishment; the merchant canceled his orders. Deflation was spreading devastation all over our country.

Do you wonder then, Mr. President, that I should plead for a people who have been afflicted as they have been; who are in distress as they now are? What a pleasant thing it would be to them to get this little aid from the Government. How many millions of dollars it would save—$30 to $35 a ton on nitrate of soda—for these stricken farmers, these sorely distressed farmers of my State and all the other States in the South. What a blessing and a benefit it would be to them.

Mr. President, I repeat, the Fertilizer Trust does not want this bill passed, and it may be that the Fertilizer Trust has said it shall not pass. If that be true, it behooves us to answer back and say to them, "Then the other bills shall not pass." We have the power here to force the President to call an extraordinary session, I reckon. It need not be a very long session. Two weeks would do. That would not be very long. We are already here. I think we should do that in order to grant this relief to about a little more than one-fourth of the people of the whole Union. I appeal to the spirit of fairness and justice and right in the hearts of those on the other side to get in touch with the White House and with the leaders at the other end of the Capitol and see that a vote is permitted upon this bill. That is not asking much, Mr. President.

Continuing, Mr. WINGO said:

It is interesting to know that in the debate on that date—

Speaking of the time when the bill providing for the progressive interest rate passed the other House—

Mr. McKeown, a Democrat from Oklahoma, specifically raised the question of application of the policy and was assured that the making of this progressive interest rule to apply to banks in the stock-speculation districts, where they speculate in stocks, would not be used to impair the borrowing capacity of the agricultural communities.

Then, in concluding, Mr. WINGO said:

Read these records and it will be apparent to all that the policy of deflation was brought out by political pressure of a Republican Congress, and some of the same Republicans who now seek to leave the impression that Democrats were responsible were the ones who at that time applauded their leader when they charged the Democrats with inflation. In other words, these Republican politicians have shifted their positions and are now denouncing what they applauded then.

Mr. President, I have previously shown that at the time the advisory council met in Washington the Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] introduced a resolution on the subject of deflation. It looked like a hint to the Federal Reserve Board that they were ready to "touch it off." The able Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], who is, in large part, the author of the Federal reserve banking system, arose in the Senate and sounded a note of warning. He said, "Senators, I fear that this is a hook upon which it is proposed to hang deflation," and he warned them against the evil consequences of deflation. He said that he was not surprised that New York and Chicago should want deflation.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] also warned against it. He also stated to me and to others that Governor Harding told him that if he could get that progressive interest rate sought by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCLEAN], the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, who introduced the bill in the Senate, and by Mr. Platt, who introduced it in the House, and who is now a member of the Federal Reserve Board—that Governor Harding told him, with considerable embarrassment and excitement, with his lips fairly quivering, because he thought the thing was about to be beaten, that he would not apply it at all to the South and West, but he would apply it to New York and the big cities, where they were getting money for speculative purposes. After he got it, however, it was never applied to New York; it was never applied to a New England State; but it was applied most viciously, cruelly, and criminally to the Southern States and the Western States, right where they said they would not apply it at all.

Mr. President, what was that? It was a straight-out promise broken. Here were means employed to get legislation that amounted to deception, hypocrisy; in getting it a crime was committed, and then a greater crime was perpetrated against the people.

What did those who had inaugurated this policy do? A distinguished newspaper man from a Southern State, the editor of one of our greatest papers, told me that a manufacturer told him that they thought of bringing on deflation a little earlier in the spring, but the manufacturer said, "You hold back this thing; we want to unload our goods. If you bring it on now, and prices go down with all these goods on our hands, you will break us; wait." So those in control of the matter waited. Then what happened?

The manufacturers loaded their wares on the farmer; they sold them to the merchant who was in the midst of prosperity, as was the farmer and everyone else. And then, without a moment's warning, later on this thing came. The merchant said, "Certainly, cotton is above 40 cents; wheat and corn are bringing good prices; hogs and cattle are selling well, and everything is well in the business world; I will buy your goods; fill up my shelves." So the merchant, without knowing that lightning was going to strike him, was filling up his shelves. The farmer said, "I want some more plow mules; what are they worth?" He was told from $250 to $300 a mule. "Very well," he said, "I will take them." He was asked, "What else do you want?" He replied, "I want plows and hoes and machinery of various kinds; I want tractor plows; I want auto trucks; I want an automobile to run around the farm and attend to my business." So they unloaded on him. The farmer was innocent; he knew not that he was driving to a deadly, dangerous fall.

What did the country banker do? He did not know what was coming. He loaned money at about that time on cotton, and he loaned out about all he had. When the pinch came and cotton prices commenced to fall, after the Fertilizer Trust had sold its fertilizer at big prices to the farmer; after the auto truck man had unloaded; after the implement man had sold, and mules and horses had been palmed off at high prices—after all these things, the crash came.

Then what? The farmer went to the banker and said, "I want to borrow some money." The banker replied, "I have not the money, and they will not let me have it to lend on agricultural products." The farmer said, "I have got to sell my mules," and he asked "what will you give me for them?" He was told, "You can not get $25 apiece for them cash in the market place." "What! And they cost some $250 to $300. If that is true, I am ruined." It was true, and he was nearly ruined.

On the 9th day of February, 1922, replying to a speech of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], who is the only Democrat in this body who has defended deflation, I told the Senate what occurred in my home town to a prosperous young farmer who had a young orchard growing up around his place and a little vineyard. He also had an automobile and two or three mules and a milch cow. He was paying for his home, educating his boy and girl, the boy being 14 and the little girl 6, and he and his wife and children were happy and contented. I saw the devastating touch of deflation strike down that man. He drove by my home at Christmas time. I stood and looked at his wagon as he came along with a few household goods in it—bedsteads, bed springs, mattresses, and the like. His wife was sitting up in front with the little 6-year-old daughter; the farmer was walking along by the wagon, and his 14-year-old boy was behind the wagon with his head down, walking mournfully along. It was a sad picture. I knew what it meant before I spoke to him; but I walked out into the road and I said, "What is the matter? You are not leaving your farm, are you?" He replied: "I have not any farm; my farm is gone; my mules are gone; everything I had has been swept away, and I have not paid out of debt; debts are still hanging over me. I am going down to the factory town, Lanett or Langdale, in the county; I am going to work in the factory there and my boy is going to work in the factory." He said: "My wife is very cheerful; she says we will come again. I hope we will." I said: "Yes; God bless her; bless the optimism of the good wife and the cheering words that come to the man when progress seems so slow and times are hard and pinching." The good wife, crushed like him, but smiling through it all, was telling him that was all right; they would come again, but leaving her hopes behind, the little farm that they loved and the home place. The little 6-year-old girl was sitting by her in the wagon, hugging to her little breast a doll. "My boy takes it harder than any of us," the father said. Just as they were leaving, the boy came up and, with tears in his eyes, said: "Papa, what does all this mean?" That question has rung in my mind a thousand times over: "What does all this mean?"

Mr. President and Senators, they had no right to break up that man's home. How could they have prevented it? If they had loosened up, if they had gone to this Federal reserve system and permitted it to function as formerly, if they had continued to supply currency and credits, and put out $2,000,000,000 more, which would have amounted in trade to ten billions of dollars—because the expert money men tell us that $1 in circulation amounts to $5 when translated up through the system, so that two billions would have amounted to ten billions—that would have saved the day, and we could have done it without ever touching the gold reserve, and the Federal reserve system would have stood out resplendent in the glow of its own great achievement, having saved the country from panic, preserved prosperity, and held intact the business of the people. That is what we created it for.

What did they do? They struck dead that man's business. What did they do? They crushed his heart. What did they do? They drove him away from his home. What else? They bartered his substance for a song. What else? They left debts hanging over him that he feels in honor bound to pay, and that he will pay if he has to slave to do it. While he does that, these men in Wall Street, who bought Liberty bonds at $85 and $82.50 and $80 on the hundred, clipped their coupons and laughed over the misfortunes of my people. Those are the people that I plead for; and yet somebody in charge of the legislative program at the other end of the Capitol will not even let us have a vote on a bill which means millions of help to my people, that will save to every farmer who must use nitrate of soda thirty to thirty-five dollars a ton. The Government that he loves and supports and is ready to fight for, and that his son died for on the battle fields of France, will not let him even have a vote on this bill when it is said that there are votes enough to give him relief, but two or three men have said that they will not let the matter come to a vote! Are we not in a pitiful condition?

Mr. President, it will not always be thus. Thank God, the handwriting is on the wall. The change is coming. The poet has said:

Coming events cast their shadows before.

They have already cast them, Mr. President. The recent election tells of an awakening in the country that is a wholesome sign, a very wholesome sign.

What is the reason why we can not have an opportunity to get action on this bill?

Mr. President, we could not get Mr. Crissinger confirmed until I and those from the agricultural States demanded on this floor that he be confirmed and kept hammering away until we practically forced his confirmation. Bankers in the South and West got the impression that an attempt was being made to hold him up and give him a recess appointment, so that these Wall Street magnates could have nine months in which to court favor with him and to hold out threats and say to him: "Why, you have not been confirmed. We will see the President. He might withdraw your name. We might beat your confirmation." They wanted to keep the sword of Damocles hanging over his head, but I did not intend that that should be done, and others did not intend that it should be done, and we confirmed him last night, and he is out of their reach, thank God.

When I stood on this floor months ago and demanded a reduction in the rediscount rate, Mr. Crissinger, in a speech somewhere, or in a statement to the papers, said that the rediscount rate ought to be reduced, and he straightway incurred the displeasure of Wall Street when he did it. Wall Street did not want it reduced. Wall Street wanted to hold up his confirmation. Wall Street wanted to have a dark-lantern performance around during the recess, but he is out of their reach, and men who know him intimately say that he is an honest man, and they say that his sympathies are with the farmers and the common business men and bankers of the country, and I believe that is true. We have an opportunity to see it work, and we have the power right here in this Chamber, and henceforth it shall be employed. That banking system is being operated as a Government institution, and when it is not operated right I owe it, and every Senator here owes it, to the people of the country to call attention to whatever it is that the Federal Reserve Board is doing that is detrimental to the business interests of the country. Why not? Is it beyond our reach? Can we not criticize the conduct of the Federal Reserve Board?

The Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] got very much excited here one night when I was talking about Chief Justice Taft. I was just talking about Chief Justice Taft going over to London, and suggested that maybe he discussed the debt due us by Great Britain. What was wrong in that? He had a right to go if the President wanted him to go; but the Senator from New York got excited, and he said: "The Senator has referred to the Chief Justice." Why, certainly I had, and I will do it whenever I get ready. You can not throttle free speech in this Chamber. An effort may be made to do it, but it will not work. There is a judgment bar out yonder to which red-blooded Americans can go and submit their case to a fearless, intelligent people, and they will render the right verdict, and they will sustain those who fight for free speech in this body.

If I want to criticize the Chief Justice, I will do it. If I want to criticize any other member of the Supreme Court, or if I want to criticize the President, I can do it. If anybody does

not like the criticism, let them answer it. Let them not invoke the tools of tyrants, suppressing free speech. Let them stand up with the lances of their wit and their arguments and their intelligence and undertake to combat the arguments that are made. That is the way to fight battles in a deliberative body. Do not invoke rules that are born of tyranny and oppression of the worst sort. So, if I want to discuss the Federal Reserve Board, and criticize the policy of the board, I reserve the right to do it. I helped to create that institution, and the creature is not greater than the creator. Congress created it. Congress has a right to demand that it do what Congress intended that it should do—serve the business needs of all the people all the time.

Those who think they are going to get a picnic out of this business of the American people are mistaken. The clock has struck in the tower of this Nation's destiny, thank God, and the tide has turned! It will not be long until this Government will be restored to those who will conduct it to the highest and best interest of the American people.

Mr. President, I incurred the displeasure of a coterie of financiers and speculators up in Wall Street because I unmasked them before the country. I told what they were doing. I showed how they were increasing their pay roll, building it up, putting people on the list of employment, 3,000 of them, when that bank was doing less business than another bank within a hundred yards of it with 200 employees, and when a large part of the money paid to those 3,000 employees, if left in the bank, would have come as a franchise tax to the Public Treasury. That is what I showed; and they said, "We must crush this fellow, because he is treading on dangerous ground. He is getting on our corns. He is hurting us. We must suppress him"; and they had fellows writing editorials about me who probably never heard of me until their bosses told them to attack me.

Do you know why they were doing it? Because I exposed what happened. When a former Secretary of the Treasury was about to ask for the resignation of Governor Strong, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and he pretended that he was sick, and he was going off on a trip on the sea, Governor Harding deceived the Secretary of the Treasury by saying, "I have practically got his resignation in my pocket," and that kept him from being removed. Then this Secretary of the Treasury passed out, and Strong stayed in, and is in yet, and they raised his salary from $30,000 to $50,000 when distress was raining like a hailstorm all over the South and West, and business was being destroyed, and they were increasing the salaries of clerks in that bank from $1,800 to $18,000 and from $2,500 to $25,000. I was disclosing all of that, and that is what made them mad; and then when I disclosed that William Boyce Thompson, chairman of the Republican campaign committee in New York, was borrowing on a dummy note $3,000,000 from a bank of which he had been director, that is why they wanted to suppress me; and I showed, Mr. President, that that bank in New York was loaning for speculative purposes to two institutions in New York more than all the Federal reserve banks were loaning to all the agricultural States in the Union. That is why they wanted to suppress me. They did not care anything about me as an individual. They wanted to suppress my voice in this Chamber, and stop the fight that I was making day after day, week after week, and month after month.

Here is a letter from a friend who used to be an officer of the Government, an ex officio member of the Federal Reserve Board:

I understand that in December, 1922, or January, 1923, a number of salaries were jacked up—

This refers to the New York bank—

in order to get ahead of the new governor of the board, who, it was feared, might have some notions of reform and economy. Among the salaries that have been stilted are the following:

C. H. Coe, formerly a $1,500 clerk and who was getting $7,200 at the time the Reserve Board sent in its answer to the Overman resolution—

I think that was in October, 1921. He has been subsequently raised to $8,400.

L. R. Mason, who was drawing $6,500 in October, 1921, has enjoyed a raise to $10,000.

W. H. Dilliston, formerly a $3,800 clerk, was in October, 1921, drawing $6,600, is now getting $7,200.

B. M. Grant, originally a $2,400 clerk, who in October, 1921, had been jumped to $6,000, has received a further advance to $6,600.

J. Rice, who formerly got $1,700, who by October, 1921, was getting $4,500, has now been raised to $6,000.

W. W. Schneckenburger, formerly getting $4,000, at the time of the Overman report drawing $7,500, has been jumped to, it is said, $12,500.

D. H. Barrows, formerly getting $3,000, was drawing in October, 1921, $7,500, and is now getting $8,500.

Please note that these increases have taken place notwithstanding the fact that the franchise taxes which the New York Federal Reserve Bank is paying to the Government is now a mere fraction of what the Government got from the bank in 1921. I take the liberty of suggesting that you write to the Federal Reserve Board and ask them to send you a list of any advances which have been made in the salaries of officers or employees of the New York Reserve Bank since October, 1921.

Mr. President, do you know why they did not want Crissinger confirmed? This is another reason. They wanted to get these salaries all raised before Crissinger got in; and so if the Banking and Currency Committee could just hold the nomination back until the closing hours of the session—if they were forced then to report the nomination out, and he was confirmed, the salaries would be increased, the list closed and beyond the reach of Crissinger when he came into power. That is another reason why they did not want me to continue undisturbed to discuss their record and to tell the truth regarding them in this Chamber.

Mr. President, we are simply fighting to have a better day for the business people of the country. We are simply fighting to have a fair deal for them. I have no criticism to make of the Federal reserve banking system. I think it is the greatest system ever created. I thought that when I voted for it. I thought that when I fought in the Democratic caucus in the House to recognize cotton warehouse receipts for loans at the banks in the cotton-growing States. I thought that when I fought for the recognition of elevator receipts for corn and wheat in the Western States of my country. I thought that when we provided credits for every kind of business in every section of the country. When I saw that system turn away from the course on which we had started it, when I saw that system perverted from the ends of its institution, when I saw it maladministered, I said, "It is my duty to help bring it back to the true course we mapped out along which this system should travel"; and I am fighting for that.

Now I want to say to Senators on the other side that the measure that is pending in the House, which we are seeking to have passed through Congress, would mean much to my people. The only way I have to help bring about that legislation is to fight as I am fighting here to-night. The only means I have is to speak upon this question and upon other questions which vitally affect our whole people and continue to fight, asking the other side to do that which is just and fair and right to the great cotton-growing States of the Union.

Mr. President, I remember reading about what Henry Clay and Daniel Webster said about the arid lands of the West. They said it was a barren waste, and that no human being could live in that vast area, but I have seen all that theory exploded. I have seen the hand of inventive genius at work in that territory. I have seen the skill and genius of the shrewd, wide-awake American operating under the adverse conditions which exist out there. I have seen the river dammed up over yonder and water backed up in the mountains and pipes run across the country and vast reservoirs of water accumulated. I have seen the floodgates raised and that water flowing down through the arid land, making that soil to blossom as the rose. I have seen that land produce. I have seen agricultural products thrive upon its soil.

Who made that possible? The Government of the United States. Who spent the money? The Government of the United States. Who provided it? Congress. Then what? We loaned money to the farmers out there to buy farms. We have helped them in that way, and now we let them pay for water to moisten their land and help to produce their crops, and if misfortune comes and they can not pay for the water when the crop is harvested, we credit them with the money they owe, and the Government charges them only 5 per cent interest. That is right. That is a beneficent thing. The Government is doing wisely and well when it renders that aid to those farmers, making not two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, but making grass to grow where none grew before. There the Government is rendering aid to people out in the arid lands of the West, and I voted for the measures to grant that aid.

I saw the wheat-producing section of the Northwest gripped in a drought. The clouds failed to come and no rain fell. The wheat crop failed; the farmers could not even buy grain for seed purposes; and I saw Congress appropriate money to buy grain for those farmers in the drought-stricken West, and I voted for the measure.

I saw fire sweep Salem, Mass., and people were without homes, living in tents and in the open in the wintertime, and I voted in the House for the Government to go to their rescue, to send money and Government tents and provisions to help

those people in the time of their distress, and that legislation passed, my recollection is, through a Democratic House and a Democratic Senate, and was approved by a Democratic President.

I saw the people of my own section in the year 1922, in the midst of the most terrific ravages of the boll weevil we have ever witnessed, trying to produce cotton at tremendous cost. I saw the crop fail and about 9,000,000 bales produced where 16,000,000 bales had grown. I saw the people from that section, through their representatives—of whom I was one—come to the Senate and ask for aid to buy nitrate of soda at cost in Chile, to be delivered to those people for cash, the Government to get all of its money and the expenses back in a few months' time. I saw that bill passed through this body, and then I saw it throttled at the other end of the Capitol; and I heard in the closing hours of the Senate that one or two men who had promised to let them have a vote on it had changed their minds for some reason and were not going to permit a vote, and that one Member from North Carolina had charged bad faith on the floor of the House.

Mr. President, I saw the opportunity going by to grant that relief to my people, and I said it is wrong, it is unfair, it is unjust, and it is outrageous; and I am justified in making a fight to get action upon that measure, at least to get a vote upon it, and that is what I am asking for.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield for a question.

Mr. DIAL. I call the Senator's attention to the fact and ask him if he recalls how much money Congress appropriated to destroy the barberry bush this year? We appropriated a very large amount, probably as much as $500,000. It was claimed that an insect which was bred on that bush interfered with the growing of wheat, if the Senator remembers.

Mr. HEFLIN. I thank my friend for calling that to my attention. I voted for that provision, as he did, very cheerfully.

I remember when the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] was asking that that appropriation be increased, and they were telling us that the parasite thrived on the barberry bush, that that was its breeding place; that these barberry bushes must be destroyed; that they needed money from the Government to destroy them, and I voted for that appropriation gladly to give it to the people of the section of the country where those bushes grew. We are simply asking that this money be loaned for a few weeks, that is all, every dollar to be paid back, as was done when my friend from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] had a bill similar to this passed once before. He got a bill like this through two or three years ago when we were in distress. We passed it then, and he will bear testimony, as others will, to the fact that the Government got every dollar back; that it was not out one 5-cent piece. We rendered that great service to my section of the country—to the cotton-producing area of the United States—the only section that produces a great crop of short-staple white cotton in the world, which the boll weevil is eating up. We are asking for this simple measure of relief, and they tell us that they will not permit us to have the vote.

Mr. President, I challenge anyone in this body to show that I have ever cast a sectional vote. I voted for relief to the people of the North and of the West. I have voted for matters that I have thought were proper for all sections of the country. I remember when the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] had a bill here to get aid to destroy the corn borer of New England.

[At this point a whispered conversation took place between Mr. HEFLIN and Mr. SMITH.]

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, who has the floor, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] or the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN]?

Mr. HEFLIN. I have not yielded the floor and shall not do so for some time to come. I know that my friend from New Hampshire would like to speak, probably.

Mr. MOSES. No; I would like to vote.

Mr. HEFLIN. I would like to see him get a vote. I am very much in earnest about the thing I am fighting for. I am right, and right is right as God is God, and right will win the day or night.

Mr. OVERMAN. If the Senator would stop, he might begin again after having a little rest.

Mr. HEFLIN. I am a little particular about that. This is the only bill before the Senate.

Mr. OVERMAN. But this bill will be before us for some time to come.

Mr. HEFLIN. It might not be.

Mr. OVERMAN. Several of us want to speak a little on it.

Mr. HEFLIN. If the Senator will draw near to me a moment while I am still speaking in an audible voice, I will tell him something.

Mr. President, if our friends in power in the Republican Party had good fellowship and right feeling enough to get action on the measure at the other end of the Capitol, I will yield the floor.

[At this point a whispered conversation took place between Mr. HEFLIN and Mr. OVERMAN.]

Mr. MOSES. Now, Mr. President, who has the floor?

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire will not even let me get my breath. He is so charmed with the sound of my voice that I will have to keep on talking. Every time I stop speaking it seems to distress him, but I shall now proceed again.

Mr. President, I trust that my friends on the other side of the aisle will use their influence to get action on the measure in the House. I say frankly to the Senate and to the country, as I said a little while ago, that if this condition existed in the West nobody would be more active at the other end of the Capitol trying to get a vote to grant relief to those people than I would. I would feel it my duty, and I would be delighted to take that step. I hope that our Republican friends can move upon the leadership at the other end of the Capitol and try to bring about that relief.

I want to say something about the money power and about these interlocking interests. The Fertilizer Trust is one of the big agencies that has its headquarters in Wall Street. Its mighty stockholders reside there. They are speculators on the exchanges—the stock exchanges, the grain exchanges, the cotton exchanges. Whenever we touch their purse strings they set the wires to work. They put influences to work to stop legislation that touches their purse. They do not care how much hardship is imposed upon the people. They get pretty desperate, too, when we get after them.

The real reason for the murder of Caesar was not because they thought he wanted to be dictator. It was not because they thought he wanted a crown. It was because he abolished imprisonment for debt, and the money changers slew him. That is what brought about the death of Caesar. When he abolished imprisonment for debt the dungeon doors of Rome flew open at his edict and men wasting in cells were permitted to come out and breathe the air of heaven again. The mighty Shylocks said this man must be put down, and they set upon Caesar in the Roman Senate and at the base of Pompey's statue great Caesar fell.

What happened in Babylon? The farmers around about Babylon were the most prosperous people in ancient times. Their cattle grazed upon the plains. They were rich, prosperous, happy. They went into Babylon in order to get better educational facilities, to enjoy some of the comforts of the city, and drawing from the resources of their plantations and the cattle on the plains they were powerful in the financial circles of Babylon. Those who controlled the money powers said, "The only way to get possession of those plains, to own these herds by the thousands, is to contract the currency, reduce the volume of money, make money scarce, interest high, and make these people get in debt to us."

The farmers felt the pinch of deflation. They felt the gripping hand of contraction. What happened? Their plains were mortgaged; their chattels bartered. They lost their herds, their farms, their cattle and plains. Then what? The curse of God Almighty came upon Babylon, and the Bible tells us that the angel came down and sat upon the walls of Babylon and said, "The voice of harpers shall be heard in thee no more forever." Why was that? Babylon had forgotten the purpose of her existence, lost sight of the purpose of life. Groped in the gathering gloom, Babylon had become degenerate. Babylon, as Doctor Lee told us in his "Making of the man," had no man mentally endowed enough to give permanent mental setting to her civilization, and her faith, whatever it was, was lost and over her history sleeps the stillness of the desert and the gloom of eternal night.

That is another example of the contraction of the currency and the control of the money supply and robbing the people of a sufficient volume with which to carry on their business. Babylon was a crying example of the evil.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to put a statement in the RECORD?

Mr. HEFLIN. It was held a little while ago that yielding for that purpose would take me off the floor.

Mr. OVERMAN. I think it has been done a number of times during the Senator's speech.

Mr. HEFLIN. Not for some little time.

Mr. OVERMAN. I do not know how the present occupant of the chair would rule on it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COUZENS in the chair). What is the request?

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator from North Carolina wants to know if he can present a request to have something printed in the RECORD without taking me off the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Oh, no; the Senator can not do that.

Mr. HEFLIN. I hope that the Senator will be able to get the article printed in the RECORD before morning, however.

What happened to old Pharaoh when the people came to buy grain? When the people came he said, "Bring your money." They said, "All right," and paid their money in and bought grain. The famine continued, and they came back. They said, "We want more grain." He said, "Where is your money?" They said, "We have not got any. It is in your treasury, O King." "Go back and bring your jewelry." They brought their trinkets and all the jewelry of their households, and Pharaoh got them. Then the famine continued, and they came again and said, "We must have grain or starve." Old Pharaoh said, "Go and bring your cattle and your horses," and they brought their cattle and their horses.

The famine continued and the grain was consumed and they came again. Pharaoh said, "Where are your cattle and your horses?" They said, "Grazing on your plains, O King." "Where are your lands? Go; bring the deeds to your lands," and they brought the deeds to their lands. They got grain again. But the work of Egyptian bondage was complete.

What happened in Rome? They contracted the currency, deflated the credit; Cæsar abolished imprisonment for debt, and Cæsar was murdered, and the people of Rome were divided into two classes, plebeian and patrician, and she fell down among her beautiful hills and died.

Mr. President, the same thing happened in France. France tried it, and a bloody revolution spoke with an awful voice denouncing it. England tried it, and bleeding Ireland told the sad tale. Wherever it has been tried misery has come upon the masses, hard times have afflicted the people. Governments that have tried it have lost prestige in the world, and once set upon the road, unless checked, it means inevitable ruin.

This Government tried it in 1920 and 1921. The ruin of deflation marks the operation of such a policy. Insane asylums filled by men driven mad tell the sad tale, as do bankruptcies in the South and West, broken-up homes, mortgaged farms, distress amongst the farmers of the country, 7,000,000 wage earners walking the street out of work, idle industries, a rich few clipping their coupons and accumulating money to buy political power and undertaking to run the Congress and guide the affairs of the Republic.

Thank God, a better day is coming—the promise of a brighter and better day.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HEFLIN. I should be delighted to yield, but I understand a ruling has been made that I should lose the floor if I were to yield. I should like very much to yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HEFLIN. Not now, but I will yield in a moment.

The Opelika Daily News, a newspaper which is published in my State, has had something very nice to say about me and my work here. It is so refreshing when so many newspapers delight to have something to say on the other side of the question that I thought it would have a very good effect to set this up as a jewel in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

"HEFLIN'S good work." That is the way this article is headed. There is no subsidized business about this.

HEFLIN'S GOOD WORK.

Almost day by day (Coue) information is reaching the people proving that one of the very best things ever happening for the good of the country was Senator TOM HEFLIN'S successful contest, ending in the dumping from the position of head of the Federal reserve banks of W. P. G. Harding.

HEFLIN stopped Harding's proposed expenditure of millions for new buildings for some of the big branch banks, the one at New York, for instance, that was to cost more than did all the public buildings on Capitol Hill at Washington; he exposed and has forever stopped the big branch banks from charging and collecting as much as 80 per cent interest from small country banks, and he finally succeeded in forcing the President to drop Harding from his high position as the head and dictator of our great Federal banking system. The numerous newspapers that devoted space to deriding and discrediting Senator HEFLIN all during the memorable contest he waged against the extravagance and iniquities of the board members gave the people very little of the evidence Mr. HEFLIN submitted to the Senate, and tried to discredit each and every authority he named.

Now that the Senator has won his fight, comes Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers Record, and makes public evidence he holds, proving that the heretofore secret records of the board show that Senator HEFLIN only knew and proved a part, and that not the worst part, of the underhanded acts of the board members (not all of them, but the advisory council of the class A directors) when deflation was first planned. Now that Mr. Edmonds has made public a long-concealed stenographic report of the secret meeting held May 18, 1920, showing that but 100 copies of this report were printed (for "insiders only"), and that then the type was destroyed and every member present bound not to divulge the proceedings, we expect (?) to see those always fair (?) newspapers do Senator HEFLIN tardy justice—hope at least that but 100 copies of this report were printed (for "insiders only"), service while exposing W. P. G. Harding and the "inner circles" of the ruling powers of the Federal Reserve Board.

Now, Mr. President, I wish an opportunity to go over to the other House and appeal to some of my Republican friends, and I am now going to yield the floor for awhile to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS].

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. OVERMAN and Mr. HARRIS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COUZENS in the chair). The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. OVERMAN. I do not wish to make a speech; I merely desire to place in the RECORD a statement comparing the appropriations for the fiscal year 1924 with those for the fiscal year 1923.

A few days ago when the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] was discussing the deficiency appropriation bill he asked me if I had made a statement relative to the appropriations which had been made during the present session of Congress. In the same discussion the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] had stated that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1924 were less than those for the fiscal year 1923. I have here a statement showing the amount carried in each appropriation bill, including the deficiency bills.

There have been four deficiency bills: First deficiency, $2,454,210.09; second deficiency, $74,925,774.14; third deficiency, $156,735,772.45; making a sum total of $234,115,756.68, and adding to this the amount carried by the fourth deficiency and the bonus bill, the latter carrying about $35,000,000, along with the general appropriations, makes a grand total for 1924 of $3,939,809,026.80, and deducting the total for 1923 from this shows an excess in appropriations for 1924 of $264,800,742.47 over the appropriations for 1923.

This statement shows a grand increase in appropriations for 1924 over 1915 of $2,832,500,336.80.

The statement which I submit was prepared by the Treasury Department and the clerks of the Appropriation Committees. I ask that the statement may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Comparison of appropriations for fiscal years 1923 and 1924.

Title.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1923.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1924.	Decrease (−) or increase (+), compared with 1923.
Agriculture:			
Regular annual	$46,929,173.00	$69,536,653.00	+$22,607,480.00
Permanent and indefinite	12,250,000.00	12,220,000.00	−30,000.00
Total	59,179,173.00	81,756,653.00	+22,577,480.00
Commerce and Labor:			
Regular annual	25,703,693.31	26,295,601.00	+591,907.69
Permanent and indefinite	3,000.00	28,000.00	+25,000.00
Total	25,706,693.31	26,323,601.00	+616,907.69
District of Columbia:			
Regular annual	22,851,609.80	22,778,915.00	−72,694.80
Permanent and indefinite	1,624,600.00	1,512,843.00	−111,757.00
Total	24,476,209.80	24,291,758.00	−184,451.80
Independent offices:			
Regular annual	538,510,922.45	496,634,371.00	−41,876,551.45
Permanent and indefinite	6,017,000.00	6,511,495.74	+494,495.74
Total	544,527,922.45	503,145,866.74	−41,382,055.71
Interior:			
Regular annual	297,212,065.10	294,674,700.00	−2,537,365.10
Permanent and indefinite	27,499,000.00	28,349,500.00	+850,500.00
Total	324,711,065.10	323,024,200.00	−1,686,865.10
Legislative:			
Regular annual	12,809,008.95	12,706,071.60	−102,937.35
Permanent and indefinite	800.00		−800.00
Total	12,809,808.95	12,706,071.60	−103,737.35

Comparison of appropriations for fiscal years 1923 and 1924—Continued.

Title.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1923.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1924.	Decrease (—) or increase (+), compared with 1923.
Navy:			
Regular annual	$294,353,473.25	$294,456,528.00	+$103,054.75
Permanent and indefinite	3,433,672.00	2,130,050.00	—1,303,622.00
Total	297,787,145.25	296,586,578.00	—1,200,567.25
Post Office:			
Regular annual	564,174,566.50	584,872,991.50	+20,698,425.00
State and Justice:			
Regular annual	28,676,921.66	33,250,421.50	+4,573,499.84
Permanent and indefinite	106,000.00	106,000.00	
Total	28,782,921.66	33,356,421.50	+4,573,499.84
Treasury:			
Regular annual	118,844,828.81	115,386,510.37	—3,458,318.44
Permanent and indefinite	1,336,146,910.63	1,326,152,093.41	—9,994,817.22
Total	1,454,991,739.44	1,441,538,603.78	—13,453,135.66
War:			
Regular annual	330,074,738.87	336,347,204.00	+6,272,465.13
Permanent and indefinite	7,786,300.00	6,743,321.00	—1,042,979.00
Total	337,861,038.87	343,090,525.00	+5,229,486.13
Total:			
Regular annual	2,280,141,001.70	2,286,939,966.97	+6,798,965.27
Permanent and indefinite	1,394,867,282.63	1,383,753,303.15	—11,014,979.48
Grand total	3,675,008,284.33	3,670,693,270.12	—4,315,014.21

Comparison of appropriations for fiscal years 1915 and 1924.

Title.	Appropriations fiscal year 1915.	Appropriations fiscal year 1924.	Decrease (—) or increase (+) compared with 1915.
Agriculture	$29,993,840.00	$69,536,653.00	+$39,542,813.00
Commerce and Labor	15,333,688.00	26,295,601.00	+10,961,913.00
District of Columbia	13,225,716.00	22,778,915.00	+9,553,199.00
Independent offices	9,473,497.00	496,634,371.00	+487,160,874.00
Interior	211,679,101.00	294,674,700.00	+82,995,599.00
Legislative	13,957,439.00	12,706,071.00	—1,251,368.00
Navy	148,941,975.00	294,456,528.00	+145,514,553.00
Post Office	316,169,190.00	584,872,991.50	+268,703,801.50
State and Justice	16,967,616.00	33,250,421.50	+16,282,805.50
Treasury	149,773,428.00	115,386,510.37	—34,346,917.63
War	181,834,200.00	336,347,204.00	+154,513,004.00
Total	1,107,309,690.00	2,286,939,966.97	2,832,500,336.80
Permanent and indefinite		1,383,753,303.15	
Four deficiency bills		269,115,756.68	
Grand total		3,939,809,026.80	

Comparison of appropriations for fiscal years 1915 and 1923.

Title.	Appropriations fiscal year 1915.	Appropriations fiscal year 1923.	Decrease (—) or increase (+) compared with 1915.
Agriculture	$29,993,840.00	$46,929,173.00	+$16,935,333.00
Commerce and Labor	15,333,688.00	25,703,693.31	+10,370,005.31
District of Columbia	13,225,716.00	22,851,609.00	+9,625,893.80
Independent offices	9,473,497.00	538,510,922.45	+529,037,425.45
Interior	211,679,101.00	297,212,065.10	+85,532,964.10
Legislative	13,957,439.00	12,809,008.95	—1,148,430.05
Navy	148,941,975.00	294,353,473.25	+145,411,498.25
Post Office	316,169,190.00	564,174,566.50	+248,005,376.50
State and Justice	16,967,616.00	28,676,921.66	+11,709,305.66
Treasury	149,773,428.00	118,844,828.81	—30,888,599.19
War	181,834,200.00	330,074,738.87	+148,240,538.87
Total	1,107,309,690.00	2,280,141,001.70	+1,172,831,311.70

Mr. ROBINSON and Mr. HARRIS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas yield to me?

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. HARRISON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Calder	Dial	Hale
Bayard	Cameron	Dillingham	Harreld
Brandegee	Capper	Ernst	Harris
Brookhart	Couzens	France	Harrison
Broussard	Cummins	Frelinghuysen	Heflin
Bursum	Curtis	George	Johnson
Jones, Wash.	McKinley	Pittman	Sutherland
Keyes	McLean	Reed, Pa.	Wadsworth
King	McNary	Robinson	Walsh, Mass.
Ladd	Moses	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
La Follette	Myers	Shortridge	Warren
Lenroot	Norbeck	Smith	Watson
Lodge	Oddie	Smoot	Weller
McCormick	Overman	Spencer	Willis
McCumber	Pepper	Stanley	
McKellar	Phipps	Sterling	

Mr. HARRISON. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER] has been absent from the Senate since Wednesday on account of illness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum of the Senate is present. The Senator from Arkansas is entitled to the floor.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, if a vote could be had upon the pending question and the Senate could proceed to the consideration and disposition of the business before it, I would not claim the attention of the Senate at this time to speak. The conference report on the farm credits bill, the so-called Sweet bill, and a large number of measures pending upon the calendar of the Senate ought to receive consideration; and I want it distinctly understood that, so far as I am concerned, I have not the slightest disposition to contribute in any degree to a delay of business in the Senate of the United States because of the action or inaction of any other deliberative body. In saying this I merely express what I believe to be the opinion and attitude of a large majority of Senators, including those on this side of the Chamber. Since it appears, however, Mr. President, that under present conditions, for a time at least, no business can be done in the Senate, I have taken the floor for the purpose of submitting some remarks touching the work performed by the present Congress.

Before proceeding to a discussion of that subject, let me say that I hope the present difficulty will in some way be solved and the business of the Senate will proceed, so that measures of importance to which no Senator objects may have an opportunity of passage before the end of the session now so near at hand.

Mr. WATSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. WATSON. The Senator speaks of "the present difficulty." What is the present difficulty? Does the Senator mean by that that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] intends to resume his speech?

Mr. ROBINSON. No; I have no information as to what the purpose of the Senator from Alabama is.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield, with pleasure, to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. HARRIS. I shall take pleasure in telling the Senator from Indiana what the difficulty is.

Mr. ROBINSON. I suggest to the Senator——

Mr. HARRIS. I want to tell him——

Mr. ROBINSON. No; I do not yield for a speech by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. HARRIS. I was going to explain——

Mr. ROBINSON. The Senator from Georgia can take the floor at the conclusion of my remarks, which will be in a very short time. Of course, I must assume that the Senator from Indiana understands, as all other Senators understand, that business in the Senate has been held up by a few Senators because of the failure of the body at the other end of the Capitol to dispose of a measure in which they and other Senators are interested.

Now, Mr. President, I want to address myself briefly to the failures of the present Congress.

Throughout the last year of President Wilson's administration an organized and persistent effort was made to destroy his popularity and to discredit the measures and policies of his administration. The Great War had recently closed. Restrictive and arbitrary legislation, deemed necessary for the successful carrying on of the war, proved increasingly irksome when the conflict had ended. Taking advantage of this fallow ground the leaders of the Republican Party and the partisan press deliberately sowed broadcast the seeds of suspicion and mistrust, with the result that irreconcilable and discontented elements combined and won an apparent victory by an overwhelming majority in 1920.

The present administration is now reaping a harvest of condemnation and repudiation. The legislative and executive policies advanced by President Harding have broken down. This is attributable to the reactionary character of the policies

and to the irreconcilable factions existing within the Republican Party.

With the single exception of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act no important legislative achievement can be credited as a distinct administration triumph. All other important measures enacted during the Congress now expiring have been of a nonpartisan nature and have received the support of the Democrats in both Houses of Congress. This is notably true of the farm credits act, the good roads appropriation, the cooperative marketing statute, the export financing act, and the Agricultural Inquiry Commission.

Partisan spokesmen for the administration have solemnly published a long list of unimportant routine measures enacted by the Congress during the last two years, but the fact remains that in all major and important proposals for legislation which the Democrats have not supported there has resulted failure, and this failure is recognized by the leading Republican newspapers.

FAILURE OF PRESIDENT HARDING'S POLICIES.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming Republican majority in both Houses of Congress, the President's policies respecting the two most important subjects presented by him, excluding the British debt settlement act, have been openly repudiated by the Congress. I refer to the ship subsidy bill and the message recommending membership for the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The President, one week before the end of this Congress, submitted a message urging that the United States seek membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice established by the League of Nations. The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] sounded the battle cry in opposition, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] called for information, and immediately it was announced by administration representatives that the subject matter of the President's message would go over until the next session of Congress, which does not convene until the first Monday in December. If the court of international justice were not a creature of the League of Nations, if it were a conception of President Harding or Secretary Hughes or of Senator LODGE, the United States probably long ago would have been participating in its proceedings. As stated in an editorial published by a great metropolitan newspaper, the permanent international court has a secure place in a sane order of world conditions. There seems little ground for fear that it may prove subversive of any right that human welfare requires shall be conserved. It is regrettable that our Government in this critical period should be without any definite foreign policy and that hesitation and procrastination should mark our Nation's leadership in the face of mighty issues and equally great opportunities.

If the President had sent his message to the Senate early in the present session, so that an opportunity would have been afforded those who favor his proposal to force consideration of it, instead of waiting until the last days when everyone knows that the opposition of a few Senators would carry the subject over, he would have been in a position to complain of inaction by the Senate and to reenforce his position by arousing public sentiment.

This one thing which the Executive has sought to accomplish, calculated to disclose a disposition of helpfulness toward European nations in their present entanglements, has been buried by the leaders of the Republican Party in the Senate beneath the legislative débris of the expiring session.

This is on all fours with their action in declining to give the President the power to appoint a representative of the United States on the Reparations Commission. The treaty of peace with Germany estopped the President from making such an appointment without the consent of Congress. The President, in a letter to Senator LODGE, complained that this power had been denied him, and the Congress refused to grant the President's request. Between the contending factions in the Republican Party, the irreconcilables who oppose any attempt on the part of the United States to exercise its good offices in the solution of the economic and political problems which are disturbing the prosperity of American industries and threatening to engulf European civilization, and the more liberal wing of the party, led by Mr. Hughes, who really believe that this Government should enter the League of Nations, there has been a constant conflict. The President has attempted to stand between these contending factions with the result that he is being crushed as if between the upper and the nether millstones.

The administration's foreign policy is incomprehensible even to those responsible for it. The United States in former administrations took advanced positions in the promotion of arbitration and the establishment of orderly tribunals for the settlement of international disputes. Now we are in the humiliating attitude of facing backward and standing still while European peoples in the maze and confusion of financial and economic problems which threaten their undoing are stumbling and staggering forward.

SECRECY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is amusing to read addresses by great men like Mr. Elihu Root advocating that the American public shall be educated on questions of international politics and the foreign policy of this Government, while the administration, of which he appears to be an apologist, if not an ardent supporter, is keeping locked against the Senate and the general public every avenue of information respecting the foreign policy of the United States.

Until a few weeks ago it was not generally known that the United States has unofficial representation on the Reparations Commission. If the State Department knew of the policies advanced by Mr. Boyden, the so-called unofficial observer for the United States, and of the action which he has taken, it carefully withheld all information concerning the subject from the public.

Mr. Boyden, with a decisiveness which the Secretary of State has refrained from exhibiting, formulated and submitted a proposal which goes nearly to the root of the reparations problem and the economic disasters threatening Europe. The proposal has been withheld from the public and Senators are not at liberty to discuss it, although, in my opinion, not the slightest harm could come from full publicity concerning it. It has been called by the world press "the American plan of reparations," but Secretary Hughes in a moment of loquacity has told us it can not properly be so designated. If Mr. Boyden's proposal had been given publicity and had received the support of public sentiment and of the administration, it might have proved helpful in the highest degree; but apparently Mr. Boyden, after it became known that he had a plan, was instructed to be cautious, to refrain from attempting anything worth while, and to confine his activities to a sort of eavesdropping meddlesomeness belittling to the dignity of any nation.

Why should not the American public, why should not the Senate of the United States be taken into the confidence of Secretary Hughes? Why should our relationship to the distressed conditions in Europe, which have already reflected themselves in a loss of foreign markets to American producers, be treated as a matter concerning which the American people must be kept in dense ignorance? The only justification for enshrouding a foreign policy in solemn mystery is that publicity respecting it inevitably would force a change. It would compel the administration either to go in or stay out; either to mediate or to stand aloof. Experience has shown that firmness, not timidity, decisiveness, not hesitation, are essentials in the settlement of any class of controversies whether between individuals or nations.

As an illustration of the stupidity which characterizes the administration's course, it is currently stated that Secretary Hughes recently appeared before an organization of newspaper reporters in the city of Washington and delivered a lengthy address on the relations of the United States with foreign governments. The meeting was absolutely confidential. No press reports were ever published as to what was said.

Secretary Hughes declined to appear before the Committee on Foreign Relations and furnish information touching instructions given our unofficial observer on the Reparations Commission, the policy which he has pursued and the so-called American plan for the adjustment of the reparations questions, as well as the apparent opposition of the State Department to the request of the President for authority to appoint a member on the Reparations Commission.

It has come to a strange state, indeed, when the Secretary of State will furnish newspaper correspondents confidential information which he denies to the Senate.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL DEFEATED.

The President convened Congress in extraordinary session last November for the express purpose of considering the ship subsidy bill. It has been almost constantly before the Senate throughout the session now about to close. The bill was never popular among Republicans in either House. But for the President's insistence it could not have commanded a majority in either branch of Congress. It was half-heartedly supported by many Republican Senators solely because of their desire to appear loyal to the President. Many who nominally indorsed the measure did not want a record vote. The ship subsidy bill never made any progress in the Senate. The amendments reported by the Commerce Committee permanently appropriating all sums to accrue in the merchant-marine fund, authorizing 15-year contracts, and expressly striking out the Madden amend-

ment, adopted by an overwhelming majority in the House, would have received only a bare majority if the Senate had voted, and, indeed, it is doubtful whether any of them would have carried. Press reports indicate that the President has no intention of bringing the ship subsidy bill before the next Congress. This confirms the contention that the purpose in attempting to rush the bill through the present session was to obtain the advantage of the support of Senators and Representatives who were defeated by their constituencies on the issue and whose successors are opposed to such legislation.

The farm credits act is wholesome and probably will prove beneficial to the agricultural interests of the Nation. It provides intermediate credits between those supplied by commercial banking institutions and the Federal land banks and will probably facilitate production and better marketing conditions. The far more important subject, the restoration of foreign markets for farm and manufactured products, however, has received little attention. Unless conditions respecting foreign markets and foreign exchange are improved the early future must witness further distressing losses among farmers.

THE BONUS QUESTION KEPT IN POLITICS.

The Republicans won the election of 1920 on a pledge to enact adjusted compensation legislation. This pledge has been shamelessly repudiated. Now we learn of proposals to bring the subject forward again during the next session of Congress so as to dispose of it in time to secure political advantage for the Republican Party in the 1924 elections.

Mr. President, we heard the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARRELD], in an address delivered in the Senate to-day, denounce his party and the present administration for its failure to provide adequate hospital facilities for the sick and disabled veterans of the recent war. It is shameful that a subject affecting the interests of these men should be made the football of politics.

The bonus question ought to have been permanently settled shortly after it first arose in the Congress of the United States. Now we are told that after having twice defeated the legislation the managers and leaders of the Republican Party propose to pass an adjusted compensation measure so as to secure political advantage from that action during the next session of Congress.

THREATENED BREAKDOWN OF TRANSPORTATION.

The country is facing a breakdown of railway transportation facilities. Excessive rates, both as to freights and passengers, embarrass business. There may have been—indeed, there was, immediately following the armistice—justification for increased railroad charges.

In the Cummins-Esch Act the Congress sought to place the finances of the railroads on a secure basis. The problem presented great difficulties; and if the act had been applied by the railway executives in a friendly spirit, success might have resulted. Their course, however, has been calculated to arouse and stimulate public sentiment against the transportation act, so that if the measure were now to come before the Congress it could not command a majority in either House. There has been indifference to effecting essential economies in railway operations, with the result that the Nation's commerce is being strangled by excessive freight rates. No disposition has been manifested by the administration to force an issue respecting these conditions. Through special session and through regular session nothing has been done to afford relief. Throughout the South, Middle West, and West the return of prosperity is prevented by unfavorable transportation conditions. Little has been done to relieve the lack of transportation service arising from car shortage and bad-order condition of other equipment.

The principle underlying the Cummins-Esch Act is greater unification and cooperation in the management and operation of railway systems. There ought to be prompt and general reductions in transportation charges. Nothing else can avert the culmination in stringent legislation of the growing sentiment on this subject. With apparent blindness to the losses which thousands of shippers have experienced because of inability to procure cars, there has been no concerted action on the part of the railway managements to provide a remedy.

The difficulties connected with the subject are not to be minimized, nor should they be made the football of partisanship and prejudice. An efficient transportation system is essential, indeed indispensable, to the comfort and prosperity of the whole people. Without it enterprise will continue to languish. The demand for public ownership and operation—a policy in conflict with the fundamental principles of American institutions—is gathering volume. The people of the country are groaning under transportation conditions which have compelled them to suffer untold losses.

Those chargeable with the formation of policies in railway operations seem utterly unconscious of their responsibilities. They resist every effort of the public to secure relief.

To illustrate: The demand for interchangeable mileage books, at cost reasonably reduced below regular passenger rates, comes from many millions of travelers on railroads. Every technical obstruction of a legal nature is to be thrown in the way of the wholesome arrangement contemplated by interchangeable mileage books because the railway executives fear additional concessions will be exacted.

The Pullman surcharge, designed to discourage travel as well as to increase railway revenues, is still collected, and it has been impossible during the present short session to secure consideration of legislation to prevent this unjustified tax on comfort and convenience.

No effort whatever has been made by the administration to induce an effective arrangement among the railways for avoiding the losses resulting from car shortage. Adequate railroad facilities can not be furnished at rates which the public and shippers are justified in paying until the carriers recognize their mutual obligations to one another and their duty to the country to operate with some regard for the necessity of producing a national transportation system.

Neither the carriers nor the Government during the present administration have done anything to bring about conditions which will mean lower freight rates or better service.

TAX PROBLEMS.

The reductions in the higher surtaxes on incomes and the repeal of the excess-profits tax, justified on economic principles, have resulted in relieving the rich and prosperous, while through the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act the taxes paid by the masses have been enormously increased.

Thus failure, irretrievable failure, marks the record of the national administration throughout the last two years.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. McCORMICK. I have no disposition, Mr. President, to address the Senate if we may proceed to vote on the bill which is before the Senate.

Mr. CUMMINS. I hope that is the disposition of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MCNARY in the chair). The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. McCORMICK. I have paused, as it were, to address this question to the Senators present. The Senator from Georgia, who has risen, perhaps can answer that question.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, when I get the recognition of the Chair I will then address the Senate just as I see fit, without any suggestion from anyone else. Am I recognized?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognized the Senator from Illinois.

CHILD-LABOR AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, I did not intend any discourtesy to the Senator from Georgia, nor did I make any suggestion to him.

I venture to rise to say a word upon the so-called child-labor amendment to the Constitution, although it can not be considered by the Senate during the remaining hours of this session.

The pending amendment to the Constitution——

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for just a moment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. McCORMICK. I do; of course.

Mr. HARRISON. I am sure what the Senator is going to say about the child-labor amendment will be most interesting, but will not the Senator, before he takes his seat—because he is an authority within the Republican Party—attempt to answer some of these assertions of the distinguished Senator from Arkansas charging so many failures upon the part of this administration?

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, I am sorry to answer that I was reading the New York Nation during part of the Senator's address, and so, in order to know what he said, I will be compelled to read it in the RECORD.

The pending amendment to the Constitution to vest in the Federal Government power concurrent with that of the States to limit and prohibit the labor of children under 18 is the result of 25 years' agitation and the consequence of two decisions of the Supreme Court denying the power of Congress to prohibit, limit, or protect child labor. The amendment expresses the purpose of the whole people that the labor of children shall

not be exploited to their injury and to the lasting and immeasurable hurt of the Commonwealth.

Child labor is at once the result and the cause of ignorance and of poverty. It injures the child permitted or compelled to labor; it injures the society which directly permits or indirectly compels the child to labor. Obviously, child labor can not be accepted as consistent with a system of education free, universal, or compulsory. Obviously, a child denied play and forbidden school is refused that physical and mental development so important to its citizenship in a democracy and so necessary to guarantee to it the free pursuit of happiness and the untrammeled enjoyment of life and liberty. Argument is not necessary in support of these assertions. They are accepted by the majority of the American people, as proven by the legislation enacted in many of the States and by those two acts of Congress declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. There are few who will contend that there are benefits which flow from child labor. The formidable opponents of the child labor amendment are those who hold that under our Federal system of government Congress ought not by constitutional amendment to be vested with police powers denied it by the decisions of the Supreme Court of June, 1918, and of May, 1922, and who maintain further that it is unnecessary to vest such powers in the National Government in view of the action taken already by many of the States.

During the decade prior to the last census Congress twice, in 1916 and again in 1919, attempted to limit child labor. The two acts, invalidated by the Supreme Court's decisions, were effective during only a third of that period. None the less, any careful study of the incomplete and imperfect statistics of child labor available will demonstrate the wide, beneficent influence of the legislation.

I do not propose to tax your time with tabulations of figures, but there are some for which any intelligent consideration of the question demands your attention. If you will study the census reports you will see that although the child population between 10 and 15 years of age, inclusive, increased 15.5 per cent during the period 1910–1920, the total number of working children reported decreased over 45 per cent. There was a corresponding decrease in the percentage of all children engaged in gainful occupations—from a little over 18 per cent in 1910 to a little over 8 per cent in 1920. Further, the census shows that despite the increase in the total number of children during the decade actually there was a smaller number of children employed in 1920 in each of the principal occupational groups excepting two which were unaffected by the Federal child labor tax law. This is the more striking since the total number of employed persons in each of these groups, of course, increased.

The Federal legislation furthermore served as a stimulus for action by the States. That is demonstrated by an examination of the statutes enacted by the States during the last decade, which indicate that employers the products of whose industries entered into interstate commerce and who were therefore subject to the limitations and penalties of Federal law sought similar regulation by the States for those other employers who were not yet reached by Federal law. More than this, the public conscience of many of the States, roused by devoted women, revolted against the exploitation of children. The long agitation resulted in the enactment by one-third of the States of laws which measured up to the standard established by the Federal legislation last declared unconstitutional. Since the decision of the Supreme Court there has been an increase in the number of child laborers in industry and a diminution in the number and effectiveness of the measures to safeguard them. Since they are no longer protected by the strong arm of the Federal Government there are children to-day toiling in the industries of this land for 10 hours a day six days a week; there are children 5 and 6 years old driven to labor who hold up their little bleeding hands to testify to the ignorant indifference of legislatures to the welfare of the Commonwealths and to the long, aching, anguished hours of the tiny toilers.

When the first measure to protect and to prohibit child labor was written upon the statute books of the United States, there were but two other countries in the world which threw comparable safeguards around their children. Now, almost all northern and western Europe has done that which the Congress of the United States had done, while by the court's decision we have been rendered impotent to continue so to do.

We do not seek to legislate. We seek for Congress the power to legislate, concurrently with the States. This amendment would not limit child labor. It would not prohibit child labor—or as the text reads, "the labor of persons under 18 years of age"—but it would vest in Congress the power to limit or prohibit conformably with the dictates of the public conscience, and the needs of the public welfare. We know that where child labor is prevalent, there also is prevalent illiteracy, and there also, the death rate is high. If it is tolerated in one section of the country, it injures all the people in every other section of the country. Unless Congress be empowered by a constitutional amendment to act, the evil which had been checked, will grow now. We have no recourse but to amend the Constitution for the sake of the children who otherwise will be driven into the mills of the country to their own injury and so to the hurt of their more fortunate and happier fellows. If the amendment be not submitted to the legislatures by this Congress, we know, sir, that it will be submitted to the legislatures by the next Congress. Thereafter, Congress in the name of the whole people will act to conserve the children of all the people—the children of America. When we have done our work it will not be possible anywhere in the United States, for a pittance, to buy or to sell the birthright of any child in this land.

MOTHER'S DAY.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I present a paper on the subject of Mother's Day, which I request may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MOTHER'S DAY, SECOND SUNDAY IN MAY, ANNA JARVIS, PHILADELPHIA, FOUNDER.

It is doubtful if any movement of the times, in the way of a celebration, has such a strong and lasting appeal to persons of all races, creeds, and classes as has the Mother's Day celebration.

It is the most universal of all of our celebrations, for all of our religious and patriotic observances are not without prejudice of some class, race, or creed.

The word "mother" is the most potent of all words, wherever the foot of civilization has left its imprint.

This Mother's Day is not an idle sentiment. It is a great constructive movement of international interest. It is now celebrated annually around the globe.

The boardwalks at Honolulu and Atlantic City and Australia on the other side of the globe are just as enthusiastic for mother's day as any places one might mention.

In Japan, China, Africa, Palestine, European countries, etc., the work of Mother's Day has been established by its founder, Miss Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia.

In the American Army and Navy mother's day is celebrated with tender enthusiasm by officers and men alike. Indeed, this celebration is thought to be of great benefit to the morale of our enlisted men. Certainly it is a cherished occasion. Nothing but good can come from the observance of any special occasion that gets a man closer to the heart of a good mother through his letter, or visit, or other remembrance of home.

Nothing but good can come from setting apart one day of the year in the Army and Navy, in our homes, in our official and business life, and in the life of the whole Nation to pay tribute to the memory of the beloved mothers and fathers whom have gone before or to show grateful affection to the living.

Our American homes are the glory of our Nation. Our mothers who gave to the Nation lives they loved more than their own—the lives of their beloved sons, husbands, brothers, and dear ones—are our inspiration.

One day of the year for remembrance of their sacrifices, their fidelity, their deeds, is not indeed a day lost.

Any movement that deepens home ties, that inspires better national life, that makes better sons and daughters is indeed constructive. Far be it from any thought of maudlin sentiment. And yet "sentiment" is part of the best and most gracious and ennobling things of life, especially that sentiment that clings to the words "mother" and "home."

SECOND SUNDAY IN MAY.

Mother's Day always comes the second Sunday in May.

It is unfortunate that so many other things are now trying to attach themselves to this movement because of its success.

This is unfortunate and unjust, because the founder of Mother's Day, Miss Anna Jarvis, has given the best part of her life to developing Mother's Day on high standards.

Her limited means have been devoted to the cause dear to her heart, in order that Mother's Day might be free from any money taint, and yet we all know the commercialism of flowers and trade, and now of other causes that is endeavoring to work on the public through this woman's labor, and contrary to all effort to prevent their greed.

It does seem that sons and daughters of all classes should cooperate with the founder of Mother's Day and keep it free from trade uses and those solicitations which in no way have any connection with it.

WRITE OR GO HOME.

One of the Mother's Day celebration features is "home going" and "writing home." Not any person is too poor or busy to at least write a message home.

Any mother would rather have a line of the worst scribble from her son or daughter than any fancy greeting card or scrawl of a telegram with her name misspelled, and arousing her from her sleep at a midnight hour as a death message of fear.

AMERICAN FLAG.

It will ever be to the glory of America that the first legislation for the general display of the American flag as a custom was a resolution that Miss Jarvis succeeded some years ago in getting Congress to pass.

Through this resolution it is now the custom for Old Glory to be displayed annually on Mother's Day (Sunday) from all public buildings, schools, homes, and other suitable places.

Is it not an inspiring thought that the mothers of the founders of our country, the mothers of our patriots, are thus honored by sons and daughters?

In all of the years of Mother's Day work there have not been drives nor solicitations. Therefore people little realize the immense labor that has been all of the year back of Mother's Day, year after year.

It has required funds for its clerical work incident to the answering of thousands of letters, the direction of the annual celebrations, office rent, stationery, educational leaflets, and so forth, just as are required by any cause that must be promoted. These expenses have been met practically by the founder of Mother's Day, in addition to the immense labor she has accomplished.

It hardly seems possible that now she would undertake more work, but she is planning the erection of a tribute to the mothers and homes of America in this city. This monument will be one that will remind you and me of the "mothers of our hearts," and it will be a tribute that will make the stranger of foreign lands who may visit this capital city think that American homes and mothers are the Nation's idol. Every son and daughter should aid Miss Jarvis in this new tribute to their mothers.

This monument will not be for what some persons may call "great mothers," nor for women seeking greatness through some ancestral line, but for your mother and mine.

Too long delayed has been a fitting tribute in this city of the National Capital to the mothers of the Nation's founders of its sons whose patriotism and sacrifices won our wars and whose wisdom has guided the Nation to its glory, prosperity, and righteousness.

The Mother's Day monument should be one worthy of a great family of sons and daughters as represented by our Nation.

MOTHER'S DAY INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 425) authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to fix the salaries of United States attorneys and United States marshals of the several judicial districts of the United States within certain limits.

The message also announced that the House had passed bills of the following titles, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 14351. An act to authorize bridging the Ohio River at Moundsville, W. Va.;

H. R. 14382. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Hughes County and Stanley County, S. Dak.;

H. R. 14383. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Brule County and Lyman County, S. Dak.;

H. R. 14384. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Potter County and Dewey County, S. Dak.;

H. R. 14385. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Walworth County and Corson County, S. Dak.;

H. R. 14428. An act granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, N. Dak.; and

H. R. 14429. An act granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Grand Forks, N. Dak., and East Grand Forks, Minn.

The message further announced that the Speaker pro tempore of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 2051. An act to amend section 3142 of the Revised Statutes, to permit an increase in the number of collection districts for the collection of internal revenue and in the number of collectors of internal revenue from 64 to 65;

S. 4117. An act authorizing the closing of certain portions of Grant Road in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 4160. An act to amend the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a commission for the purpose of securing information in connection with questions relative to interstate commerce in coal, and for other purposes," approved September 22, 1922;

S. 4216. An act authorizing the sale of real property no longer required for military purposes;

S. 4503. An act granting the consent of Congress to Bethlehem Steel Co. to construct a bridge across Humphreys Creek at or near the city of Sparrows Point, Md.;

S. 4592. An act granting consent of Congress to the Eagle Pass & Piedras Negras Bridge Co. for the construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande between Eagle Pass, Tex., and Piedras Negras, Mexico;

S. 4638. An act authorizing the Great Northern Railway Co. to maintain and operate, or reconstruct, maintain, and operate, its bridge across the Columbia River at Marcus, in the State of Washington;

S. J. Res. 282. Joint resolution to amend the resolution of December 29, 1920, entitled "Joint resolution to create a joint committee on the reorganization of the administrative branch of the Government";

H. R. 2722. An act for the relief of W. W. McGrath;

H. R. 13430. An act to amend section 370 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

H. R. 14144. An act to limit and fix the time within which suits may be brought or rights asserted in court arising out of the provisions of subdivision 3, of section 302, of the soldiers and sailors' civil relief act, approved March 18, 1918, being chapter 20, volume 40, General Statutes of the United States;

H. R. 14302. An act to establish and promote the use of the official cotton standards of the United States in interstate and foreign commerce; to prevent deception therein and provide for the proper application of such standards, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14401. An act to amend and modify the war risk insurance act;

H. R. 14408. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 422. Joint resolution permitting the entry free of duty of certain domestic animals which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by title and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 14382. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Hughes County and Stanley County, S. Dak.;

H. R. 14383. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Brule County and Lyman County, S. Dak.;

H. R. 14384. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Potter County and Dewey County, S. Dak.; and

H. R. 14385. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Walworth County and Corson County, S. Dak.

Mr. HARRIS obtained the floor.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HARRIS. I will yield if I do not lose the floor.

Mr. CUMMINS. What is the request of the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. STERLING. It is for unanimous consent that the Senate consider a bill which has passed the House and to which, I think, there will be no objection.

Mr. CUMMINS. I can not consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MCNARY in the chair). Objection is made. The Senator from Georgia has the floor.

IMPORTANCE TO COTTON FARMERS OF REVOLVING FUND.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] asked a question which I do not believe Senators on that side of the aisle and some on this side of the aisle understood. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] says a majority on this side of the Chamber are not in sympathy with the fight being made by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and myself. I am responsible to the people of my State in my own conscience as to what I do here, without suggestions from anyone on either side of the Chamber, whether I am in the minority or in the majority. The fact that the Senator from South Carolina and I are the only Senators from the South who are helping the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] does not deter me. You may differ with the Senator from Alabama on some questions, but you can not deny that he is always helping the farmers and cotton growers of the South.

Nearly three weeks ago the Rules Committee of the House, on the request of the representatives of every cotton-growing State in the South, met and agreed unanimously to grant a rule for the House to consider and vote on what is called the revolving fund bill, which was passed unanimously by the Senate. The Senator from South Carolina and I also appeared before the Rules Committee at the same time. The Senator from South Carolina was author of the resolution providing for an appropriation of $10,000,000 for the Agricultural Depart-

ment to buy sodium nitrate and sell to the farmers at cost. I amended the resolution to include calcium arsenate, which the farmer needs so much, and to sell to the farmers at cost. Mr. CAMPBELL, who has been presiding in the House, presided at the Rules Committee meeting.

Mr. CAMPBELL told Mr. POU, of North Carolina, the ranking Democratic member of the Rules Committee, that after the House passed the rural credits bill the revolving fund bill, which would be helpful to the southern cotton growers, would be voted upon. Mr. CAMPBELL and the Republican leaders of the House have broken their agreement and they have acted in bad faith. The legislation which will be passed before we adjourn is in charge of the Republican leaders of the Senate and House. There is yet time for the House to pass this measure which will help the southern farmer more than any measure before Congress this session, and the cotton growers have suffered greater loss than any farmers.

I have been in the Senate four years and I have never objected to a request of a Senator for unanimous consent at any time, and hope I may never be compelled to do so. I have taken up less of the time of the Senate than almost any other Senator. I do not think the long speeches made here change any votes, but they do retard business and injure the country by delaying the consideration of important measures, and I shall never be a party to such delay. But the only redress the minority has when the southern farmers are being treated so outrageously by the Republican House leaders is the way in which the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and I are proceeding here to-night. We are making this fight alone. If we are defeated in our efforts to help the cotton growers it will be because some Senators from the South have opposed us and joined the Republicans. Those Senators from the South may be just as conscientious as we are. We are not asking anybody else on this side or the other side of the Chamber to assume any of the responsibility. We are responsible for our acts and we are not apologizing to anybody for them. Before I would apologize for fighting for justice for the farmers of my section I would resign from the Senate. Every child in my State now knows that the prosperity of all business, professions, and trades in the South depends upon the success of the farmer. If he can not produce cotton at a profit the business of the South stagnates, bank deposits fall, and every industry suffers.

In my opinion this bill would have passed the House long ago except for the fertilizer and calcium arsenate trusts. If this measure had become a law it would have greatly reduced the price of fertilizers and calcium arsenate, which would have helped all the farmers and everyone else in the South. Any suggestions from Senators as to what I should do or what I should not do are rather gratuitous from either side of the Chamber, and, I repeat, I am responsible to the people of Georgia for my acts in this body.

The leaders on the other side of the Chamber are perfectly able to bring about an agreement with the Republican House leaders for a vote on this measure. If the vote is not taken, that is their right; but the minority has the right to demand that something be done, and under the rules of the Senate we are making our protest against the high-handed methods of the House Republican leaders by holding up House bills. We have been passing other House bills here. I do not want to interfere with the passage of any of the other bills. I have been present at nearly every roll call, have not missed any except when at work on committees, and I am here always anxious to help the majority transact business. I have not heretofore interfered with the transaction of the business of the Senate, and I am now only delaying the passage of House bills, some of minor importance, until the House leaders will allow that body to vote on the bill which means more to the farmers and everyone else in the South than any measure before Congress.

We have voted at this session thousands and tens of thousands and millions of dollars for expenditures for agricultural matters in other sections of the country. The revolving fund is not a gift to the agricultural sections of my country, not one copper cent of it. Every dollar is to be paid back in cash. The Government runs no risk. The Government under a Democratic administration did this same thing about six years ago and got the sodium nitrate for us, sold it to the cotton growers at cost, and it saved to the farmers of the South millions of dollars. I believe that what is behind this whole matter and the reason for the delay is the influence of the Fertilizer Trust that kept the Muscle Shoals proposition back so long. The Fertilizer Trust keeps a lobby here all the time. The Federal Trade Commission report issued to-day shows that the price of fertilizers is controlled by a few companies. That is the reason why we can not get a vote in the House. That is my opinion of it. It is the opposition of the Fertilizer Trust. That is the reason why I am standing here to-night on my rights, proceeding in the only way I can to get justice for my people.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator please excuse me? After I get through with my statement I shall be glad to yield.

The Senate and House voted $500,000 as a gift to get rid of the barberry bush in the North and West, in a few States, because that creates rust in wheat and is dangerous to that cereal, and I voted for that appropriation, and voted for it cheerfully, but this bush does not cause 1 per cent of the damage done by the boll weevil. It has caused more damage than any pest in the history of the world. Every Senator who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations knows that when any meritorious measure is brought before the committee that will help the farmers of the West or the North or the East, I am one of the first to cast my vote in support of it, but I regret that it is more difficult to get appropriations for worthy measures in the South.

We know that our section of the United States gets less than other sections, and those of us here who have studied the question know that this small matter we are asking for will not cost the Government one copper cent in loss, it will save the southern farmers many millions, and it will give more relief to our people than anything else before the Congress. That is why I am taking the time of the Senate to-night and delaying the passage of House bills until the Republican House leaders will allow the House to vote on the bill as the Rules Committee promised. No Senator regrets as much as I do the necessity for this procedure. I have respect for every man in the Chamber and have never been lacking in courtesy to them. I know they are all trying to do their duty and I intend no adverse criticism of them when I differ with them. I am doing what I believe is my duty as I see it, and I shall continue in that course. I would not be worthy of the confidence of my people if I were not willing to make this fight for justice to the cotton producers of my section.

Mr. President, this bill passed the Senate many weeks ago and was favorably reported by the House Agricultural Committee and has been on the calendar all this time. The Rules Committee of the House promised the southern and western Representatives when the Senator from South Carolina and I appeared before them that the resolution would come to a vote—which promise they have not kept—providing for a revolving fund of $10,000,000 to purchase sodium phosphate and calcium arsenate. It is proposed that the Government shall buy in wholesale quantities and sell it to the farmers at cost, and that cash shall be paid, so that the Government will not lose anything. As I said, the last time the Government took such action it not only did not lose anything but I think it made out of the transaction. They charged 1 per cent for overhead expenses.

Senators from other sections of the country do not understand what damage the boll weevil has done and they do not understand what sodium nitrate and calcium arsenate mean in the raising of cotton. Both are absolutely necessary, and farmers can not afford to pay such exorbitant prices as now charged. Senators forget that it is the gold that has come to us from other countries to pay for the cotton which the South raises which has made the immense gold reserve in our Treasury. We have nearly half the gold in the world. It is this gold reserve that makes our financial condition better than that of any government in the world, and our Government owes the cotton raisers of the South a debt of gratitude. The greatest amount of gold which has been brought to this country for many years on account of exports has been paid for cotton. The cotton producer gets no protection from the tariff as do other sections of our country. A tariff duty of 100 per cent on cotton would not help the cotton grower one dollar. He must compete with the pauper labor of the world in growing cotton. If Congress would pass this measure and help the farmers of the South it would also be helping the New England cotton mills and every section of our country. It is not a sectional matter; it affects the Nation and the world. Cotton clothes are worn all over the world.

Here is what the boll weevil does, and this bill which is now in the other House would help us get rid of this menace. What I shall now read is from the Columbus (Ga.) Ledger, and is entitled "The boll weevil menace." It reads:

> Taking the position that the world faces a cotton famine, due to ravages of the boll weevil, and that the South can better stand the loss of its cotton crop than the world can its cotton, the Manufacturers' Record declares the cotton pest a menace to civilization.

Mr. President, the President of the United States the other day gave out an interview stating that this was a national

problem, and here is the Congress of the country refusing to take action.

The article continues:

On the subject the Record says:

"Cotton is in many respects the most important single industry in the world, when we consider it from its production as a raw material to its manufacture and its wide ramifications in world trade. It represents an aggregate investment in lands, in mills, and cognate industries of $25,000,000,000 or over. The South alone has about $1,000,000,000 invested in cotton mills, knitting mills, and kindred interests, and many billions in its production.

"The development of the cotton industry during the first half of the last century was the greatest business achievement during that period in the world. Beginning with a production of a few bales in the early years of that century, cotton growing developed in the South to a point where it largely dominated the finances and politics of this country and of Europe.

"During the Civil War the famine in cotton endangered the welfare of millions of people in England. The poverty in the Lancashire district during that four-year period stands out as one of the awful records in the life of an industrial center. A few months ago one of the foremost cotton manufacturers of England wrote to an American friend that the inability of England to secure its usual supply of American cotton in any one year would cause greater distress in the Lancashire district than did the war."

Now, think of it! A small crop of cotton in the South will cause more distress in England than did the last war, which was the most horrible war that has ever been known in the history of the world, and I hope it will be the last great war.

Millions of people in Lancashire are wholly dependent on the manufacture of cotton.

That is also true, Mr. President, of New England. Take the cotton mills out of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and out of New England generally and that section will suffer. There will be tens of thousands of laborers out of work. The way to avoid that is to help get this bill providing for a revolving fund passed by the House of Representatives to help to get the cotton raised in order that the farmer may make a profit. Under the present circumstances he is not making a profit.

Millions of people throughout the world—hundreds of millions, indeed—are dependent for clothes upon the production, from the South's staple, of the finished cloth. Millions of people in this country are directly dependent upon the growing and handling of cotton, while the financial interests of the Nation would be shaken to their foundation by the loss of the cotton trade. The South could weather the storm better than any other section, because the South could turn its farm lands into the production of diversified agriculture, once more regaining the prosperity which never would have been lost if this section had not by force of circumstances unwisely centered its agriculture upon the production of cotton.

This great industry, without which the world could scarcely maintain its civilization—for without cotton clothes we would sink back into barbarism—is menaced by the boll weevil. This is not merely a menace to the South, for the South could stand the shock of its cotton crop being destroyed better than the world could stand the loss of cotton goods. It is a menace to the Nation—a menace to civilization itself.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon every agency of this Government and of all other civilized governments; upon chemical manufacturers, cotton manufacturers, and financiers to spend money with the utmost freedom in encouraging chemists and others to find a remedy for the boll weevil. Various remedies are being developed; some of them are more or less successful; but the task is very great. The danger of the destruction of the cotton industry is so vast that until the whole Nation realizes the extent and importance of that industry and the seriousness of the menace the task will not be tackled on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the problem to be solved.

The world faces a cotton famine; civilization may be at stake by the loss of cotton. But we believe a remedy will be found. We believe that this crop—in many respects the most important single crop ever given by a beneficent Providence to humanity—will be saved from the destructive power of the boll weevil, but we believe that the utmost energy of the Nation must be concentrated upon the solving of this great problem.

Mr. President, I have not taken much of the time of the Senate for several weeks, when business has been so congested, and I feel that I am entitled to a little time to-night. I want to read about the improvement in the census. If I may be pardoned a personal reference, I was Director of the Census at one time and am familiar with the work there. I think the present Director of the Census, who is a Republican, is one of the ablest and best business men I met in the public service. I think he and his predecessor, Mr. Samuel L. Rogers, a splendid business man, have saved the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars by their ability and devotion to duty. I want to read what has been done by them in handling the last census. In the past eight or ten years every investigation there has been made with a less amount of money and in a shorter length of time than ever before up until that time. I read a brief statement from the New York Evening Post, as follows:

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CENSUS.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

Few Americans have stopped to note that the completion of the census within three years, just announced in Director Steuart's annual report, is an unprecedented achievement. Never has a census been so promptly and thoroughly taken or its results so promptly published. Nor have most Americans stopped to notice the important changes in census policy just made or making. In growing degree the bureau's work, once almost wholly decennial, is becoming quinquennial, biennial, or continuous. Agricultural censuses have been taken every decade; now they will be taken every five years. The census of manufactures, which up to 1900 was taken every 10 years, and since then every 5 years, will now be taken biennially. New subjects are constantly being brought within the scope of inquiry. The last decennial census, for example, included for the first time data on home mortgages, while monthly publication of statistics of the sugar industry has just commenced.

Our censuses were long the plaything of politicians, with the result that some were a national disgrace, and the manifold errors resulting from their inaccuracy can never be overtaken. Every industry and profession now regards the census as an indispensable illuminant. The most important new demand for its expansion, that for a regular census of mercantile enterprises, is so commendable that Congress should make early provision to meet it.

Mr. President, here is a letter from Mr. Owens, of Atlanta. He is writing relative to a visit he recently made concerning the Franco-Belgian-German mix up. He says:

ATLANTA, GA., *February 16, 1923.*

HON. W. J. HARRIS,
United States Senator from Georgia, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HARRIS: Concerning all the Franco-Belgian-German mixup, I have during the last two months traveled over probably a dozen States—from Georgia to Maryland, and from Missouri to Texas. Have made it a point to engage in conversation every man at all inclined to talk, in day coaches, Pullmans, smoking rooms, hotels, etc.

One instance being a bunch on the Dixie Flyer going from Iowa, Kansas, and Colorado to Florida—this last lot being all Republicans—and in every instance they are cussing England and criticizing our own country for their apparent attitude unfavorable to France and Belgium.

Some grow eloquently profane in expressing themselves. They all believe Germany has been willfully and deliberately endeavoring to avoid paying for the devilment they brutally caused and intend to permanently evade paying for same.

They believe Germany's conduct now is defiantly disgusting and old men of the age of you and myself are ready to pull off their coats and join the French in marching into Berlin and leaving the country in the condition that Germany left France.

All one has to do is to hear the people talk. They are practically unanimous. Of course, I am only talking about 100 per cent Americans who believe in fair play.

I hope you will raise your voice loud and long, until our Government hears it. With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

JNO. S. OWENS,
401 Haas-Howell Building.

Here is a letter from Capt. J. S. Slicer, president of the Colonial Trust Co., of Atlanta, Ga., who recently made a visit to Europe. He says:

COLONIAL TRUST CO.,
Atlanta, Ga., February 17, 1923.

Hon. WM. J. HARRIS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR:

* * * * * * *

I have just returned from Europe, and I was most deeply impressed with the fact that Germany is doing everything she can to keep from paying France anything; that she is also making every preparation possible for another war, and she does not deny that she expects to make war on France again as soon as she is in a position to do so.

I was immensely impressed with the wonderful work France has done in building herself up since the war, when you realize that one-eighth of her territory was destroyed, and that that one-eighth paid 30 per cent of all the taxes of the Government.

I think our Government has treated France very badly in withdrawing the troops and in withdrawing our support of France in making Germany pay for the reparation.

I certainly hope that you will see fit to say a word in behalf of France and give her your moral support.

France does not ask for any money, and she does not ask for any assistance except the moral support of the people in this country.

France would be able to pay us every dollar she owes us if she could only get from Germany a small portion of what Germany should pay her.

I think you would be amazed to find out how many people in this section of the country agree with me.

I inclose herewith an article which I published in the Atlanta Journal after coming back from my trip to Europe. I have interviewed at least 500 people since my return, and I have only found 1 per cent of the people who disagreed with my attitude.

I would certainly like to do something for France, and certainly hope that you will do something in her behalf in the Senate.

I went to France prejudiced against her on account of her keeping up such a large army, but I find that she is certainly warranted in keeping up this army and, as a matter of fact, should have a much larger army.

Hoping that you can see fit to do this, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

J. S. SLICER.

Mr. President, in connection with that I will read an article from the Atlanta Journal, entitled "That European mess," because that situation enters into the question which I am discussing. If Europe had the money with which to buy our cotton and the South could get the calcium arsenate to assist in raising the cotton, the whole country would prosper. The South spends its money in the East and the West and the North. There is no crop produced in this country from which the manufacturer of the East and the West derive so much money as they do from the cotton crop, and when the South prospers—and it can only prosper from production of cotton—the whole country is prosperous. I believe in helping every section. The article from the Atlanta Journal is one of the best I have read. I have not wanted to take up the time of the Senate hereto-

fore. I have had the article on my desk for over a month, it having been published on January 23, but the Senate has been busy and I have not desired to take up its time. I will, however, read the article now:

THAT "EUROPEAN MESS."

A fool there was who stood full in the shadow of a smoking volcano and said, "We are damned glad America is out of this European mess." But "Colonel" Harvey is not the first of his kind, albeit he appears the foremost.

As far back as midsummer of 1919, when clear-visioned statesmanship was doing its utmost to secure thoughtful coworking for the settlement of world problems in which America was and still is materially concerned, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE, was appealed to by the President in a letter running thus: "It is of so much importance to the business interests of the United States, as well as to the nations with which we are associated, that the United States should be represented on the Reparation Commission, and represented now—

And represented in a way that does not reflect credit on this country—

while the work of the commission is shaping, that I am taking the liberty of writing to ask you if you will not be kind enough to consult the committee with regard to this particular appointment, and say to them that I would very much appreciate their approval of my appointment provisionally of a representative of the United States to act upon the Reparation Commission."

Issues now nearing a catastrophe were then but developing; perils now almost if not altogether beyond control were then preventable; American influence, now seemingly powerless to exert itself, was then predominant. The logic no less than the ethics of the situation argued for American representation on an international body which was to deal with matters of direct and momentous import to the people of this country, as well as to those of Europe and the world. But instead of following the lead of reason, Senator LODGE and his like kept sullenly to their cave or prejudice. They not only refused to accede to President Wilson's request at that crucial juncture, but also took pains to tie his hands for the future. "No persons," ran their subsequent resolution, "is or shall be authorized to represent the United States, nor shall any citizen of the United States be eligible as the member of any body or agency established or authorized by said treaty with Germany, except pursuant to an act of the Congress of the United States providing for his appointment and defining his powers and duties." Having thus blocked their Government's participation in conferences having to do with questions that reached to the vitals of American prosperity as well as of world peace, the imperial Senators sat down to fiddle while the European flames burned smoulderingly but surely on.

It is well at this moment to glance back to the record of those decisive days, because the darkest problems and dangers of the present had a genesis there. We are much concerned over the billions of war debts owed us from abroad, which doughty Congressmen and Senators insist must be paid betimes. But when the international economic conditions that envelop those debts were being discussed and largely determined our Government was held rigidly aloof from the counseling.

We are sorely apprehensive lest a collapse of industry and trade in Europe, with the far-ranging depression if not disaster which that event needs must bring, shall overreach our factories and farms. But when constructive plans to prevent this very crisis were being undertaken, our Government was forbidden by its own Senate to lend counsel or aid. We censure France for going armed into the Ruhr to collect a debt which Germany says she can not pay. Yet we expect France to pay us, although she herself has received hardly a modicum of reparation. We call Europe selfish because her conduct menaces our own prosperity. Yet we did nothing to keep that conduct from the course to which it was fated when the great effort at international cooperation broke down for want of American support.

There once were hopes that when Republican leadership came into governmental responsibility it would cease obstructive and destructive tactics toward these vast issues, and would work out a foreign policy in some wise worthy of a great and liberal Republic. But the nearest that the present administration has come to that course, in so far as the country is informed, has been the appointment of "unofficial observers" at conferences where the scales trembled between reconstruction and anarchy. The ineffectual, not to say unheroic, rôle of a mere looker-on is the best that Washington's powers that be have attained. When Mr. Boyden, "unofficial observer" at the last all-important reparations conference at Paris, ventured a suggestion in his "unofficial" capacity, Secretary Hughes hastened to declare that nothing said upon that occasion should be considered as having the sanction of the State Department, for the excellent reason that the State Department itself had no saving idea, no sympathetic word, no helpful gesture to offer, but stood as ever stolidly aloof.

Grant that there is nothing which the administration now advisedly can do, and apparently there is not; grant, too, that there was nothing it well could do on the eve of France's stride into the Ruhr, except to offer high-minded advice, the moral effect of which would have been nil unless reinforced by some pledge of helpful action. Nevertheless, there was a time when the administration could have moved with dignity and power and effectiveness to save America and save the world from the ills now rumbling toward an outburst. The fundamentals of the situation were the same when Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes took office as they are to-day, and the same as they were when Senator LODGE and his colleagues tied the hands of a President who at least was trying to move toward constructive ends. Failure to act as those fundamentals of interest and of obligation required has cost dearly thus far, but who can say what the reckoning is yet to be? Colonel Harvey may content himself with being "damned glad that America is out of this European mess," but Americans who think know that we are fatefully in, and that the braying of a blind ass will never lead us out.

Mr. President, of course, they claim that we are obstructing business. The House yesterday had before it the rule granted by the Rules Committee for this revolving fund; and I want to read what the Republican Congressmen were saying over there, instead of giving attention to that matter and other matters. They are the ones who are responsible for the delay and the killing of any measures. It is the work that they have not done over there that is responsible for the whole business. If they had been legislating for the best interests of the country there would have been no trouble.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, a point of order.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I regret that I can not yield.

Mr. CURTIS. I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MCNARY in the chair). The Senator will state his point of order.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator has no right to criticize the House of Representatives, and I make that point of order.

Mr. HARRIS. I stated that I was going to read just what they were doing yesterday. If I said anything that infringes the rule I am glad to withdraw it, Mr. President. I did not know that I was criticizing them when I spoke of what was done and what was not done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the opinion of the Chair, the Senator came very close to overstepping the rules.

Mr. HARRIS. Now, I will read the unimportant matters considered yesterday by the House when this important matter was not allowed consideration by the leaders. Here is the work they were doing:

Mr. WOOD of Indiana—

He is a good man. I like him. I am not criticizing him; but here is what he thinks is important business for the country. He says:

I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

They granted that permission. After a pause the Chair said he heard no objection, and Mr. WOOD of Indiana put this in the RECORD:

Mr. Speaker, in a few hours the Sixty-seventh Congress will be numbered with the things of the past. What it has accomplished and what it has failed to accomplish will soon be a part of the annals of our country. If its success is to be measured by the economic and business conditions prevailing throughout the United States, its place in history will be an enviable one.

When this Congress was ushered in the country was perilously near a financial panic. Business generally was in a most deplorable state, and the number of idle men and women in the United States at that time was greater than ever before in the history of the country. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, stated that on April 1, 1921, there were 5,000,000 men and women going up and down the highways and byways of the country seeking something to do. United States Government bonds were selling around 83, and all other corporate securities were at a very low ebb. What a change for the better has transpired in the last 24 months!

INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORTATION.

The unprecedented peace-time activity of our American industries would indicate that we are not only supplying the needs of our own people but the needs of outside nations.

That shows how important the work was in the House yesterday, when this measure, which means so much to the agriculture of the South, was before the body, and the Rules Committee had passed upon it, and two or three men in the House, overriding the wishes of the regular organized committee having control of business, would not let it come to a vote.

Speaking of the filled milk bill, I notice that Mr. HAUGEN, who is the chairman of the committee over there, and a man whom I like very much—he has been very considerate of me, and I am not making any criticism of him—said:

Mr. Speaker, I call from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 8086, with Senate amendments, and ask to agree to the Senate amendments.

Then, Mr. STAFFORD, one of my good friends, who goes out to-morrow, said:

Will the gentleman from Iowa explain the Senate amendments?

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi said:

Mr. Speaker, I think before I begin to discuss this bill I ought to make some public apology to the majority leader for the nuisance I have made of myself for the past four weeks in endeavoring to get this bill up for consideration. I feel very deeply obligated to him for his patience and for the manifestation by him of that quality of leadership which finally put him in command here in the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

And another thing before I say anything about the bill: A word about the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RODENBERG], the chairman of this Committee on Flood Control. He and I entered the House of Representatives together 20 years ago. It is a source of very great pleasure to me to have served with him during those years. That service has been rather more intimate than is usual between Members of the House.

We served on the Committee on Rivers and Harbors together, and then we have been on this committee ever since its creation. It has been a source of very great personal regret to me, and I know it is to the House, that in a very few days he will retire from this House. [Applause.] But when he goes he will carry with him, I know, the very best wishes of all the Members who have served with him. [Applause.]

In a few minutes, when the glad tidings are carried over the wires down to the people of the Mississippi Valley that the Rodenberg bill has passed the House, I am authorized, I know, to speak for all the people behind the levees, and I do speak their voice when I say that when they hear these glad tidings they will join me in saying, "Billy, God bless you." [Applause.] I really think that that is the only explanation that this bill needs. [Laughter.]

The first paragraph of the bill simply continues the authorization as it now exists under the law for making appropriations for the Mississippi River, both for navigation and for flood control.

The second paragraph changes the existing law in this: Originally the Mississippi River Commission had jurisdiction of the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio to the Head of the Passes for all purposes, navigation and flood control. Subsequently it was provided by Congress that money allotted for purposes of levee construction might be spent up as high as Cape Girardeau, and subsequently up to Rock Island. This paragraph provides that now the money allotted for flood control, whether for levees or otherwise, can be expended above the mouth of the Ohio as well as below the mouth.

Mr. RHODES. How far above?

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Up to Rock Island, Ill. Then Congress decided that the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission should be extended to the tributaries of the river below the mouth of the Ohio in so far as they were affected by the flood waters of the river. This bill proposes to extend the jurisdiction of the commission to the tributaries north of the Ohio. It is agreed all around that it was a slip of the pen whereby the Senate put in the amendment when it extended the jurisdiction of the river to the tributaries, in so far as they were affected by the flood waters of the river, that somewhere they put in the words "below the mouth of the Ohio." That was explained before the House when the conference report was considered. It was intended to apply above as well as below. So this bill simply corrects that original error.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if there are any questions to be asked, I will be glad to answer.

Mr. STAFFORD rose.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Are you going to oppose this bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Then I will reserve the rest of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Mississippi reserves the balance of his time. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] is recognized.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, the Mississippi River Commission has not only control over floods, over revetments and levees, but it has absolute control over the appropriation for navigation of the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio down to the Passes of the Mississippi. The total authorization made for that work was $45,000,000. The balance of the $45,000,000 was appropriated in the War Department appropriation bill for the ensuing year, amounting to $5,990,000. That virtually completes the work of the flood control so far as the Mississippi River is concerned from Cairo to the mouth.

Last year—and here is the point to which I wish to direct the attention of the House—last year in the river and harbor authorization act the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission was extended from the mouth of the Ohio to Cairo and its tributaries, so far as the purpose of levee protecton and banks protection is concerned.

Last year—and here is the point to which I wish to direct the attention of the House—last year in the river and harbor authorization act the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission was extended from the mouth of the Ohio to Cairo and its tributaries, so far as the purpose of levy protection and banks protection is concerned. I think it is a wrong principle—and if I am in error I wish to be corrected by the gentleman who is the author of the flood-control legislation—it is a wrong principle to take out of the jurisdiction of the Chief of Engineers the authority over the improvement of the Mississippi River from Cairo to Rock Island.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. That is not done by this bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Let me ask the gentleman this question: Under the present law the commission has full authority over the expenditure of the funds for making the Mississippi River navigable from the mouth of the Ohio to the Passes. Now you seek to give that same authority to the Mississippi River Commission from the mouth of the Ohio up to Rock Island.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. STAFFORD. The language that the gentleman incorporates is not guarded like the authorization that was carried in the river and harbor organization act. Let me call attention to what that authority was. That authority conferring jurisdiction on the Mississippi River Commission was extended only so far as levee protection and bank protection was concerned.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. What is the language of this bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. It extends the jurisdiction above the outlet of the Ohio to Rock Island.

In the War Department appropriation act a lump sum for the Mississippi River Commission is voted without any limitation as to its use. You attempt to give them complete control without the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers as to the improvement of navigation of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio up to Rock Island. You do not say that the authority will be conferred only so far as levy protection and bank protection is concerned, but you give them full control.

I know something about levee protection—perhaps I would not if I had not been placed on the War Department subcommittee two years ago, but I have given it some consideration. Under that act we required the local municipalities, so far as levee protection is concerned, to contribute one part to the Goverament's two parts. Why did we not require the 50–50 contribution?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I want to suggest that the Senator from Georgia is interrupting the conversation in this Chamber.

Mr. HARRIS (continuing reading)—

As Gen. Harry Taylor, Assistant Chief of Engineers, stated before the subcommittee, it was due to the fact that the local communities from Cairo down had previously spent so much money that it virtually amounted to 50–50 contributions. So there was placed in the law the provision that the local community from Cairo down should contribtue one part to the Government's two parts. As to that part of the river from Cairo to Rock Island, the local communities have not to any great extent expended funds for the protection of the banks. As far as they are concerned, they should be required to contribute 50–50.

I am opposed to this idea of extending the jurisdiction of levee protection to the tributaries of the Mississippi. It is necessary so far as the Mississippi is concerned, but when you give them authority over the tributaries of the river you assume State activities. Why, in Wisconsin to-day we have before the legislature a proposal to appropriate many thousands of dollars for that purpose. Wisconsin is not seeking any contribution from the National Government. Why should we prefer certain local communities on purely State streams from the burden of providing for their own flood protection? These are the two main objections I have to the bill in its present form. First, by the phraseology you are conferring on the Mississippi River Commission the same authority that it has south of Cairo north of Cairo as far as Rock Island.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. The hearings disclose what we are satisfied would be the fact, that when we passed the flood control bill that the local interests have contributed more than 50-50 under the flood control act.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not dispute that position south of Cairo, but I do north of Cairo.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. I said that since the passage of the flood control bill in 1917.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi two minutes of my time.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. The bill requires two-thirds of the money put into levee construction to be paid by the Federal Government, and the local interests shall provide the right of way, pay all damages, and take care of the maintenance.

Experience shows that that is more than 50 per cent. This bill does not extend any jurisdiction except above the mouth of the Ohio. Below the jurisdiction is already extended up the tributaries, but a very short distance, it is true "in so far as they are affected by the flood waters of the river." In this last flood that meant 2,000,000 acres which were overflowed by back water. The other major objection is that we give the commission jurisdiction over navigation above the mouth of the Ohio, when the bill expressly limits jurisdiction above the Ohio to "purposes of flood control." The commission has jurisdiction for both purposes—navigation and flood control—south of the Ohio River and has had ever since its creation in 1879. North of the Ohio River moneys allotted for the purposes of flood control only can be spent, but not for navigation. The gentlemen can not fairly read that into the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, in the voting of money for the Mississippi River Commission for purposes under the act of 1917 we vote the money not only for flood control but for navigation purposes. It is one lump-sum appropriation that is granted the commission to expend, and you can not construe this second section without construing it that you are going to take away from the Chief of Engineers authority over the improvement of the Mississippi, so far as navigation is concerned, between the mouth of the Ohio and Rock Island.

Let us get back to the question as to whether we should vote $10,000,000 for six years, as this bill proposes. The hearings before the Flood Control Committee disclose that $24,000,000 is the maximum amount that will be used to improve not only the Mississippi River, which is virtually completed, as far as protection of the bank is concerned, but all of the tributaries south of Cairo. You are proposing to vote $60,000,000 authorization, it is true, when even the hearings do not justify any such amount. All the hearings show is that they merely wish to have $3,000,000 each year for revetment and levee work. Why this policy of voting more money—$60,000,000—when only $24,000,000 can be utilized for levee protection revetment work?

Mr. MONDELL. But this is simply an authorization.

Mr. President, may we have order in the Chamber?

Mr. KING. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HARRIS. I regret that I can not yield.

Mr. KING. Not for a question?

Mr. HARRIS. I declined to be interrupted by some one on the other side, and I want to be equally as polite to them as to Senators on my side. I regret exceedingly——

Mr. KING. Mr. President——

Mr. HARRIS. I hope the Senator will not ask, because I have declined to be interrupted by Senators on the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. MONDELL. I do not want the gentleman to make a speech here that will be quoted in the future in justification of larger appropriations for this purpose than ought to be made, and if the gentleman is not careful he will lay the foundation for extravagant appropriations

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, no one will ever charge me in any Congress with having laid any foundations for an extravagant program. To continue, when I was fighting the proposal of $1,000,000 for a fine embassy building at the exposition grounds at Rio de Janeiro, and called attention to the fact that $500,000 was adequate because of the rate of exchange of 1 to 3 in favor of our country, the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] said, "You know this is merely an authorization," but the very next day or two the Committee on Appropriations came in with an appropriation for $1,000,000, and we find to-day that they have a surplus of $140,000 that they do not know what to do with. If we had made it $500,000, as I proposed, we would have had a pretty nice building there, and would not have made more money available than for an embassy in London or Paris.

THE LEGISLATIVE SITUATION.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his point of order.

Mr. CURTIS. I object to the reading of the paper by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President——

Mr. CURTIS. I understand that when objection is made the question must be submitted to the Senate for a vote, without debate.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, if that is the rule of the Senate, of course, I do not wish to interfere with the rule in any way.

Mr. HEFLIN. A point of order, Mr. President.

Mr. CURTIS. I make the point of order that debate is not in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will rule that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. HARRIS. I have stopped reading from the paper.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. KING and Mr. CURTIS addressed the Chair.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia is in order. It has been the custom; it has been done by every Senator who wanted to speak.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I know it has been the custom, but it is a violation of the rule. If the Senator from Georgia has stopped reading, I will not insist upon the point, but I say now that from this time on I shall object to the reading of a paper without the consent of the Senate being given. I withdraw the point, as the Senator has stopped reading the paper.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his inquiry.

Mr. KING. I think the Chair inadvertently announced that the point of order was well taken, meaning thereby that the point of order was well taken that pending a decision, when a Senator is called to order, there shall be no further discussion. I do not understand that the Chair meant to decide as broadly as the words would imply with respect to the action of the Senator from Georgia, that the rule forbade the reading of a paper. As a parliamentary inquiry, I desire to direct the Chair's attention to the fact, so that it may not stand as a precedent, that the Chair has decided that a paper may not be read. I think the Chair intended only to decide that pending the decision of the question as to whether the Senator was proceeding in order no debate could be had.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, the point of order has been withdrawn, and I insist upon the regular order.

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator will proceed and read on.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I thought I was proceeding under my rights and in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator is so proceeding.

Mr. HARRIS. I am not trying to proceed in any other way, and if what I was doing is against the rules of the Senate, I do not want to proceed in that way. In my four years as a Senator, as I said, I have not objected to any unanimous consent on the part of any Senator, and I expect to be courteous to every Senator in this body as long as that Senator is courteous to me, and even longer than that.

This was so interesting that I believe the Senate would like to have me continue it.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I object.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, we would like to have a ruling by the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The rule is that when there is an objection, the question of the reading shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, it has been the custom——

The VICE PRESIDENT. No debate is in order.

Mr. KING. Let the point of order be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the Senator from Georgia be permitted to read his paper? [Putting the question.] The noes have it.

Mr. HEFLIN and Mr. PITTMAN called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GLASS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

Mr. LODGE (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] to the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] and vote "nay."

Mr. McKINLEY (when his name was called). Has the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. McKINLEY. I have a general pair with that Senator, and in his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. SWANSON (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND], who is detained from the Senate on account of sickness. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). Transferring my pair with the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] to the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. KELLOGG], I vote "nay."

Mr. WILLIS (when his name was called). I am paired with my colleague, the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE], who is necessarily absent. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SPENCER] and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Has the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That Senator has not voted.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. I have a general pair with that Senator. I am unable to obtain a transfer and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. EDGE (after having voted in the negative). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] to the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. HARRELD] and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. What is the question before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall permission be given to the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS] to read from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the report of the proceedings of the House of yesterday?

Mr. LODGE. Let the vote be announced.

Mr. SMOOT. I was propounding a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LODGE. When the roll is being called nothing else is in order.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state the point of order.

Mr. CUMMINS. Nothing is in order before the announcement of the result of the roll call.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order is well taken.

Mr. BALL (after having voted in the negative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]. Not being able to secure a transfer, I withdraw my vote.

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce the following pairs:

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] with the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL];

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ELKINS] with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS]; and

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. NICHOLSON] with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED].

The result was announced—yeas 21, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—21.

Ashurst	Harris	La Follette	Sheppard
Bayard	Harrison	McKellar	Smith
Brookhart	Heflin	Myers	Stanley
Broussard	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	
Dial	Kendrick	Pittman	
George	King	Robinson	

NAYS—42.

Bursum	France	McNary	Smoot
Calder	Gooding	Moses	Stanfield
Cameron	Hale	New	Sterling
Capper	Johnson	Norbeck	Sutherland
Couzens	Jones, Wash.	Oddie	Wadsworth
Cummins	Keyes	Page	Warren
Curtis	Lenroot	Pepper	Watson
Dillingham	Lodge	Phipps	Weller
Edge	McCormick	Poindexter	Willis
Ernst	McCumber	Reed, Pa.	
Fernald	McLean	Shortridge	

NOT VOTING—33.

Ball	Gerry	Norris	Townsend
Borah	Glass	Owen	Trammell
Brandegee	Harreld	Pomerene	Underwood
Caraway	Hitchcock	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Colt	Kellogg	Reed, Mo.	Walsh, Mont.
Culberson	Ladd	Shields	Williams
Elkins	McKinley	Simmons	
Fletcher	Nelson	Spencer	
Frelinghuysen	Nicholson	Swanson	

So the Senate decided that the reading from the report of yesterday's proceedings of the House was not in order.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state the inquiry.

Mr. KING. Do I understand, under Rule XI, which reads—

When a reading of a paper is called for, and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate—

that the Chair submitted that question to the Senate when the Senator from Georgia had not asked to have it read at the desk?

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, has the Senator from Georgia yielded the floor?

Mr. HARRIS. I have not.

Mr. KING. My parliamentary inquiry has not yet been answered.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator from Utah then is out of order.

Mr. KING. I submit the Senator from Iowa is out of order. I appeal to the Chair for a ruling upon the parliamentary inquiry just suggested.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I would like to cite an authority.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CURTIS. I read from Gilfry's Precedents. On March 21, 1914, the following occurred:

Mr. JONES asked for the reading of a statement taken from the Washington Post and an objection being made,

The VICE PRESIDENT (Mr. Marshall). The question is submitted to the Senate, Shall the paper be read?

Mr. JONES. I am not asking the Secretary to read the paper now; I am asking for recognition.

The VICE PRESIDENT (Mr. Marshall). When an objection is made to a Senator reading a paper, it is the same as though objection were made to the Secretary reading it.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I have already stated that I do not think under our system of legislation it is competent for the Members of one legislative branch to attempt to control the action of the other legislative branch. I think that the proper construction of the national legislative scheme requires that each House shall have absolute control and determination of its own course touching the legislative action it may take. I do not approve of the apparent attempt of Members of the Senate to coerce the body at the other end of the Capitol into action upon any bill contrary to the will of that body. That body, under the Constitution and under any sound theory of our Government, has the right of absolute action free from any coercive influence on the part of the Senate.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

Mr. ROBINSON. I will yield in just a moment. I think it would be detrimental in the long run to establish a precedent such as it appears is being attempted now.

I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator has partly answered what I first rose to ask him, but I also want to ask an additional question. Does the Senator think that under the rules of the Senate a Senator has the right to read a debate which has taken place in the House, especially in reflecting upon the action of the House?

Mr. ROBINSON. I do not think under the parliamentary practice that the proceedings of one branch of Congress can be called in question in the other branch of Congress. But I do not think that the rule which has been invoked, Rule XI, has any application to this case. I am perfectly sure that Rule XI applies only to the request of a Senator for the reading of a paper at the desk.

Aside from the question as to whether the Senator has the right to read the proceedings of the House of Representatives, if it were a paper other than the proceedings of the House of Representatives, I maintain that under the precedents of the Senate he is not precluded by Rule XI or the failure of the Senate to give consent. In supporting that conclusion I cite the precedent on page 406 of Gilfry's Precedents, which is as follows:

The consideration of H. R. 224, joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. Margaret P. Robinson, of Kentucky, being resumed, Mr. Sumner moved that the resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Claims, and while engaged in debate upon that motion and while in the act of reading a paper having reference to the claim of one Esteban G. Montano he was called to order by Mr. Davis for the reason that the paper which Mr. Sumner was reading had no reference to the subject before the Senate, and, being irrelevant, was not in order.

The President (Mr. Pomeroy in the chair) overruled the question of order raised by Mr. Davis, and decided that the Senator from Massachusetts had the right to read the paper as a part of his remarks.

Mr. Davis appealed, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of the Senate.

That precedent establishes the fact that Rule XI can not be invoked to prevent the Senator from Georgia from reading a paper.

The question of the right to read the proceedings of the body at the other end of the Capitol is an entirely different question.

I think the better parliamentary practice is that it should not be permitted, because it frequently results in criticism and ill will between the two Houses.

In this connection may I be indulged to say, Mr. President, that I hope the Senate may be permitted to proceed with the consideration of the business before it? I have no disposition to criticize the action of any Senator, and no right to do so, but I desire to say that there are important matters to be decided by the Senate before adjournment to-morrow. There are conference reports; there are bills pending upon the calendar that ought to have consideration; and Senators who choose to take the responsibility of preventing their consideration must bear that responsibility without any sympathy or support from me.

Mr. HEFLIN obtained the floor.

Mr. KING. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HEFLIN. If Democratic Senators from the South wish to take the responsibility——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah rises to a parliamentary inquiry, which he will state.

Mr. KING. The parliamentary inquiry I submit is this: Is not the question before the Chair the determination of the question raised by me in reading the rule and by the observations made by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON]?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has decided that question in accordance with the precedent which was read by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS. And the Senate has acted upon the question.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was not unfamiliar with the precedent which was read by the Senator from Arkansas, but that was on a question of relevancy which was made long before the adoption of the present rule. The Senator from Alabama will proceed.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] speaks of important measures. There is nothing more important to the downtrodden and afflicted farmers of the South than this bill. Of course, those who want to relieve the Republican Party of the responsibility in either branch of Congress may do so, so far as I am concerned. If I am not going to be supported by Democrats from the South, I should like to have the South know it. If any Democrat has a bill which he prefers to get jammed through to giving this relief which means $35 a ton saved to the farmers of the South on nitrate of soda, let him take the responsibility, and I will give the facts to the country.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, if the bill to which the Senator from Alabama refers were before the Senate, I should be glad to join him in an effort to secure consideration and action upon it; but since the bill is before another body—the body at the other end of the Capitol—I can not understand why Senators should persist in defeating legislation in which their constituents are interested and try to force action by the other body, which, under our scheme of Government, is free to take its own course, just as the Senate is free to take its course.

There is on the calendar, for instance, a resolution referring to the Court of Claims approximately 300 claims on the part of cotton-oil mills against the Government for damages for alleged breach of contract. My judgment is that if that resolution could be reached it would be passed without opposition and the claimants would have their day in court. If the present course is persisted in, it will result in preventing the consideration of measures upon the calendar, amongst others the one which I have just mentioned. The Senator from Alabama may take his own course about the matter, just as I take my own course about it.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I am in sympathy with these other measures, and I will stay here. We can turn the clock back until Tuesday.

Mr. ROBINSON. We can not do that.

Mr. HEFLIN. We can turn the clock back several hours to-morrow.

Mr. ROBINSON. At 12 o'clock to-morrow we shall be compelled to adjourn.

Mr. HEFLIN. No; we can turn the clock back, and the RECORD will show that we have adjourned at 12 o'clock noon. That has been done a number of times; in fact, it is done nearly every time at the end of a short session of Congress.

Mr. SMOOT (and other Senators). Oh, no!

Mr. HEFLIN. I have seen it done in the House. Mr. President, we can get these matters attended to. I am fighting a hard battle here for the farmers who are scattered amongst 28,000,000 people of this Union; but if I am not going to be supported—and supported enthusiastically—by Democrats from the South, I want the RECORD to show that I have done my part, and I want the responsibility of the defeat of the legislation to be shifted from the Republican Party if anybody wants it to be shifted. It is now on that party. Let that party bear the responsibility. We have rights at this end of the Capitol; we have worked to accommodate the body at the other end; we work together; we cooperate; we pay respect to the wishes of the other House, and that House pays respect to the wishes of the Senate.

We are not trying to coerce the House. The House, I think, will pass the bill; the House wishes to pass it, I am told. It is not the House but two men in the House who are holding up this measure, so I am told. Should the Democrats from the South, either by their aid or by their opposition, help to throttle and kill this measure, which will benefit 28,000,000 people,

for the purpose of serving the Fertilizer Trust? We had just as well let the truth be known. If this bill is killed, the Fertilizer Trust will profit millions of dollars and the farmers will be fleeced out of millions of dollars. That is the issue in a nutshell. I am fighting as God gives me the strength to fight for the farmer in every State in the cotton-growing section of the country. Of course, if the fight is not going to be cooperated in in the House, if the fight is not going to be cooperated in here, I may not be able to fight it out all by myself; but I may succeed by the aid of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] and my good friend from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS], who has been outraged to-night by a vote stopping him from reading what he wants to read. [Laughter.] I never saw that done before. You have permitted everybody to read everything they wanted to read. I have seen objection made when an article was sent to the desk, and you would make a Senator read it himself, perhaps in order to kill him physically, to break him down; but I never saw the rule invoked before that where a Senator wanted to read an article himself in his own remarks that he could not do so. However, I saw it invoked to-night by the Senator from Kansas. He is usually very clever. I can not understand why the Senator has no sympathy with our southern farmers.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. I have sympathy with the southern farmers, but I have no sympathy on earth with this filibuster and this effort upon the part of the Senator from Alabama to coerce the other body of the Congress.

Mr. HEFLIN. I am satisfied you have not, and you will have less sympathy with it to-morrow morning than you have now. [Laughter.]

Mr. CURTIS. I can stand it as well as the Senator can.

Mr. HEFLIN. There will be several others aiding me before that time, and I will take a little nap and come back about 3 o'clock. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. There must be silence in the galleries.

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator says we are going to coerce the other body. I want to say again, lest there be a misunderstanding, that the other body wants to vote on this measure. The Speaker has the rule in his pocket, and a Member on the floor of the House announced to the Speaker that he had promised to recognize him and let them have a vote, and he never said anything. Now, I want to ask Senators if there is a unanimous report of the Rules Committee and Republicans as well as Democrats in the House want to vote, why should they not vote? Why should two men be permitted to pocket this measure, the failure to pass which will tax southern farmers $35,000,000 in the next three months? Can Senators answer that question?

Of course, the Fertilizer Trust wants this money. Of course, the Fertilizer Trust does not want this bill to pass, but I do not represent the Fertilizer Trust. I suppose I have infringed the rule in saying that, but I do not represent that trust. I know that the Fertilizer Trust does not want the bill passed, but I want it passed; my people want it passed; every farmer in the South wants it passed. Why can we not get it passed? If I could marshal the Democrats properly, I could whip those who are opposing this measure to a standstill, but we are going to whip them just the same.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MOSES. What is the business before the Senate?

Mr. HEFLIN. The business before the Senate is my speech.

Mr. MOSES. Let the Vice President answer the question, please.

Mr. HEFLIN. I do not yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. MOSES. I have made a parliamentary inquiry, and the Senator has to yield.

Mr. HEFLIN. I do not yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

The VICE PRESIDENT. House bill 14222 is the business before the Senate.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry. How many times has the Senator from Alabama spoken on this question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. This is the second time.

Mr. MOSES. He is now engaged in his second speech?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair so understands.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, is the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire satisfied? [Laughter.]

Mr. MOSES. Yes; but I think the Senator has spoken more than twice. The Senator will have to speak continuously from now on.

Mr. HEFLIN. Well, I am satisfied the Senator from New Hampshire would enforce that sort of a gag rule.

Mr. MOSES. It is not a gag rule; it is a standing rule of the Senate.

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator has recently been made chairman of the campaign committee of the Republicans of the Senate and he is starting out well. He is invoking the tyrannical rule of shutting off debate. That is in keeping with the practice of his party. [Laughter.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has already announced that there must be silence in the galleries.

Mr. HEFLIN. I submit, Mr. President, that there are so many amusing things occurring now with reference to the Republican Party that the people must laugh now and then.

Mr. WADSWORTH. "Laughter!" [Laughter.]

Mr. HEFLIN. I did not catch the Senator's remark. What was the remark of the Senator from New York? I am informed that the Senator from New York said "Laughter." A few nights ago, Mr. President, when I was speaking and accusing the Republican Party generally of being in the control of Wall Street they sent my picture all over the country and said I had accused the Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] of being the representative of Wall Street, although I had not said it. So the Senator from New York suggests "laughter." I want the notes of the reporter to indicate that there was laughter at two or three passages with the Senator from New York. [Laughter.] You may be able to suppress debate here, but not out on the hustings, where the people believe in free speech.

Now I want to announce another thing to the Senate, since the Senator from New Hampshire has been so very active. When I had spoken for three hours upon the subject a Senator came to me and told me that Senator MOSES, Senator LODGE, and Senator LA FOLLETTE, I believe, and himself were going over to the House and they thought they could communicate with the leaders and get favorable action. I tapered off my speech and closed in 18 minutes, relying upon that promise. I should like to know whether there has been anything done. Was that another piece of camouflage? Was that practiced on me to get me off my feet?

What sort of a performance were you carrying on with me? I was fighting honestly and enthusiastically. Was this done to make me think that something was going to be done favorable to the distressed farmers of my State and the other Southern States? Is that the sort of practice Senators would like to resort to in showing up to the country their subserviency to the special interests of the country? [Laughter.] Let the Senator from New York put that in his pipe and smoke it. I have had some very interesting letters from his constituents about that speech. If he would let me print them in the RECORD, they would be mighty wholesome reading to his constituents—that suggestion about Wall Street, and the like. Of course, I made no charge that the Senator was representing Wall Street. Of course, Wall Street is in his State. It is in all the States with its influence. It is the dominating power in the Republican Party to-day. No bill of any consequence can pass Congress without the O. K. of Wall Street.

I have here, in a book, a very interesting statement by Mr. Roosevelt, in 1912, when he said:

> I could name 46 Senators who secured their seats and held them by the favor of a Wall Street magnate and his associates in all parts of the country. Do you call that popular representative government?

He was once the President of your party. He said that when the Republican Party was in power. He said that 46 Senators in this body held their commissions by reason of the power of Wall Street; and when I said here a few days ago that I did not represent Wall Street, and that I did not represent the bond sharks and big financiers of Wall Street, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] rose and said that I was out of order, and that night the Republican Vice President ruled that I was out of order. Then, after the Republican Party had had time to sleep, you came in the next morning and cold-bloodedly voted, all but about eight of you, to sustain the rape of the rules and to suppress free speech.

What had I said to cause me to be taken off the floor and required to take my seat? Here was a Senator from a sovereign State, speaking for his people and for the best interests of the country, and talking about Wall Street, while these debts were being held back by the Government and Wall Street

was collecting $1,700,000,000 from France and Great Britain, show the motives that Wall Street had for holding up all other measures while she collected her money, and I said: "I do not represent Wall Street. I am here to represent the people." They said, "You are out of order," and you had votes enough to sustain the ruling then; but, thank God! you will not have in the next Senate enough votes to sustain it. We have trimmed your majority down until it is exceedingly thin.

When the next Senate is organized I know that some of the progressives will stand by us. You will never be able to put over a ruling like that again. It will stand as a monstrous thing in the parliamentary proceedings in the history of the country. When we get in the majority, as my friend from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS] suggests, we are going to treat you decently. We will not put any gag rule on you. We will not have any cloture, either. A cloture rule in the Senate means death to free institutions. I never heard you invoke cloture when we were trying to revive the War Finance Corporation in 1921 to relieve a stricken people, pillaged and plundered by the leaders of your party. You never invoked it then. I never heard you invoke the cloture rule when we were trying to pass farm measures for the relief of agriculture. I never heard you invoke it for any measure that meant good to the common masses. Whenever you invoke it you invoke it for the special interests. That is what you invoke it for. Let the truth at least be told in the RECORD.

Mr. President, this statement of Mr. Roosevelt's is very interesting. I did not know he had said that; and after I made that speech, and the ruling was handed down, and I was halted in the debate, and we adjourned, everything stopped until morning, and you came in and voted to sustain that ruling. I have had letters from your States saying that they will preserve that roll call and meet you at Philippi next year when you run for office. I do not know whether you regard that situation as serious or not, but you broke down free speech in this body.

You stifled debate. You did violence to the rules. There is no such rule in the parliamentary procedure of this body. I got a letter, among other things on other lines, from a gentleman who said:

> Seeing what you said about Wall Street, I want to remind you of what Mr. Roosevelt said in 1912.

He told me where I could find it, and I sent over to the Library and got the book. I have received a number of interesting letters on this subject. They are going to be very interesting in the time to come, some of them along next December. I think probably we will be called in extra session about October. They will be interesting reading, and I am still getting them—hundreds and hundreds of them. The people resent this action by the Republican Party, claiming to be conservative, patriotic, preserving the institutions of the country, the ancient landmarks of the fathers, and coming in here with a ship subsidy bill that seeks to take out of the people's hands, out of the possession of the Government, three thousand million dollars' worth of ships and sell them for two hundred million dollars to the Ship Trust and beat the Government out of twenty-eight hundred million dollars. When that bill was up you threatened us with cloture. You threatened to cut off debate. You said: "We must have a vote," and you were undertaking to pass that bill by the aid of lame ducks, being appointed day by day to Federal jobs by a Republican President.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] said truly that it was an embezzlement of power. What right had you to call in these lame ducks? I have nothing against them personally. I am very fond of them personally, but I do not let my personal friendship for anybody interfere with my duty to my people and my obligations under my oath. They understand that. I fight for what I believe is right, and I mean no reflection on them personally. When a man has gone out to the polls in his home and the people, in solemn procession, marching to the ballot box, the ark of the covenant in our civic affairs, vote him out, and he comes back here sore with his constituents, as a rule, and he turns his eye toward the White House longingly, and the President calls him to come in, and when he walks in all is smiles between the two, and then an effort is made to get cloture to jam through a bill that you know you can pass under those conditions and that you know you can not pass after 12 o'clock to-morrow, when the new Senators come in, fresh from their constituents, equipped with commissions from their States, what right have you to force through a measure like that in the closing hours of the session? Yet you undertook to enforce cloture. You threatened it. You denounced freedom of debate.

I invite the attention of all of you who did not hear it to the able, eloquent, and unanswerable speech of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANLEY]. He literally annihilated those who urged cloture in that debate. You sat and winced under the torrent of convincing logic that he poured into your ranks. Talk about preserving the landmarks, the ideals, and institutions of the Government! You are ready to tear down the bars and open this Chamber to quick, gag-rule action, so that Bolshevists and Socialists can take charge, and jam through without debate half-cooked legislation, and overthrow property rights and human rights in the Republic, and then you boast about your friendship for property rights and personal rights! Special interests crook their fingers and the leaders of the Republican Party proceed to dance. Special interests sound the bugle call and they come running to do their bidding.

Now, Mr. President, I want to state before I proceed to the discussion of this subject—— [Laughter in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT rapped for order.

Mr. HEFLIN. Let the RECORD show that also. I do not want the Senator from New York saying that anybody interlined that. I just want a true record of events.

I want to say, Mr. President, that before I get into a discussion of this subject I am willing to yield for the passage of the farm credits bill.

Mr. KING. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield if it does not take me off my feet.

Mr. KING. Will the Senator yield for the passage of the bill which is under consideration, which I think can be passed in five minutes?

Mr. HEFLIN. I can not lose the floor, Mr. President.

Mr. KING. I can not promise what the parliamentary situation would be.

Mr. HEFLIN. I fear it would be very embarrassing for my friend from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES], because he wants to hear me speak three or four hours. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MOSES in the chair). The present occupant of the chair will warn the galleries only once. Under the rules of the Senate, demonstrations are forbidden in the galleries, and if they are persisted in while the present occupant of the chair is presiding, the galleries will be cleared.

Mr. KING. A parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. KING. I hope the Senator will pardon me. If the Senator should yield for me to move that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the pending bill, and that bill should be promptly passed and some other measure should be taken up, then the Senator from Alabama, of course, would be entitled to talk if he received recognition at the hands of the Chair, would he not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would rule that in the event of the Senator yielding for the passage of a bill he would lose the floor in his present situation. If another measure is taken up, the Senator from Alabama, if recognized, can speak twice.

Mr. KING. I suggest, if the Senator will pardon me, that if he should yield for the consideration and passage of the bill and some other measure, of course, would promptly be brought before the Senate, he then could ask for recognition and resume his very interesting remarks.

Mr. HEFLIN. I fear, with the present occupant in the chair presiding, I would have difficulty in getting his eye. [Laughter.] He has a good eye, but I fear I should have difficulty in getting his eye if I should yield the floor, and while I have the floor and the present occupant is powerless to take me off the floor, I prefer to proceed for a while longer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama will proceed.

Mr. HEFLIN. I thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. KING. I hope the Senator from Alabama will permit me to ask another question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HEFLIN. I would rather proceed now, having the floor. Mr. President, I dislike to see people interfered with when they see how the Republican Party is going on down to the demnition bow wows.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me one minute? If the Senator can yield to me without losing the floor——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield for a question.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, this bill which the Senate practically passed unanimously and sent to the House could be put on as an amendment to the pending bill, and then could be taken up and concurred in or nonconcurred in, and this could be very quickly disposed of. As I understand, all these gentlemen ask is to have the privilege of the House acting on it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made. The Senator from Alabama will proceed.

Mr. HEFLIN. I was about to say, Mr. President, that under Republican rule it has got to where people can not even approve anything from the galleries. People who come to this Capitol from all over the country, who come to look down upon this historic lawmaking body where men are pleading for right, for justice, for principle as eternal as the hills, find gag rules are employed, free speech is stifled, and when a Senator is speaking for the plain people and for common rights he is not allowed even to read from the RECORD speeches of those who fight battles in the same way at the other end of the Capitol.

Alas, alas, Mr. President, for the Republic. It is a glorious thing that another election is near at hand, when we can take you with your gag rules to the judgment bar of the people.

What sort of situation do we find ourselves in? Two or three men at the other end of the Capitol, they tell us, do not want a vote on this nitrate measure. I am not trying to coerce the House. I am trying to break down a secret filibuster on the part of somebody who will not let a vote be had by the Members who do want a vote. Why should I not be aided in a fight like that?

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield for a question.

Mr. STANLEY. I want to ask the Senator a question. How does the Senator think we can by any method in the Senate coerce action in the other body? What power have we, moral or physical, over the House of Representatives?

Mr. HEFLIN. None whatever.

Mr. STANLEY. I know the Senator is a profound constitutional lawyer, and I am asking this for information. It is my impression that it was the plain design of the framers of the Constitution that the two bodies should be absolutely independent——

Mr. HEFLIN. I know that. I can not yield for a speech from my friend, though I would be delighted to hear him.

Mr. STANLEY. One body shall not do anything to interfere with the other.

Mr. HEFLIN. I understand that.

Mr. STANLEY. If the Senator will pardon me, I am in thorough sympathy with his effort to help the farmer, and I want to make this suggestion as his friend and as a Democrat: The action on the part of certain persons on the other side of the Chamber may be and probably is as indefensible as he has described it. They are not of his political party, and the responsibility will be upon them if they have arbitrarily prevented legislation which is for the benefit of the farmer, and I hope he will let that blame rest right where it belongs; and while I have listened with great interest to his denunciation of abuses, if I am correct, I fear we can do nothing on this side to help matters, and we might delay some good legislation that ought to be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair suggests that the Senator yielded for a question.

Mr. STANLEY. The question is asked.

Mr. HEFLIN. I can not yield for any extended remarks, because I know the Chair wants to hear me proceed.

Mr. President, I am not a profound constitutional lawyer. I have not tried a law case in nearly 19 years; but I am profound in many of the things which pertain to the Government of the people. When I was first elected to Congress, in 1904, I dedicated my life to the service to which I had been called. I have devoted myself to the study of public questions. I have not studied anything outside of these questions. I have done my very best to represent the people. I have taken the people's view of things. I have tried to keep my Government in the right road. I have tried to ward off dangers that came to threaten it. I have tried to do that which I believed would bring about the greatest good to the greatest number. I have not represented any special interests. I have stood for the rule of the people and for the blessings and benefits I thought ought to flow to the masses. I do claim to be somewhat an authority on the subjects involved in that field.

I am not a profound constitutional lawyer. I never did claim to be, but I have seen a lot of fellows since I have been in Congress in the last 19 years who invoked the Constitution, never when a bill was up that affected the masses but only when something was about to be put over that would do justice by the masses against the classes. Then I have seen the profound constitutional lawyer come with his works, learned, too, and able and powerful debate would be made, although you had the votes and you had right on your side, to show that under the Constitution you could not lay the hand of regulation and control upon those interests which had grown up and become more powerful than the Government.

I hope to God I will never reach that proficiency in the knowledge of constitutional law where I will lose sight of the interests of the masses and go over bodily to support the interests of the special classes.

I want to say to my good friend from Kentucky that there is a way to get this action. We can bring this action inside of three hours if the Democrats on this side will rise up and fight as I am fighting. Does the Senator doubt that the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Kansas and other leading Senators over there, and some who think they are leaders who are not, could get action if they would go over and talk to the leaders in the House and say, "The only thing for us to do is to give them a vote"? We could accomplish our purpose inside of three hours' time. How are we going to accomplish it when Democrats are rising here and talking as if they are not in sympathy with this fight and undertaking, not intentionally, but, in fact, to relieve the Republicans of the responsibility that is on them?

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. HEFLIN. Just merely for a question. I do not want to yield the floor.

Mr. STANLEY. I do not wish to take the Senator off the floor; I wish to answer his question. As the Senator has very graciously said, I have defended a filibuster, and I regard it at times as absolutely laudable and necessary. But the question I propounded to the Senator in all kindliness, and not in any sense of criticism, was this: We are not to blame for what happens on the other side of the Capitol. We are not responsible for it.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. BORAH. I make the point of order that this is not a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is well taken. The Senator from Alabama will proceed.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield for a question?

Mr. HEFLIN. Just for a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HEFLIN. Just for a question. I want to proceed because it is getting late.

Mr. KING. Does the Senator from Alabama believe that under our form of government it is proper for one branch of our National Legislature to try to coerce the other branch by refusing legislation until the other branch acts?

Mr. HEFLIN. No; I am not going that far. The other branch wants to act. I am fighting for the Members of the House who are living under the tyrannical rules passed by the Republican Party. They want to vote, but they can not vote. A Member on the floor this afternoon rose and told the Speaker that he promised him that they would give him a vote, and he did not say anything. The Members of the House want to vote. The Members of the House would pass the bill. I am not trying to coerce them. If they do not want to pass it, let them vote on it and kill it. All I want them to do is to have the agreement carried out, the faith to be kept, and the Speaker to do what he promised to do, when we have been letting bills pass for five days under that agreement. I would have started this fight five days ago but for my faith in the notice of that agreement. Now, because the faith is broken, I can not afford to stand here and permit two or three men to keep the other branch from voting, when Republicans and Democrats tell me they want to vote. Let us join here and get busy and let Republicans take the responsibility. We can pass all these bills. The President can call an extra session. If the bills are important and he considers the welfare of the people, it is his duty to keep us here for 10 days, until the calendar is cleared. If he does not want to do that, let

him take the responsibility. I am waging a warfare against the bulwarks of the Republican Party and I am going to keep it up if I have to fight it by myself. I do not propose to yield to them. Let the responsibility go where it belongs.

Of course, they can get action. I am not trying to coerce the House. If the House does not want to vote, all right. The reason why I am fighting is that I am told by Republicans and Democrats that they would pass the bill if they could vote. The House wants to vote. I want the country to know, and this is the only way we can get it to the country, just what sort of rules they are operating under. When the majority stood ready to grant the relief one or two men with a rule in their pockets gagged the whole business and would not let them vote. That is the fight I am making. That is the fight in which I am entitled to have aid from every Democrat from the South. The very men who are holding it up have been defeated by their people at home. Does anyone think I am trying to coerce them? Not at all.

No, Mr. President; it is hard to make a fight against the odds I am fighting to-night. Thank God there is a judgment bar to which we can go, and that is to the people. I want the people to know and they shall know. They will know by this discussion that I have participated in to-day, that the Senator from Georgia has participated in, and that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] will participate in later on, as well as four or five other Senators. That is the only way the people can know it. Let the responsibility fall where it ought to rest. They can not say I did not do my best. They can not say I sat silent in the closing hours of this session and permitted that sort of thing to be worked on my people. They can not say that when I knew they voted through Congress the privilege of returning to the big rich of the country seventy-odd millions of dollars through the makeshift that they had paid in more than they ought to have paid in taxes. They can not say that I sat silent when my people were asking for a loan for about three months of $10,000,000 to be paid back in cash when the goods were delivered and the Government not lose a cent.

This is the only way. I repeat it is mighty hard on one or two or three or half a dozen to make a fight of this sort. Mr. President, the Democratic Party is a militant party. The Democratic Party stands for the people. The Democratic Party can not be manipulated by the interests. If that day ever comes I shall quit it. It is not going to come as long as I can have anything to do with it.

Mr. President, I was reading this afternoon——

Mr. CURTIS rose.

Mr. HEFLIN. I want to comment briefly on the ruling that was made here, that a Senator could not read. The Senator from Kansas may rest a little while longer. I shall not take that up right now. I will give him a chance to make his point of order a little later on in the morning.

Sleepy Hollow, awakened by the reading of a speech of some virile Member in the House, says, "It is out of order; stop it." If there is anything on earth that this body needs, it is some virile fighting spirit in it. If there is anything on earth this body needs, it is a rejuvenation of it. We need a house cleaning in this body. There are a lot of fellows who ought to be out of it, in my judgment. Talk about changing the terms of Members of the House! For the convenience of the Members of the House I would not object, but, Mr. President, I have seen too many men with a six-year term in this body seem to lose interest in the masses of the people at home. I have seen them grow cold and careless about the interests of the masses; and when we begin to talk about moving up the terms of Members of the House for four years and Members of the Senate six years I would more likely favor giving a Member of the Senate four years and a Member of the House two years and keep both of them as close to the people as possible.

Now, we know, Senators, that it has been rumored in the past that when a man served here and got a little cold and indifferent to the people at home the special interests seek him out. They will have subsidized newspapers praise him to the sky. They get the people back home to thinking he is a wonder, a perfect marvel, a genius, a constructive statesman; but the fellow who dares fight them and their crooked interests is a different proposition, and they wonder how he got into the Senate and they commence saying he ought to be beaten. They fight to control this body. It has been called by some the millionaires' club. It has been called by some the rendezvous of privilege. I pray God that those expressions may never be true of it. I do not say that they are.

But I know that we have heard it said that these interests will go around and commence trying to pluck men off. Talk about the greatest battles that ever were fought, they have been fought here in Washington every week and month when Congress is in session. They are working in various ways to get men over and put the center of gravity in a man's nature on the side of the special interests. If they can do that and he tells them, "Well, I am liable to get beaten," they pat him on the shoulder and say, "That is all right, my boy. We will have the President appoint you to a fat office or we will employ you and give you a fine salary." Many a man has gone to sleep through that process in times past. Many of them will go to sleep.

I can not see anything wrong in my demanding that this body shall be responsive to the people. I can not see anything wrong in my demanding that certain legislation be enacted, especially when I hear that a majority stands for it.

The Senator from Kansas made the point of order when the Senator from Georgia, standing here fighting for his people, was reading what was said in the other branch of Congress, and we were told that was against our rules. I do not recall a week since I came into this Chamber in December, 1920, when some one has not read something from somebody's speech in the House. That is all right. We are not criticizing the Members of the House. We are reading something they said. They are Members of Congress, just Members of another branch. The Senator from Georgia stood up here and read, and the Senator from Kansas rose up and said that he is out of order. The Chair ruled that he was out of order. They stopped the Senator from Georgia from reading very interesting matter from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD presented by a Member of the House. I know that I can take a dozen Senators in this body and get action upon that bill—either that, or let them take the responsibility. I am not going to hold up the farm credits bill. I will yield the floor any minute to pass the farm credits bill. God knows the farmers need that aid, if there is any aid in it, and I am willing to give it a trial. I am willing to suspend my remarks to pass the farm credits bill. And I want the RECORD to show, if you force us to fight until 12 o'clock to-morrow noon, that I and those with me fighting for the struggling farmers of the cotton-growing States offer to yield at any time for you to pass that bill. You are not going to be able to say that we held that bill up. I state again that I will yield the floor for the passage of that bill. So far as I can now see the situation, that is the only bill for which I will yield. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARRIS] just said he would agree to that. Will the Senator from South Carolina agree to it?

Mr. SMITH. Certainly. I want that bill to pass.

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator from South Carolina, the Senator from Georgia, and myself all make that statement. Each one of them has told me that he would agree to that. I state it again, that we are ready to suspend and let you pass the farm credits bill without debate and get that out of the way. So if that bill is held up the President will certainly call an extra session for at least 10 days or two weeks. Then we can clean up all these matters. Let us fight; that is the way to get action.

[At this point Mr. HEFLIN yielded to a parliamentary inquiry and debate ensued.]

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, under the dreadful drive of deflation I saw great industries of this country close and millions—not a few thousands, but millions—of laboring men turned out in the street, with nothing to live upon and no promise as to when the industry would again resume its activities.

Mr. President, that is a serious situation. I have known men hard pressed, with but little of this world's goods, sit down and bemoan their fate because they did not have enough to live on for 10 or 15 years. Think of the poor fellow with a family to support, and who supports them by his skill and genius and the strength of his arms, who sees the use of them taken from him by industrial conditions produced by the order of the speculating class in the country, which wants to gobble up the riches of the land. Behold him as he is turned out into the street go home at night and report to his family that he will not go back to work to-morrow. That happened in the case of 7,000,000 Americans under Republican deflation in 1920. Did anybody offer to loan money to those poor fellows at 2 per cent then as they are seeking to do to the Shipping Trust? Not one. Not only that, but they could not obtain a loan at any price. So they suffered and their families suffered. There was no occasion for it. There was no occasion for drastic deflation; nothing on earth to justify it. I received a letter from the president of the Reform Bankers' League of London, who had read a copy of my speech upon the subject of deflation. He said that it was strange that the two great countries in the allied ranks, the United States and Great Britain, should pursue the policy of deflation and bring financial embarrassment and distress upon the two countries, and that there was no excuse for it, as I had said. He agreed with me upon that question. Sir

Reginald McKenna, of the Bank of England, stated that that policy would enrich a few and impoverish the many. Well, that was the effect of it. It did that right here in the United States.

I have stated before, and I now repeat, that under the deflation policy the Wall Street speculators made more money than ever before. During the time that millions of laboring men were being driven from employment and their livelihood entirely taken from them; during the time that millions of farmers were being impoverished; during the time that half the mother herds on the western plains were being sacrificed they were making more money than ever before. They were reveling as did the company at Belshazzar's feast, while the cry of the people of the South and West went up in vain.

I hold in my hand a newspaper clipping. Somebody sent it to me. I do not know from what newspaper this editorial is taken, but it reads like the New York Journal of Commerce or the Wall Street Journal; and if I were a betting man, I should bet that it was taken from one or the other of those papers. Criticizing the President for not reappointing W. P. G. Harding as governor of the Federal Reserve Board, the editorial states:

> Governor Harding was not reappointed because he had refused to imperil the soundness of the Federal reserve system by favoring farming interests to the extent they demanded.

Because he would not "imperil the soundness of the Federal reserve system by favoring farming interests to the extent they demanded"! A more astounding untruth was never uttered.

Mr. President, the Federal Reserve Board declined to loan money to the farmers on cotton, though cotton is the finest security in the world. In normal times it gives to our country the balance of trade and brings to America every year more gold than the world's annual output, yet the Federal Reserve Board whispered the order down the line not to loan money on cotton. Then, what was the condition of the cotton farmer? He was left helpless in the market place and robbed of the fruits of his toil. The man who only a few days before, when cotton was falling down below the cost of production, had been able to go to the bank, present his warehouse receipt, borrow money on it, and thereby keep up the price and force the buying world to pay him a price that would cover the cost of production plus a profit, had that right taken away from him. He had then no way to keep his cotton off the market, but was forced to put it on the market regardless of market conditions, and the price went down and down and down.

It fell from 40 cents to 10 cents—and remember that it cost 30 cents a pound to produce it. The cold-blooded, selfish individual, whoever he was, who wrote this editorial had no sympathy for the farmer. What does he care about a human being who is trying to make an honest living? He was afraid we would imperil the soundness of the Federal reserve banking system by going to the rescue of the farmer? It is not so.

Mr. President, I helped to create the Federal reserve system, and I helped to have cotton recognized as eligible collateral. Cotton was made eligible as collateral at the Federal reserve banks. That did great good to our people; it was of great value to the farmers of the South; indeed, it was a great blessing to them; but the Federal Reserve Board stopped the loans on cotton and then turned to Wall Street and permitted the speculators there to borrow every dollar they wanted at 6 per cent.

What did we create the Federal reserve banking system for? What do we create any banking system for? What is the purpose of a banking system, if you please? It is to serve the business needs of the people. Mr. President, the Government ought not to give its sanction to the creation of an institution that will not do that. We do not establish banking institutions for the purpose of creating a great rich banking class and enabling that class to derive riches from the impoverishment of the other classes of our people—not at all. We want the banks to do well—I do, and I am sure that we all do—but primarily a banking system is set up as a part of the business machinery of the country; it is to supply the lifeblood of business, which is money and credit; and if the banking system does not do that it is a failure.

Did the farmer fail to work? If he did not break his ground and make a crop, he had nobody to blame but himself, if he could get credit and the means to enable him to do it; but I submit to the Senate and to fair-minded men and women everywhere that when the farmer goes out in the spring and breaks his soil and plants his crop and cultivates it and brings in the sheaves at the harvest time, he is entitled to have the money necessary to carry his business through to a successful and profitable conclusion, and the banking system that will not afford him that credit is a failure, and the Government that will not see that such a system is established is itself a failure.

I contend that this great American form of Government of ours is the greatest ever devised by the genius of man. Why is it, then, that we can not establish such a system? I will tell you why, Mr. President. It is because under Republican rule a few men in Wall Street control the legislative power upon that subject. It was not always thus and it will not always be thus. The Congress that is coming into power on the 4th of next March, in my judgment, will be more favorable to a fair and just credit system.

What were we told when we went with our collateral and asked for money at the banks during that period of deflation? We were told the Federal reserve banking system is not suited to that character of business. I deny the truthfulness of such a statement. The Federal reserve banking system answered every need of business until deflation was born in Wall Street and put into operation by the Federal Reserve Board. What more did we want? We could borrow money on cotton, which is our cash crop to-day, and when we could borrow on cotton, that served our purpose. The grain man could borrow on his grain; the cattleman could borrow on his cattle; and so everything was well until the word went out to stop loaning on cotton, grain, and cattle.

Mr. President, it is useless to try to dodge the issue. That was a plain holdup of the agricultural sections of the country. It struck down the cotton producers, it struck down the grain growers of the West, and it prostrated the cattle people of the country. When you did that you struck down the great productive enterprises of America, and a government that will permit a thing like that to be done is guilty of wrongdoing.

When these speculators in Wall Street made $150 on a bale of cotton by speculating they never owned a pound of cotton. When cotton was 40 cents a pound and Governor Harding and his board decided to deflate, and when they stated that we could not have loans on cotton, Wall Street speculators knew what that meant, and what did they do? They sold the market. They sold when cotton was 40 cents and the farmer could get no money or credit with which to keep his cotton off the market, and the price went down in a hurry to 10 cents a pound, and the fellow who sold cotton futures on the exchange took down $150 a bale, and the farmer lost it. It cost the farmer $100 more than he got for it to produce it, so he lost the cost of production and the $50 profit that he would have had. He is the man who had a family to support, children to educate, and to provide some of the comforts and conveniences of life, and he is stricken down, he is sacrificed, and the gambler flourishes in rank luxuriance in Wall Street. Nobody said anything about imperiling the banking system then. None of these high brows said anything about borrowing money for speculative purposes then. They never questioned one of them.

I have charged here, and offered to produce the proof by a former high official of the Government, that during that period one man, a prominent Republican, borrowed for speculative purposes on a dummy note in New York from a member bank $3,000,000.

Mr. President, those who think the people are going to forget these things are very much mistaken. The crime of '73 has never been forgotten by students of financial and economic history, by men and women who hate crime, pillage, and plunder. The crime of '73 pales into insignificance compared to the crime of 1920. It is the most colossal crime in all the history of our country. Here we were emerging from a world war with victory perched upon our banner, coming home victorious into the richest Nation in all the world; and these people who while the soldier was away fighting reveled in evil doing, taking advantage of their Government and selling it war supplies and material at all sorts of high prices, were not satisfied, and they proceeded to hatch and carry out a plan of deflation that spread a pall of gloom all over the country, paralyzed our industries, struck down agriculture, and turned seven millions of laboring men out of employment; and then they ask us to quit talking about that and forget it!

Mr. President, the little coterie of men who brought about that scheme are going to be punished. We have already in a measure punished some of them. We are going to punish more of them. We are going to keep up the fight until every one of them has branded upon his brow the scarlet letter of deceit and unfaithfulness to the American people. They might just as well get ready for it. This last campaign was a mere skirmish compared to what you are going to see two years from now. We did not have the opportunity to get the issue fairly before the country, but we are going to get it there in the next campaign.

The American people are going to see to it that this Government is not milked by a few people for their enrichment, for their vile and avaricious purposes. This Government—the money lords may not know it—was established for the good of all the people. It was set up here in order that we might adopt policies that would bring about the greatest good to the greatest number.

These purse-proud individuals, who think that they are going to control the politics of this Government and control legislative policies by the power of the purse, have another thought coming to them. They were unable in the recent campaign to control the ballots in many States, and more and more that condition is going to obtain. The people are going to see to it. The men and women of this Nation are realizing more and more the danger of permitting the moneybags of Wall Street to go out and control the election of a United States Senator, to buy it as you would cattle in the market place.

Why, one of these pompous fellows of considerable wealth told me, in talking about one of his Senator friends who had been defeated in the last election, "I went down in my pockets pretty strongly for him, and if I had known he was in any danger I would have gone down a good deal stronger." I had several right serious thoughts concerning him in my mind while he was talking to me; and after I went off I reflected, "That is that old fellow's conception of government and how officers should be selected—just go out and buy control of the agencies that in turn control the Government." He did not say that if he had known this friend of his was in danger he would have appealed to the judgment and conscience of the voters; that he would have tried to show them wherein they were wrong in opposing him; but, standing back, rather chestylike, he said, "If I had known that he was in any danger I would have gone down in my pocket a good deal deeper than I did."

Predatory interests are more active than ever in trying to control the Senate. We must preach a crusade against the corrupt use of money in politics. No one ought to be elected to a seat in this body except upon his merit, upon the things he really stands for, upon his moral courage, upon his ability and disposition to do that which is best for the people of his State and country. That is the yardstick that we ought to use in measuring those who aspire to seats in the Senate. When a man announces for office let the people ask, "What manner of man is he? Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he a man of courage? Are his sympathies with the masses? Would he stand, under fire, true to his convictions and true to the people?"

The agents of greed and avarice want you to take the base and vulgar view and ask "How much money has he got?"

They are not thinking of decency and honesty in politics. They are not considering the principles of fair play and justice in government, and they care nothing for the purpose or preservation of our free institutions.

Mr. President, I made a successful race in my State for the Senate, and I did not even have a State organization. I did not open State headquarters at all. The people of my State knew us all. There were some very clever gentlemen in the race with me. I would probably have supported nearly every one of them for anything except the office they were then running for, because that conflicted with my own desire and plans in the premises.

Mr. HARRIS. And with the best interests of the State.

Mr. HEFLIN. And with the best interests of the State, my friend from Georgia suggests. But, Mr. President, I want to mention in this connection an interesting incident in the life of old General Pettus, who served faithfully in this body for years. We reelected him to the Senate when he was 82 or 83 years old, and the only expense that he had was $1. He paid that to the secretary of state as the fee fixed by law for issuing his commission. I was the secretary of state at the time. He referred to the incident regarding the fee on the floor of the Senate. He was urging that money should not be used corruptly in campaigns, and he pointed with pride to his own beloved Alabama and pointed out how the people of his State had indorsed him and reelected him without it costing him one 5 cents in the campaign. He said, "I come from a State where they elect a man on his merit and not on his or anybody else's money. Why should there be a big campaign fund raised for a candidate for the Senate?"

Mr. President, special interests have encouraged that in order to prevent strong men of moderate means from becoming candidates and to get the candidate under obligations to them. I am going to speak on that subject one of these days.

Why should it cost a United States Senator more than $10,000 to make a race for the Senate? Why should a man be permitted to spend more for a seat in this body than his salary will be for the six years' term? We had an instance of that sort in the Newberry case, where the amount of money spent was many times more than the whole salary that the man would have drawn as a Senator. One of the purposes of this dollar aristocracy is to make these positions hard to get and to say to the poor man, it makes no difference how much merit he may have, "Why, you can not go into that; you have got to have a pile of money."

I had two or three gentlemen tell me, "It is a very costly thing you are going into; it will take a heap of money." That was when these particular gentlemen, for somebody else, were trying to keep me from running. They said, "You already have a seat in the House. You have no opposition in your district. You will not have any opposition. You can remain in the House, and why not just hold to what you have? It is going to cost you a heap of money to run for the Senate." They were trying to frighten me, it seemed, and I said, "No; it will not cost me much. I would not spend it if I had it, and I am not going to spend a dollar for any illegitimate purpose," and I never had a man in the State, not one, make a request of me for a dollar that was not for a legitimate purpose, proper in every way.

So I desire to add my testimony to that of the illustrious and beloved Pettus and say that I represent a State whose voting electorate, thank God, are not for sale.

Mr. President, the founders of this Republic never intended that the time should come when a fat purse would be the passport to an office in the Senate of the United States. The interests which have undertaken to carry on a propaganda of that sort have gone a long way with it. They have succeeded in electing a great many of those they wanted to fill places in this body. I am in favor of giving a fair deal to every interest, big or little, in the country. Mr. President, strange to say, the time has come in this country of ours when, if you come here and ask that justice be done to several millions of people engaged in the business of agriculture, you are called by the agents of predatory interests a Socialist or a Bolshevist. I am a Democrat myself, and I hold that the Democratic Party has the right solution for all these problems. The Democratic Party is free from entangling alliances with any special interest. There is not an interest in Wall Street, amongst the money lords of that locality, which can intimidate, coax, or coerce the Democratic Party.

That is why every now and then you see such an uprising of the people and their flocking over into the camps of Democracy. But the people are fooled every now and then, and the old standpatters will get them back in line and will get in for one term. Then the people soon see who controls that party when in power. Republicans undo the beneficial things the Democrats have done for the people; and when the people see what they do when tried, they come back home and put the Democrats back in power.

What has become of that 7,000,000 majority that the Republicans got in the fall of 1920? They used to stand on the other side and throw out their chests and boast about that 7,000,000 majority, and I reminded them of what Mr. Taft did; that he went in by a million majority and went out by unanimous consent. [Laughter.] I told them that was going to happen to them. Well, it did in several States. The people are coming to realize that if they would win, they must fight. They are thinking more and more of their individual responsibility. They are coming to realize more and more that this Government does not belong to that coupon-clipping crowd in Wall Street. They are perverting it from the ends of its institution. They are controlling it for their own selfish purposes and to the hurt and injury of a hundred million people, and the people are getting exceedingly tired of it. That is why you heard such rumblings around over the country in October and up to the 7th of November, when a terrible explosion took place and blew out of their seats several Republican Senators.

Mr. President, I want, and the Democratic Party wants, a fair deal for every State bank and for every member bank in the Federal reserve system. Those in and those out should be treated right. I am for sound banking and sound money; I am for preserving the Federal reserve banking system intact, and I am for having a Federal Reserve Board which will administer the act honestly and impartially and look after the interests of the whole people and not, as it did in 1920, serve the wants of Wall Street, the speculators of the East, and sacrifice the whole populations of the South and West. That is what they did then.

Ask any Senator here who has come fresh from the conflict in those States what the people were talking about in the recent campaign, and he will tell you they were talking about deflation. The people know what it means, and yet the de-

flationists expected to be able to get off with it by saying it followed the war; it could not be helped; it just had to come. I know that that is not so, and everybody else of any intelligence knows it is not so.

As a reason for saying that is not so I point to the fact that the first year after a war is always the worst year, if you have hard times at all. But the first year after the great World War was the most prosperous year we had. Everything was lovely, money was easy, and all was well the first year following the war, and on into the summer of 1920. The deflation drive was made to order. I have heretofore stated that the bulletins of the Federal Reserve Board, published right up to that time, would read like this:

"No occasion for alarm. Business outlook good. Everything points toward a very prosperous year, and no disturbance to American prosperity is expected."

That was when the people were being committed to various undertakings in various enterprises. That was when they were making their plans for the year and assuming obligations of debt amounting to billions of dollars. That was when the Fertilizer Trust was unloading fertilizer on the farmers at tip-top prices. That was when the manufacturer was getting rid of his goods. The farmer, the merchant, and the country banker had obligated themselves for the year's business. They were tied up to the big manufacturer and he could not lose. Every dollar would be paid to him in the course of four or five or six years.

So deflation was deliberately planned. It was made to order. It was simply born in Wall Street, as I said, and put into execution down here, and the people in the country paid the dreadful penalty—poverty, pain, anxiety, want, and death.

Thousands killed themselves during that dreadful period, and those who conducted the deflation policy have on their hands and heads the blood of every man and woman who died under that merciless deflation drive. It is a serious thing to take a man's substance, all of his earnings, and sweep it all away in a few weeks' time. I have stood in the streets of a town where the fire had devoured its buildings, swept it clean, where nothing was left but chimneys and ashes to show where prosperous business houses had been.

Mr. President, in 1920 I saw whole communities, counties, and States in the South swept by the destroying demon of deflation. Business distress and financial disaster were seen on every hand. Peace and prosperity were taken from us and discontent and debts were left in their stead. Farm products, farm homes, and farm lands were sacrificed in the mighty maelstrom of deflation. Congress owes it to the farmers of America to provide currency and credit facilities sufficient to enable them to carry on their business in the first part of the year, at the planting time, when they are getting ready to make their crops; later on in the spring of the year, when they are cultivating them; in the summer time, in the fall time, and on until they dispose of them at a profit in the market place. That is what we should do. The American farmer should be equipped with credit and currency facilities that will go with him from the time he puts his plow in the ground in the fall or spring until he parts with the fruits of his toil in the market place. If the commercial banking system will not supply his peculiar needs, he must have a system that will. Agriculture is the basic industry of the Nation, and the Nation must see to it that the agricultural industry has a fair deal in the financial affairs of the Nation.

Mr. President, agriculture should be so recognized, appreciated, and supported that all of our banking institutions would welcome the opportunity to aid it. The Master himself when He was upon earth said the laborer is worthy of his hire. That is the doctrine that I want to see carried into effect. Let me bring to your attention the farmers' situation with regard to cowhides. There was no market at all for them during the deflation drive. The farmer could not buy a pair of shoes with the price of five steer hides. Just think of that. Five steer hides sold in the market, hides taken from five big, fat western steers, would not buy a pair of shoes for the farmer who sold the hides. He could not borrow money on them either. But make them into shoes and put them in the store of the big wholesale merchant and he could go to the bank and get all the money he wanted. The farmer could not borrow money on wheat, but grind it into flour and move it into a big wholesale store and the wholesale merchant could go to the bank and get money on it. The farmer could not borrow money on corn, but grind it into meal and put it in the big wholesale store and the wholesale merchant could go to the bank and borrow money on it. The farmer could not get money on cotton, but spin it into cloth and the big wholesale merchant could go to the bank and get money on it. The farmer and cattleman could not borrow money on cattle, but make them into beef and put them in the packer's plant and he could go and get thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars on the beef. That was the work of cruel and criminal deflation.

What sort of a system is it that will crush the man who is working the primary industry and is producing the things that you and I must eat and wear? Are we going to say to him, "We are not going to help you; that stuff you are producing is not eligible at the bank." Then suppose he should say, "I will quit producing it then. I can go down and work in the cotton factory or somewhere else and put money in my pocket, and I will not have to eke out the miserable existence you are forcing upon me on the farm." So he leaves the farm. How long would it be until we would hear the cry go up in America for the Government to do something to make farm life attractive and farming profitable?

All that I want done in this matter and all the farmer is asking is to provide banking facilities that will enable the farmer to have the currency and credit facilities necessary to make his business a success. He is entitled to that.

There are not only thousands but millions of farmers now in distress. I hold that it is the first duty of this Government to go to the rescue of the farmers and their wives and children and restore to them in some way that which deflation took away.

What became of Zaccheus when he climbed up into the sycamore tree that he might get sight of the Master as he marched along the road? When he came down and told the Master that he was ready to repent, the Master said to him, "Go and restore to them the money that you have taken and the usurious interest that you have charged." That was the saddest note that ever fell upon the ear of old Zaccheus. If we had any way of doing it, I would be in favor of marching into Wall Street by the edict of Congress and take the billions of which they robbed the people of the South and West in 1920 and 1921 and restore it to the farmers whom they have pillaged and impoverished in our country. But there is no way to do that, Mr. President. But we can prevent the recurrence of such a crime. They made out of the cotton crop in my State in 1920—they stole through their deflation process—$103,000,000 from the farmers of Alabama on a crop of 660,000 bales. Think of that. They stole $1,625,000,000 on that years' crop from the South, and hundreds of millions from the West on their cattle and grain. That is gone. Those people have it. We have no way of getting it back, but I will tell you what we are going to do. We are going to fix it so that thing can not happen again. Our purpose here is to see to it that that thing does not occur any more. If we do not see to it we are unfaithful to the trust that has been reposed in us.

Mr. President, the situation among our farmers is deplorable. Something ought to be done. Those of us who stand here and speak for the great agricultural sections of the South and West are greatly in earnest about this matter. Those who permitted Wall Street to clip her coupons and to coin her millions and her billions out of the deflation policy permitted by the Republican Party ought now to extend a helping hand to the sections that were literally held up and robbed during that period. Why, the deflated values in the South amounted to five or six billions of dollars the first year. Where did that money go? It went into the pockets of the speculators and the high financiers of Wall Street. They deflated the property values in the West, the cattle upon the plains, and the grain. Where did that money go? It went into the pockets of the grain speculators and the high financiers of Minneapolis, Chicago, and New York, amounting to six or seven billions of dollars. Now, when we come and tell you that farmer after farmer has his home mortgaged, the very rooftree under which his children were born mortgaged, and that he can not pay the mortgage; his cattle are mortgaged, as is the growing crop; the very bread and meat that he is producing to eat are mortgaged, and we are asking you to join us in a step to call an economic conference to better the condition of these people, and what do you do? Why, all the batteries of your party are brought to bear to defeat such a movement. God pity the leadership of the Republican Party!

Mr. President, my own conscience is clear. I helped to pass through the Senate the bill providing for the purchase of nitrate of soda and calcium arsenate to be used by our farmers in the South in producing cotton under boll-weevil conditions. If that bill could become a law it would be the means of saving to the farmers of Alabama and of the other cotton-growing States from $30 to $35 a ton on nitrate of soda. It would save to them on calcium arsenate poison with which to fight the boll weevil several million dollars. The farmers of the cotton-growing States and their real friends want it passed, but the Fertilizer Trust does not want it passed.

I sincerely trust that this very important bill will be permitted to pass the House.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MOSES in the chair). Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HEFLIN. I can only yield for a question. If my friend wishes to ask me a question, I yield for that purpose.

Mr. KING. I will not take the Senator off the floor. The Senator has just exhibited a little generosity. I will ask him to yield while we take up for consideration, and we shall very promptly pass, House bill 14222.

Mr. HEFLIN. A little later on; I will think of that while I am standing here.

Mr. KING. Very well.

Mr. HEFLIN. If I could get the Chair to agree to recognize me after that bill was voted on I might let Senators get the bill out of the way.

Mr. HARRISON. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HARRISON. Would not the Senator from Alabama have a right to the floor if we should pass the bill referred to by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] and then some other matter should then come up?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The present occupant of the chair would not so hold.

Mr. HARRISON. If the Presiding Officer will allow me, the Senator from Alabama has a right to speak twice on the pending bill. If we should pass it, some other bill would then come before the Senate, and he would have a right to speak twice on that bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Provided he could secure recognition.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. HEFLIN. "Provided he could secure recognition." Well, "under them heads," as Uncle Rastus says, I will proceed. I have already got the floor now, and the Chair was about to rule that I could not proceed on another subject, but the Senator from Mississippi made it so plain to him that he had to change that ruling.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama will suspend while the Chair requests him not to put rulings into the mouth of the Chair. The Chair was not about to rule in any sense as the Senator from Alabama has stated.

Mr. HEFLIN. But the Chair ruled that according to his judgment I would not be entitled to proceed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the rules of the Senate that is correct. If the Senator yielded for the passage of a bill he would yield the floor.

Mr. HEFLIN. Certainly. Then the Senator from Mississippi asked if I could speak on the other matter, and the Chair ruled that according to his judgment I could not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair ruled nothing of the sort. The Chair ruled that the Senator could proceed if he secured recognition.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I must respectfully ask for the Reporter's notes to be read from the time the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] rose and what the Chair said following that, because I want to be absolutely accurate.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Alabama again yield?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator from Alabama knows that he would receive recognition if he rose to address the Chair on any bill.

Mr. HEFLIN. I am not certain of that.

Mr. CUMMINS. Well, the Senator has never been denied recognition.

Mr. HEFLIN. I must be very frank with the Senator from Iowa, even at the risk of being called down. I am not certain of the accuracy of the suggestion which he has made. I doubt very seriously whether or not I should get recognition. Candor compels me to make that answer. I already have the floor, and I will keep it.

Mr. President, I do not intend ever to surrender my rights in this body. I know what my rights are. Whenever the majority party wants to undertake gag rule in this Chamber let them proceed.

The ruling made here a few weeks ago against me was violative of every precedent of the Senate and without a parallel in the parliamentary procedure of this body. It reminds me more of what happened in the House of Burgesses when Patrick Henry was speaking and they stopped him, and when other colonial representatives were speaking and they stopped them. They denied the right of petition; they abolished legislatures.

What did you do here? You denied me the right of free speech; you stopped me from speaking when I was telling the Senate and the country that Wall Street had collected $1,700,000,000, while the Government had not collected a dollar except a little from Great Britain in interest. Then when I was saying I did not represent Wall Street, and so forth, I was called to order. Oh, Mr. President, we make history. These records will be read by somebody who will come here long after we are gone. I would not object to giving an opportunity to vote on the bill of the Senator from Iowa if he would see that I got recognition afterwards.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. KING. Is it proper at this stage of the proceedings, with the consent of the Senator from Alabama, to submit a unanimous-consent proposition, to wit, that we proceed to the consideration of House bill 14222, consider it for 10 minutes, pass it, and then ask unanimous consent for the Chair to recognize the Senator from Alabama?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from Alabama yields for the purpose of permitting the unanimous-consent agreement to be submitted, of course it may be submitted to the Senate. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Utah for the purpose indicated?

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, with the understanding that I do not lose the floor, I will yield.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act.

Mr. CUMMINS. I will ask the Senator from Utah again to state his unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. KING. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 1220, and that upon the passage of that bill the Chair recognize the Senator from Alabama.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Permit the Chair to state to the Senator from Utah that the bill to which he refers is now before the Senate, and the Senate is supposedly considering it. If the Senator from Utah frames his unanimous-consent proposal in a different form, probably it may be properly submitted.

Mr. KING. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may resume the consideration of calendar No. 1220, and that upon its passage the Chair shall recognize the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I would not object to that if the Senator will include in his request a provision that we may have an executive session for a few moments before some other measure is taken up.

Mr. SWANSON. I suggest to the Senator that the proposal be put in this form: That the Senate consider the measure for 10 minutes; that then, without further debate, we proceed to vote on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage, and that after the vote is taken, in 10 minutes, the Senator from Alabama will be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. May the Chair ask the Senator from Utah to reduce his request for unanimous consent to a form in which it may be accepted?

Mr. KING. Mr. President, with the multitude of advice, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama will proceed.

Mr. HEFLIN. Now, Mr. President, you see I am not to blame. I was willing to agree, but it looks as if the other side do not want me to stop. They seem to want me to go on.

Mr. CUMMINS. Not so far as I am concerned. I am very anxious——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield for a question. I am in sympathy with the clever Senator from Iowa. I should like to help him out.

Mr. CUMMINS. My question is this: Will the Senator from Alabama consent, if the Senate will consent, to yield the floor until the passage of the bill now under consideration, at the end of that time the Senator from Alabama to be recognized upon any measure before the Senate?

Mr. HEFLIN. How long does the Senator think it will take to pass the bill?

Mr. CUMMINS. I think it can be passed in 10 minutes.

Mr. HEFLIN. I yield under that condition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent agreement proposed by the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I desire to understand what the unanimous-consent agreement is? If it is limited to 10 minutes, I should not be willing to agree to it.

Mr. HEFLIN. It is not limited.

Mr. WILLIS. If it is a matter of opinion, very well. I have an amendment to offer, but I will not take very much time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Secretary will state the next amendment.

The READING CLERK. On page 7, line 10, after the numerals "$1,0,000," it is proposed to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That no insurance partnership, association, or corporation, against which any claim or claims may be filed by any citizen of the United States with the Alien Property Custodian within 60 days after the passage of this act, whether such claim appears to be barred by the statute of limitations or not, shall be entitled to avail itself of the provisions hereof until such claim or claims are satisfied.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MYERS.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, as the Senate seems disposed to do nothing but talk this evening, I ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few minutes. I am always willing to do my share. Mr. President, at noon to-morrow my service in this body will cease and I shall retire to private life. This is probably the last time I shall ever address the Presiding Officer and the Members of this body, and I take this occasion to bid adieu to my service here and to my esteemed associates and the officials and employees of the Senate.

My 12 years of service in this body have been busy years of unremitting, hard, and exacting toil, but they have had many pleasant features and have afforded me much enjoyment. During my 12 years of service I have endeavored to serve conscientiously the best interests of my country and to labor faithfully for the material welfare of my constituents. If I have measurably succeeded in those designs, I am quite satisfied.

I know I have gained much benefit from my service. I hope my country and my constituents have gained some. My service here has broadened my views, enlarged the scope of my vision, and enlightened me upon some vital things.

When I entered this body, a country lawyer and judge, I was very much of a political partisan, and, I think, rather a narrow one. I thought that about all the good things and good people were in my party. I had been reared and had lived in that atmosphere.

While I now believe as implicitly as ever in the principles of my party and believe as strongly as ever that they are the true and best principles for a republican form of government, since coming here I have realized as never before that there are good things, good principles, good people, good Americans in both of the major political parties. I have learned that we are all Americans, and that the great majority of the people in both of the major parties are good citizens who are aiming at the same ultimate end, good government, and that they differ only as to the methods to be used in attaining that end. We should all be Americans first, party men second, for I believe every good American citizen should belong to some party. I am a believer in government by party, but I believe Americanism and love of country should come first.

While I prefer the principles of my own party, I do not believe all the good things, all the good ideas, all the good people are in any one party. My service and observations here have caused me to respect the views, the sincerity, the honesty of conviction of others, and especially of political opponents, as I never did before. While I believe my views are right and correct, for if I did not I would not hold them, I am willing to concede to opponents the same sincerity of conviction that I claim for myself.

The associational features of my service here have been to me most pleasant, and I have greatly enjoyed them. In the United States Senate are some very fine men, some men of extraordinary ability, some most delightful gentlemen, some charming characters. It has been a pleasure to me to be associated with the Members of this body, and I have esteemed it a great honor to be one of its Members. The Senators come from widely separated sections of the country, hold widely divergent views, and represent constituencies of widely diverse interests. It is interesting, instructive, and beneficial to know them and to be associated with them.

During my service in this body, I am glad to say, I have, with some negligible exceptions, of little or no consequence, been uniformly treated by all of my associates with marked courtesy and kindness. They have accorded me every courtesy and consideration—far more, I know, than I have deserved. While generally receiving noticeable courtesy and consideration from all, many of the Senators have placed me under great and lasting obligations of gratitude to them by performing for me acts of very great and extraordinary kindness and helpfulness.

My observation is that those who extend courtesy and consideration to others are themselves generally treated with courtesy and consideration. I have always tried to be courteous and considerate in my intercourse and dealings with my fellow Senators. I know I have a few times been impatient with some of them and have spoken hastily, but I am sure it was always my fault when I did so.

I have formed on both sides of this Chamber some very warm and, to me, most delightful friendships, which I shall ever hold in affectionate remembrance. I take this occasion to thank the Presiding Officers, past and present, of this body during my service; my fellow Senators of this and preceding Congresses; the officials and employees, including the pages and humblest employees, past and present, of the Senate, one and all, for the very kind, courteous, and considerate treatment I have received at their hands. I shall ever have pleasant memories of my association with them.

The first instinct of Senators in their intercourse with each other generally is to be gentlemen; the second, I believe, of most of them generally is to gain some political advantage for their party and to put the opposition "in a hole." While I believe there is too much of the last-mentioned motive, while I believe there should be more legislation for the good of the country and less for party advantage, that does not keep men from being amiable companions, and human nature is such that much of it must be expected under a republican form of government, in which government must necessarily be by party. Party government necessarily begets partisans.

I believe that the large majority of Senators, practically all, are sincere in their views and want to do what is best. I think some have some extreme views and some unsound conclusions; some of them may think I have. I long ago, though, came to the conclusion that others have quite as much right to their views as I have to mine, and I am willing to concede to others the same sincerity of conviction in the holding of their views that I claim for mine.

During the last few weeks, the demands upon my time have been so great and pressing, on account of preparation for the termination of my service, with literally almost a thousand and one things pressing upon me for attention, in my earnest desire to close up and dispose of all matters intrusted by constituents to me and in an effort to leave a clean slate, that I have not been able to be much upon the floor of the Senate or to see so much as formerly of my fellow Senators, but that, I assure them, is not from any lack of esteem for them or lack of enjoyment of their company, but simply on account of sheer lack of time and because of an extraordinary pressure of business. With me, it has ever been business first, pleasure second. Nevertheless, pleasant memories of my associations here shall ever be with me, so long as life may last. From now until the end of the session I intend to be more regular in my attendance than I have been of late.

In bidding adieu to my fellow Senators, I wish for each and all of them much health, happiness, and good fortune for all time and many of the blessings of Divine Providence. May their highest material aim ever be their country's good. My best wishes and kindly interest abide with them; the same as to the officials and employees, one and all, of the Senate. I bespeak for my successor, at the hands of all of them, the same kindly courtesy and consideration as have been so generously extended to me.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS] is voluntarily retiring from service in the Senate. He has earned the confidence and respect of all his associates in this body. He has had the courage to speak and vote his true sentiments. We wish him good fortune throughout his life.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 4280) to provide for the incorporation and supervision of corporations formed for the purpose of making agricultural and live-stock loans; to amend the Federal reserve act; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds and other se-

curities; to provide fiscal agents for the United States; and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 4637) for the relief of certain disbursing agents under the Department of Commerce.

The message further announced that the House had requested the Senate to return to the House the bill (S. 3874) granting the consent of Congress for a bridge across the Rio Grande River.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker pro tempore of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 3580. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North at or near the city of Pembina, N. Dak.;

S. 4631. An act granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Bowie and Cass, State of Texas, for construction of a bridge across Sulphur River, at or near Paces Ferry, in said counties and State;

H. R. 14077. An act to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 14435. An act making appropriations to provide additional compensation for certain civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we may proceed immediately to pass the first bill referred to in the message that has just been received.

Mr. CUMMINS. Question, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment——

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I submitted a request for unanimous consent. I think we can vote on that without debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair did not hear the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. KING. May I suggest to the Senator that I think we can finish this bill in five minutes?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I move to amend by striking out, on line 5, page 14, the words "Alien Property Custodian" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "President." That is in conformity with existing law, devolving the responsibility on the President, as it should be devolved upon the President, rather than upon the Alien Property Custodian.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The READING CLERK. On page 14, line 5, it is proposed to strike out the words "Alien Property Custodian" and insert "President," so that it will read:

Unless satisfactory evidence is furnished the President—

And so forth.

Mr. CUMMINS. I accept the amendment, so far as I have the power.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KING. I offer the same amendment, to make it conform to the action already taken, on lines 22 and 23.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The READING CLERK. On page 14, lines 22 and 23, it is proposed to strike out the words "Alien Property Custodian" and to insert in lieu thereof the word "President."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

RURAL-CREDIT FACILITIES.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present the conference report on Senate bill 4280, and for its present consideration.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I object, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection. The Senator can make his report.

Mr. McLEAN. I suggest that we suspend the consideration of this bill for a few minutes.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator that we will finish the bill in 10 minutes, probably in 5 minutes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And we are proceeding under unanimous consent, as I understand.

Mr. McLEAN. I have a right to present the report at any time.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am not objecting to the Senator presenting the report.

Mr. KING. Let the report be presented, and then we will proceed.

The READING CLERK. The Senator from Connecticut presents the conference report on Senate bill 4280, to provide for the incorporation and supervision of corporations formed for the purpose of making agricultural and live-stock loans; to amend the Federal reserve act; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds and other securities; to provide fiscal agents for the United States; and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and lie on the table.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I desire to offer an individual amendment, but first I want to be certain as to the parliamentary status. Are we through with the committee amendments?

Mr. CUMMINS. The committee amendments have been adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. They have been adopted.

Mr. WILLIS. Then, Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment first to section 20; and in order that the amendment may be understood with as little loss of time as possible, I ask that the Secretary read section 20 of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the section referred to.

The READING CLERK. Section 20 as amended reads:

That no money or other property shall be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned, or delivered under this act to any agent, attorney, or representative of any person entitled thereto unless satisfactory evidence is furnished the President or the court, as the case may be, that the fee of such agent, attorney, or representative for services in connection therewith does not exceed 10 per cent of the value of such money or other property; but nothing in this section shall be construed as fixing such fees at 10 per cent of the value of such money or other property, such 10 per cent being fixed only as the maximum fee that may be allowed or accepted for such services. Any person accepting any fee in excess of such 10 per cent shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as provided in section 16 hereof.

Mr. WILLIS. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The READING CLERK. On page 14, line 8, it is proposed to strike out "10" and insert "1," so that it will read:

One per cent of the value of such money or other property.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, while I believe that the percentage fixed by the Senator from Ohio is unreasonably low, I am so anxious to get this bill into conference that I shall make no opposition to the amendment.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I shall take only a moment to express my view. I am grateful to the Senator from Iowa for accepting the amendment. I think it will help the bill somewhat.

First, as the Senator knows, I am not in favor of the bill. I think the bill, even if amended, ought not to pass. I have expressed myself upon that subject. I was led to offer this amendment because of certain testimony to which my attention has been drawn in going over the hearings. The question was propounded in the House hearings by one of the members of the committee. He said:

I have been advised, in a general way, that the German Government has made contracts with certain persons on a contingent fee basis for obtaining the return of this property. Do you know anything about that?

The answer of the witness is:

If there has been anything of that sort it has not been made known to me or either one of my associates. We are the attorneys only for a few of the claimants who are members of the German-American commercial organization called Deutsch-Amerikanisher Wirtschaftszerband, of Berlin, and we only represent private individuals, and in no case does our fee, even for the smallest amount of claim, amount to over 7 per cent, and it runs as low as 1 per cent.

I took the pains to compute what that would amount to; because, Mr. President, outside of this Chamber, and outside of the Chamber belonging to the body at the other end of the Capitol, the enthusiam for this bill has been aroused, in my judgment, in no small degree by the provision for attorneys' fees. A little computation on the amount involved will show that 1 per cent will make attorneys' fees of $440,000, 4 per cent will make $1,760,000, 7 per cent, as stated by the witness, makes

$3,080,000, and if 10 per cent should stand, as was provided in the bill, it would make attorneys' fees amounting to $4,400,000.

I am glad the Senator has accepted my amendment. I have another amendment to offer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio.

The amendment was agreed to.

The READING CLERK. The same amendment is offered in line 10, and also in line 18.

Mr. WILLIS. I offer the same amendment clear through.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WILLIS. Now I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The READING CLERK. On page 15, it is proposed to strike out all of section 23, lines 7 to 15, both inclusive.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, just a word of explanation of that amendment.

Section 23 is the one which provides that the dividends and income shall be paid over by the Alien Property Custodian to the original owner of the property. Of course, my view is that the original property itself, the substantive property, ought not to be paid over, and I certainly think the income ought not, particularly since it is claimed by those advocating this bill that this is for the benefit of the small holders. I think it is not wise to allow these large dividends to be paid over, and I therefore move to strike out the section.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, there is more question about the motion now made by the Senator from Ohio, but, for the reasons I indicated a few moments ago, I am willing to take it to conference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The READING CLERK. On page 8, line 1, to insert after the word "corporation" the words "was at such time and."

Mr. LENROOT. I have consulted with the Senator in charge of the bill, and I think he agrees that this amendment should go into the bill. I will be glad to explain it if he desires.

Mr. CUMMINS. I understand that the Senator from Montana, who was a member of the subcommittee that considered this bill, intended to offer this amendment, and I am perfectly willing to take it to conference.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. OVERMAN. There is an amendment which the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] wishes to offer.

Mr. CUMMINS. I think the amendment is all right.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The READING CLERK. On page 8, line 5, to add at the end of subdivision (11) the following proviso:

Provided, however, That this subdivision shall not affect the rights of any persons under subdivision (1) of subsection (b).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, I do not believe the time has come yet when we should pass a bill for the return of this property. Furthermore, I question very much whether the rights of the United States are properly protected in the bill, and I shall therefore vote against it.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, as I understand, this is a bill to pay as much as the sum of $10,000 to each national of Germany who had property seized as an alien during the World War.

Mr. KING. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. MYERS. With pleasure.

Mr. KING. Some of them will get only $700. The maximum is $10,000.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator from Montana was not here when I explained the bill. There are 30,000 trust estates. Twenty-seven thousand of them amount to under $10,000, and the average of those under $10,000 is only $750.

Mr. MYERS. Would some of this money go to people who now are not only citizens but residents of Germany—people living in Germany?

Mr. CUMMINS. Certainly.

Mr. MYERS. In so far as is concerned that part of this money which would go to people who are living in this country, if they were not obstreperous during the war and did not oppose this country in the prosecution of the war with Germany, and it could be plainly shown that the money or property was wrongfully taken from them and rightfully belonged to them, I would have no objection to it being paid back to them; but as to that portion of the money which will go to citizens of Germany now living in Germany, I do not see why we should concern ourselves with hastening the payment of money to people now living in Germany. I do not see any obligation resting upon us to do it. We have not been paid anything on account of damages resulting from the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The people of this country have been paid nothing for the loss of life and the loss of property by the citizens of our country brought about by the German ruthless submarine warfare, and I do not see why we should begin at this time to enact legislation to be liberal with people living in Germany. I think some of the claims of the people of this country on account of the loss of life and on account of property destroyed when we were neutral, by the ruthless acts of Germany, in flagrant violation of the rules of international law and civilized warfare, should be paid before we begin paying money to people living in Germany. No sense of right or justice calls for it. I am not in favor of such generosity to Germany.

If Germany would pay her obligations under the Versailles treaty, which she bound herself to pay, and would thereby keep her plighted, solemn agreement, to which she put her official signature at the signing of the Versailles treaty; if Germany would pay the reparations to France and Belgium which she agreed to pay and has not paid, I would be more disposed to consider with some leniency the provisions of this measure; but I can not understand why, under the present circumstances, we should hasten to turn money and property over to people living in Germany. We have thousands of claims against Germany which are not paid, justly due the citizens of this country, American people, our own people. I think we should insist on Germany paying some of the claims she owes people of this country.

Mr. CUMMINS. The Senator was not here, probably, when the bill was up this morning. There are $350,000,000 of property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian. It is believed by those who are familiar with the circumstances and who have testified with regard to it that there will be three times as much remaining in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian as will be sufficient to satisfy all the claims mentioned by the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MYERS. I am in favor of keeping it until the adjudication of the matter conclusively proves that that is true. I am a good deal like the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] was awhile ago when he said he had the floor and he was going to keep it while he had it. We have the money now, and I am in favor of keeping while we have it. I am opposed to this bill and I shall vote against it.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. WILLIS. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the reading clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KING (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] and vote "yea."

Mr. LODGE (when his name was called). Transferring my pair with the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] to the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], I vote "yea."

Mr. SWANSON (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND], who is detained from the Senate on account of sickness. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] and vote "nay."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). Making the same announcement with reference to my paid and transfer as on the previous vote, I vote "yea."

Mr. WILLIS (when his name was called). I am paired with my colleague the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE]. I have been unable to obtain a transfer, and therefore am compelled to withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BALL (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SPENCER] and allow my vote to stand.

Mr. EDGE. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. I am unable to secure a transfer, so I withhold my vote.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (after having voted in the affirmative). The junior Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] is absent from the Chamber. I have a general pair with him, and I can not obtain a transfer. Therefore I withdraw my vote.

Mr. COLT (after having voted in the affirmative). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL] to the junior Senator from Maryland [Mr. WELLER] and allow my vote to stand.

The result was announced—yeas 55, nays 11, as follows:

YEAS—55.

Ashurst	Ernst	La Follette	Poindexter
Ball	Fernald	Lenroot	Robinson
Brandegee	Gooding	Lodge	Sheppard
Brookhart	Hale	McCormick	Shortridge
Broussard	Harreld	McKinley	Smoot
Bursum	Heflin	McLean	Stanfield
Calder	Hitchcock	McNary	Stanley
Cameron	Johnson	Moses	Sterling
Capper	Jones, N. Mex.	New	Sutherland
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Norbeck	Wadsworth
Couzens	Kendrick	Oddie	Walsh, Mass.
Cummins	Keyes	Page	Warren
Curtis	King	Pepper	Watson
Dillingham	Ladd	Phipps	

NAYS—11.

Bayard	Harris	Myers	Smith
Dial	Harrison	Overman	Swanson
Glass	McKellar	Pittman	

NOT VOTING—30.

Borah	George	Pomerene	Trammell
Caraway	Gerry	Ransdell	Underwood
Culberson	Kellogg	Reed, Mo.	Walsh, Mont.
Edge	McCumber	Reed, Pa.	Weller
Elkins	Nelson	Shields	Williams
Fletcher	Nicholson	Simmons	Willis
France	Norris	Spencer	
Frelinghuysen	Owen	Townsend	

So the bill was passed.

Mr. CUMMINS. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and request a conference with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Mr. CUMMINS, Mr. STERLING, and Mr. ASHURST conferees on the part of the Senate.

RURAL CREDIT FACILITIES—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McLEAN. I ask unanimous consent——

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. HEFLIN. By unanimous consent it was agreed that I was to be recognized upon the passage of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If that is the case, the Chair recognizes that Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HEFLIN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the farm credits bill, which has just come over from the House. I will take my chance on losing the floor in order to get that bill passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the conference report on the bill (S. 4280) to provide for the incorporation and supervision of corporations formed for the purpose of making agricultural and live-stock loans; to amend the Federal reserve act; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds and other securities; to provide fiscal agencies for the United States; and for other purposes.

The conference report is as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 4280) to provide for the incorporation and supervision of corporations formed for the purpose of making agricultural and live-stock loans; to amend the Federal reserve act; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds and other securities; to provide fiscal agents for the United States; and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by the House amendment insert the following:

TITLE I.—FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS.

SECTION 1. That section 1 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE I.—FEDERAL FARM LOANS.

"SECTION 1. That this act may be cited as the 'Federal farm loan act.' Its administration shall be under the direction and control of the Federal Farm Loan Board hereinafter created."

SEC. 2. That the Federal farm loan act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new title, to read as follows:

"TITLE II.—FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS.

"ORGANIZATION.

"SEC. 201. (a) That the Federal Farm Loan Board shall have power to grant charters for 12 institutions to be known and styled as 'Federal intermediate credit banks.'

"(b) Such institutions shall be established in the same cities as the 12 Federal land banks. The officers and directors of the several Federal land banks shall be ex officio officers and directors of the several Federal intermediate credit banks hereby provided for and shall have power to employ and pay all clerks, bookkeepers, accountants, and other help necessary to carry on the business authorized by this title.

"(c) Each Federal intermediate credit bank shall have all the usual powers of corporations, and shall have power to sue and be sued both in law and equity, and for purposes of jurisdiction shall be deemed a citizen of the State where it is located.

"(d) Federal intermediate credit banks, when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall act as fiscal agents of the United States Government and perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"(e) Upon default of any obligation any Federal intermediate credit bank may be declared insolvent and placed in the hands of a receiver by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and proceedings shall thereupon be had in accordance with the provisions of section 29 of this act regarding national farm-loan associations.

"(f) The charters to such Federal intermediate credit banks shall be granted upon application of the directors of the Federal land banks, which application shall be in such form as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall prescribe.

"DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

"SEC. 202. (a) That Federal intermediate credit banks, when chartered and established, shall have power, subject solely to such restrictions, limitations, and conditions as may be imposed by the Federal Farm Loan Board not inconsistent with the provisions of this act,—

"(1) To discount for, or purchase from, any national bank, and/or any State bank, trust company, agricultural credit corporation, incorporated live-stock loan company, savings institution, cooperative bank, cooperative credit or marketing association of agricultural producers, organized under the laws of any State, and/or any other Federal intermediate credit bank, with its indorsement, any note, draft, bill of exchange, debenture, or other such obligation the proceeds of which have been advanced or used in the first instance for any agricultural purpose or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of live stock;

"(2) To buy or sell, with or without recourse, debentures issued by any other Federal intermediate credit bank; and

"(3) To make loans or advances direct to any cooperative association organized under the laws of any State and composed of persons engaged in producing, or producing and marketing, staple agricultural products, or live stock, if the notes or other such obligations representing such loans are secured by warehouse receipts, and/or shipping documents covering such products, and/or mortgages on live stock: *Provided*, That no such loan or advance shall exceed 75 per centum of the market value of the products covered by said warehouse receipts and/or shipping documents, or of the live stock covered by said mortgages.

"(b) No paper shall be purchased from or discounted for any national bank, State bank, trust company, or savings institution under this section, if the amount of such paper added to the aggregate liabilities of such national bank, State bank, trust company, or savings institution, whether direct or contingent (other than bona fide deposit liabilities), exceeds the amount of such liability permitted under the laws of the jurisdiction creating the same; or exceeds twice the paid in and unimpaired capital and surplus of such national bank, State bank, trust company, or savings institution. No paper shall under this section be purchased from or discounted for any other corporation engaged in making loans for agricultural purposes or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of live stock, if the amount of such paper added to the aggregate liabilities of such corporation exceeds the amount of such liabilities per-

mitted under the laws of the jurisdiction creating the same; or exceeds ten times the paid in and unimpaired capital and surplus of such corporation. It shall be unlawful for any national bank which is indebted to any Federal intermediate credit bank upon paper discounted or purchased under this section, to incur any additional indebtedness, if by virtue of such additional indebtedness its aggregate liabilities, direct or contingent, will exceed the limitations herein contained."

(c) Loans, advances, or discounts made under this section shall have a maturity at the time they are made or discounted by the Federal intermediate credit bank of not less than six months nor more than three years. Any Federal intermediate credit bank may in its discretion sell loans or discounts made under this section, with or without its indorsement.

(d) Rates of interest or discount charged by the Federal intermediate credit banks upon such loans and discounts shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board. On the majority vote of the members of the Federal Farm Loan Board any Federal intermediate credit bank shall be required to rediscount the discounted paper of any other Federal intermediate credit bank at rates of interest to be fixed by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

"ISSUANCE OF DEBENTURES.

"SEC. 203. (a) That Federal intermediate credit banks, when chartered and established, shall have power, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to borrow money and to issue and to sell collateral trust debentures or other similar obligations with a maturity at the time of issue of not more than five years, which shall be secured by at least a like face amount of cash, or notes or other such obligations discounted or purchased or representing loans made under section 202: *Provided*, That no Federal intermediate credit bank shall have power to issue or obligate itself for debentures or other obligations under the provisions of this section in excess of ten times the amount of the paid-up capital and surplus of such bank.

"(b) The provisions of Title I relating to the preparation and issue of farm-loan bonds shall, so far as applicable, govern the preparation and issue of debentures or other such obligations issued under this section; but the Federal Farm Loan Board shall prescribe rules and regulations governing the receipt, custody, substitution, and release of collateral instruments securing such debentures or other obligations, the right of substitution being hereby granted. Rates of interest upon debentures and other such obligations issued under this section shall, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, be fixed by the Federal intermediate credit bank making the issue, not exceeding 6 per cent per annum.

"(c) The United States Government shall assume no liability, direct or indirect, for any debentures or other obligations issued under this section, and all such debentures and other obligations shall contain conspicuous and appropriate language, to be prescribed in form and substance by the Federal Farm Loan Board and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, clearly indicating that no such liability is assumed.

"DISCOUNT RATES.

"SEC. 204. (a) That before making any discounts under the provisions of this title each Federal intermediate credit bank shall establish and promulgate a rate of discount to be approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board. Any Federal intermediate credit bank which has made an issue of debentures under the provisions of this title may thereafter establish, with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, a rate of discount not exceeding by more than 1 per cent per annum the rate borne by its last preceding issue of debentures.

"(b) No organization entitled to the privileges of this title shall, without the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, be allowed to discount with any Federal intermediate credit bank any note or other obligation upon which the original borrower has been charged a rate of interest exceeding by more than 1½ per cent per annum the discount rate of the Federal intermediate credit bank at the time such loan was made.

"(c) A Federal intermediate credit bank may, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, buy in the open market at or below par for its own account and retire at or before maturity any such debentures or obligations issued by it.

"CAPITAL STOCK.

"SEC. 205. That for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred by this title each Federal intermediate credit bank shall have a subscribed capital stock of $5,000,000. Capital stock of such amount shall be divided into shares of $5 each and shall be subscribed, held, and paid by the Government of the United States. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe to such capital stock on behalf of the United States, such subscription to be subject to call in whole or in part by directors of the said banks upon 30 days' notice to the Secretary of the Treasury and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to take out shares as called and to pay for the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"APPLICATION OF EARNINGS.

"SEC. 206. (a) That the Federal Farm Loan Board shall equitably apportion the joint expenses incurred in behalf of Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks, and shall assess against each Federal intermediate credit bank its proportionate share of the expenses of any additional personnel in the Federal Farm Loan Bureau made necessary in connection with the operation of this provision.

"(b) After all necessary expenses of a Federal intermediate credit bank have been paid or provided for, the net earnings shall be divided into equal parts and one-half thereof shall be paid to the United States, and the balance shall be paid into a surplus fund until it shall amount to 100 per cent of the subscribed capital stock of such bank, and that thereafter 10 per cent of such earnings shall be paid into the surplus. After the aforesaid requirements have been fully met the then net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax. The net earnings derived by the United States from Federal intermediate credit banks shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be used to supplement the gold reserve held against outstanding United States notes, or shall be applied to the reduction of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Should a Federal intermediate credit bank be dissolved or go into liquidation, after the payment of all debts and other obligations as hereinbefore provided, any surplus remaining shall be paid to and become the property of the United States and shall be similarly applied.

"LIABILITY OF DEBENTURES.

"SEC. 207. That any Federal intermediate credit bank issuing debentures or other such obligations under this title shall be primarily liable therefor, and shall also be liable, upon presentation of the coupons for interest payments due upon any such debentures or obligations issued by any other Federal intermediate credit bank and remaining unpaid in consequence of the default of the other Federal intermediate credit bank. Any Federal intermediate credit bank shall likewise be liable for such portion of the principal of debentures or obligations so issued as are not paid after the assets of such other Federal intermediate credit bank have been liquidated and distributed. Such losses, if any, either of interest or of principal, shall be assessed by the Federal Farm Loan Board against solvent Federal intermediate credit banks liable therefor in proportion to the amount of capital stock, surplus, and debentures or other such obligations which each may have outstanding at the time of such assessment. Every Federal intermediate credit bank shall, by appropriate action of its board of directors duly recorded in its minutes, obligate itself to become liable on debentures and other such obligations as provided in this section.

"EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS.

"SEC. 208. (a) That in order to enable each Federal intermediate credit bank to carry out the purpose of this title the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and directed, upon the request of any Federal intermediate credit bank, (1) to furnish for the confidential use of such bank such reports, records, and other information as he may have available relating to the financial condition of national banks through or for which the Federal intermediate credit bank has made or contemplates making discounts, and (2) to make through his examiners, for the confidential use of the Federal intermediate credit bank, examinations of organizations through or for which the Federal intermediate credit bank has made or contemplates making discounts or loans: *Provided*, That no such examination shall be made without the consent of such organization except where such examination is required by law: *Provided*, That any organization, except State banks, trust companies, and savings associations, shall, as a condition precedent to securing rediscount privileges with the Federal intermediate credit bank of its district, file with such bank its written consent to its examination as may be directed by the Federal Farm Loan Board by land bank examiners; and State banks, trust companies, and savings associations may be in like manner required to file their written consent that reports of their examination by constituted authorities may be furnished by such authorities upon request to the Federal intermediate credit

bank of their district. Each Federal intermediate credit bank shall be examined and audited at least once each year by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the results of such examination and audit shall be made public by the board.

"(b) Every Federal intermediate credit bank shall make to the Federal Farm Loan Board not less than three reports during each year as requested by the board and according to the form which may be prescribed by the board, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president, or secretary, or treasurer, of each Federal intermediate credit bank and attested by the signature of at least three of the directors. Each report shall exhibit, in detail and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the Federal intermediate credit bank at the close of business on any past day specified by the Federal Farm Loan Board within five days from the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from the board, and in the same form in which it is made to the Federal Farm Loan Board shall be published in a newspaper published in the place where such Federal intermediate credit bank is established, or if there is no newspaper in the place then in the one published nearest thereto in the same county, at the expense of the bank, and such proof of publication shall be furnished as may be required by the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Federal Farm Loan Board shall also have power to call for special reports from any particular Federal intermediate credit bank whenever in its judgment the same are necessary for a full and complete knowledge of its condition.

"(c) Land bank appraisers are authorized, upon the request of any Federal intermediate credit bank and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to investigate and make a written report upon the products covered by warehouse receipts or shipping accounts and the live stock covered by mortgages which are security for notes or other such obligations representing any loan to any organization under this title. Land bank examiners are authorized, upon the request of any Federal intermediate credit bank and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to examine and make a written report upon the condition of any organization, except national banks, to which the Federal intermediate credit bank contemplates making any such loan.

"(d) The Federal Farm Loan Board shall assess the cost of all examinations made by the examiners of the board under the provisions of this title upon the bank, trust company, savings institution, or organization investigated, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the board.

"RULES AND REGULATIONS.

"SEC. 209. That the Federal Farm Loan Board is authorized to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as it deems necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this title.

"TAX EXEMPTION.

"SEC. 210. That the privileges of tax exemption accorded under section 26 of this act shall apply also to each Federal intermediate credit bank, including its capital, reserve, or surplus, and the income derived therefrom and the debentures issued under this title shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government and shall enjoy the same tax exemptions as are accorded farm loan bonds in said section.

"PENALTY PROVISION.

"SEC. 211. (a) That any officer, director, agent, or employee of a Federal intermediate credit bank who embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or credits of such bank, or who, without authority from such bank, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, issues, puts forth, or assigns any note, debenture, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of such bank with intent in any case to injure or defraud such bank or any other company or person, or to deceive any officer of such bank or the Federal Farm Loan Board, or any agent or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of such bank; and every receiver of such bank who with like intent to defraud or injure embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or assets of such bank, and every person who with like intent aids or abets any officer, director, agent, employee, or receiver in any violation of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States shall be fined not more than $5,000, or shall be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"(b) Whoever makes any statement, knowing it to be false, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any other person, firm, corporation, or association any advance, or extension or renewal of an advance, or any release or substitution of security from such bank, or for the purpose of influencing in any other way the action of such bank, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

"(c) Whoever willfully overvalues any property offered as security for any such advance shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

"(d) Any examiner appointed under this act who shall accept a loan or gratuity from any organization examined by him, or from any person connected with any such organization in any capacity, or who shall disclose the names of borrowers to other than the proper officers of such organization, without first having obtained express permission in writing from the farm loan commissioner or from the board of directors of such organization, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction or by direction of the Congress of the United States or of either House thereof, or any committee of Congress or of either House duly authorized, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment of not exceeding one year, or both, and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given, and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as an examiner under the provisions of this act. No examiner while holding such office shall perform any other service for compensation for any bank or banking or loan association or for any person connected therewith in any capacity.

"(e) Whoever, being an officer, director, employee, agent, or attorney of a Federal intermediate credit bank, stipulates for or receives or consents or agrees to receive any fee, commission, gift, or thing of value, from any person, firm, or corporation for procuring or endeavoring to procure for such person, firm, or corporation, or for any other person, firm, or corporation any loan from any such corporation or extension or renewal of loan or substitution of security, or the purchase or discount or acceptance of any paper, note, draft, check, or bill of exchange by any such corporation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned for not more than one year and fined not more than $5,000, or both.

"(f) Any person who shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any debenture, coupon, or other obligation in imitation of or purporting to be in imitation of the debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued by any Federal intermediate credit bank, or any person who shall pass, utter, or publish or attempt to pass, utter, or publish any false, forged, or counterfeited debenture, coupon, or other obligation purporting to be issued by any such bank knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or any person who shall falsely alter or cause or procure to be falsely altered or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any such debenture, coupon, or other obligation or who shall pass, utter, or publish as true any falsely altered or spurious debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued or purporting to have been issued by any such bank knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not to exceed five years, or both.

"(g) Any person who shall deceive, defraud, or impose upon or who shall attempt to deceive, defraud, or impose upon any person, partnership, corporation, or association by making any false pretense or representation concerning the character, issue, security, contents, conditions, or terms of any debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued under the terms of this title, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding $500, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both.

"(h) All corporations not organized under the provisions of this title are prohibited from using the words 'Federal intermediate credit bank' as part of their corporate name, and any violation of this prohibition shall subject the party charged therewith to a civil penalty of $50 for each day during which the violation continues.

"SEC. 212. That no Federal intermediate credit bank shall charge or receive any fee, commission, bonus, gift, or other consideration not herein specifically authorized."

TITLE II. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS.

FORMATION.

SEC. 201. That corporations for the purpose of providing credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States, to be known as national agricultural credit corporations, may be formed by any number of natural persons not less in any case than five. Such persons shall enter into articles of association which shall specify the object for which the corporation is formed. Such articles of association

shall be signed by the persons intending to participate in the organization of the corporation and be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency to be filed and preserved in his office.

REQUISITES OF ARTICLES AND CERTIFICATE.

SEC. 202. (a) That persons signing such articles of association shall make an organization certificate which shall specifically state the name of the corporation to be organized, the place where its office is to be located, the State or States in which its operations are to be carried on, the amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided, and that the certificate is made to enable the subscribers to avail themselves of the advantages of this title.

(b) The name of each corporation organized under this title shall include the words "national agricultural credit corporation."

(c) The organization certificate and articles of association shall be acknowledged before some judge of a court of record or notary public, and shall, together with the acknowledgment thereof duly authenticated by the seal of such court or notary, be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall file, record, and carefully preserve the same in his office.

(d) Upon making and filing the articles of association and organization certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency, and when the Comptroller of the Currency has approved the same and issued a written permit to begin business, the corporation shall be and become a body corporate, and shall have power—

(1) To adopt and use a corporate seal.

(2) To have succession for a period of 50 years unless sooner dissolved by the act of shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock or by act of Congress or unless its charter shall be forfeited for violation of law.

(3) To make contracts.

(4) To sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity, and for purposes of jurisdiction shall be deemed a citizen of the State where it is located.

(5) To elect or appoint directors and by its board of directors to appoint such officers and employees as may be deemed proper; to define their authority and duties; to fix their salaries; in its discretion to require bonds of any of them and to fix the penalty thereof; and to dismiss at pleasure any of such officers or employees.

(6) To prescribe by its board of directors by-laws not inconsistent with law or the regulations of the Comptroller of the Currency defining the manner in which its general business may be conducted, its shares of stock be transferred, its directors and officers be elected or appointed, its property transferred, and the privileges granted to it by law be exercised and enjoyed.

(7) To exercise by its board of directors or duly authorized officers or agents all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this title and such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business for which it is incorporated, within the limitations prescribed by this title, but such corporation shall transact no business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until authorized in writing by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business under the provisions of this title.

(8) The affairs of each National Agricultural Credit Corporation shall be managed by not less than five directors, who shall be elected by the stockholders at a meeting to be held at any time before the corporation is authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business, and afterwards at meetings to be held on such day in January of each year as may be provided in the articles of association. The directors so elected shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected and have qualified. Every director and other officer of the corporation shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath before a notary public or other official having a seal and authorized to administer oaths, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. Such oath shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors, and any director so appointed shall hold his place until the next election.

SEC. 203. (a) That each National Agricultural Credit Corporation shall have power, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe—

(1) To make advances upon, to discount, rediscount, or purchase, and to sell or negotiate, with or without its indorsement or guaranty, notes, drafts, or bills of exchange, and to accept drafts or bills of exchange, which—

(A) Are issued or drawn for an agricultural purpose, or the proceeds of which have been or are to be used for an agricultural purpose;

(B) Have a maturity, at the time of discount, purchase, or acceptance, not exceeding nine months; and

(C) Are secured at the time of discount, purchase, or acceptance by warehouse receipts or other like documents conveying or securing title to nonperishable and readily marketable agricultural products, or by chattel mortgages or other like instruments conferring a first and paramount lien upon live stock which is being fattened for market.

(2) To make advances upon or to discount, rediscount, or purchase, and to sell or negotiate with or without its indorsement or guaranty, notes secured by chattel mortgages conferring a first and paramount lien upon maturing or breeding live stock or dairy herds, and having a maturity at the time of discount, rediscount, or purchase not exceeding three years.

(3) To subscribe for, acquire, own, buy, sell, and otherwise deal in Treasury certificates of indebtedness, bonds or other obligations of the United States to such extent as its board of directors may determine.

(4) To act, when requested by the Secretary of the Treasury, as fiscal agent of the United States, and to perform such services as the Secretary of the Treasury may require in connection with the issue, sale, redemption or repurchase of bonds, notes, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations of the United States.

(5) To purchase, hold, acquire, and dispose of shares of the capital stock of any corporation organized under the provisions of section 207 of this title, in an amount not to exceed at any time 20 per centum of its paid in and unimpaired capital and surplus.

(6) To purchase, hold, and convey real estate for the following purposes, and for no others:

(A) Such as shall be necessary for its accommodation in the transaction of its business.

(B) Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for debts previously contracted.

(C) Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of loans or advances made or debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

(D) Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by the corporation or shall purchase to secure debts due to it.

(7) To act as custodian, trustee, or agent for holders of notes, drafts, or bills of exchange sold or negotiated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of this section or under section 207.

(8) To issue, subject to such regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe, collateral trust notes or debentures, with a maturity not exceeding three years, and to pledge as security for such notes or debentures any notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or other securities held by the corporation under the terms of this title. The regulations of the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe the form of notes or debentures, and of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, or other instruments which may be pledged as security therefor, the provisions which may be made with regard to release, substitution, or exchange of such securities, and with regard to protection, supervision, inspection, and reinspection of the agricultural commodities or live stock pledged or mortgaged as security therefor.

(b) The United States Government shall assume no liability, direct or indirect, for any debentures or other obligations issued under this title, and all such debentures and other obligations shall contain conspicuous and appropriate language, to be prescribed in form and substance by the Comptroller of the Currency and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, clearly indicating that no such liability is assumed.

(c) Any obligation referred to in paragraphs (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) of this section, which is secured by chattel mortgage upon live stock of an estimated market value at least equal to the face amount of such obligation, may be additionally secured by mortgage or deed of trust upon real estate or by other securities, under such regulations as may be made by the Comptroller of the Currency.

LIMITATIONS.

SEC. 204. Except as hereinafter provided in section 207 of this title, no national agricultural credit corporation shall incur liabilities, whether direct or contingent, in excess of ten times its paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus; nor shall any such corporation make advances to or hold notes or other direct obligations of any person or corporation, or have outstanding acceptances for any person or corporation, in an amount exceeding

20 per centum of the paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus of such corporation, unless such advances, notes, acceptances, or other obligations are adequately secured by warehouse receipts representing readily marketable and nonperishable agricultural commodities, in which event the amount of such advances to, or notes or other direct obligations of, or acceptances for, such one person, association, or corporation shall not exceed 50 per centum of such paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus. No such corporation shall purchase, own, or deal in any live stock except live stock taken in the course of liquidation of obligations held by it.

INTEREST RATES.

SEC. 205. (a) Any national agricultural credit corporation may charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State in which such corporation is located.

(b) The taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than is allowed by subdivision (a), when knowingly done, shall be deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. In case the greater rate of interest has been paid, the person by whom it has been paid, or his legal representative, may recover back in an action in the nature of an action for debt twice the amount of the interest thus paid from the corporation taking or receiving the same, provided such action is commenced within two years from the time the usurious interest was collected.

CAPITAL STOCK.

SEC. 206. (a) That no national agricultural credit corporation shall be permitted to commence business with a paid-in capital of less than $250,000; and no permit to begin business shall be issued to any such corporation by the Comptroller of the Currency until there shall have been filed with him a certificate signed by the president or treasurer and by individuals comprising a majority of the board of directors of such corporation showing that at least 50 per cent of the authorized capital stock of such corporation has been paid in in cash; and the remainder of the capital stock of such corporation shall be paid in installments of at least 10 per cent each on the whole amount of the capital, and the entire authorized capital stock shall be paid in within six months from the date upon which such corporation shall be authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business. The payment of each installment shall be certified to the Comptroller of the Currency under oath by the president or cashier of such corporation.

(b) The capital stock of any such corporation may be increased at any time with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency by a vote of two-thirds of the holders of its issued and outstanding capital stock, or by written consent of all of its shareholders without a meeting and without a formal vote; and may be reduced in like manner: *Provided*, That in no event shall such capital stock be reduced to an amount less than one-tenth of its then outstanding indebtedness, direct or contingent, or to an amount less than $250,000, nor without at the same time reducing proportionately outstanding liabilities. No national agricultural credit corporation, except as herein provided, shall withdraw or permit to be withdrawn, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its paid-in capital; and section 5204 of the Revised Statutes, prohibiting the payment of unearned dividends or the withdrawal of capital of national banks, shall be held to apply to national agricultural credit corporations.

(c) The provisions and limitations contained in section 5139 of the Revised Statutes, relative to transfer of the shares of the capital stock of national banks, shall apply to national agricultural credit corporations.

(d) Whenever any shareholder or his assign fails, upon demand of the Comptroller of the Currency, to pay his subscription or any part thereof on stock of any national agricultural credit corporation subscribed to by him, the directors of the corporation, after 15 days' notice, shall proceed in the manner prescribed by section 5141 of the Revised Statutes for the collection of unpaid subscriptions to stock of national banks.

(e) Section 5144 of the Revised Statutes, which relates to the right of shareholders of national banks to vote by proxy, shall be held to apply to shareholders of national agricultural credit corporations.

REDISCOUNT CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 207. (a) That national agricultural credit corporations having an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000 or over may be organized under the provisions of this title, to exercise all the powers enumerated in section 203, except that in lieu of the powers conferred in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of such section, such corporations shall have power—

(1) Upon the indorsement of any national agricultural credit corporation, or of any bank or trust company which is a member of the Federal reserve system, to rediscount for such corporation, bank, or trust company, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and acceptances, which conform to the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of section 203. Such indorsement shall be deemed to be a waiver of demand notice and protest by such corporation as to its own indorsement exclusively.

(2) To discount or purchase notes, drafts, or bills of exchange issued or drawn by cooperative associations of producers of agricultural products, provided such notes, drafts, or bills of exchange are secured at the time of discount or purchase by warehouse receipts or other like documents conveying or securing title to nonperishable and readily marketable agricultural products and have a maturity at the time of discount or purchase not exceeding nine months.

(3) To sell or negotiate with or without recourse any note, draft, or bill of exchange discounted or purchased hereunder.

(b) National agricultural credit corporations organized under the provisions of this section shall not be subject to the limitations contained in section 204, but the Comptroller of the Currency may, by general regulations, from time to time prescribe the amount of indebtedness, direct or contingent, which such corporations may incur, and the aggregate amount of paper of different types which such corporations may rediscount for any one corporation.

(c) Corporations with powers limited, as provided in this section, shall not be subject to the requirements as to deposit of bonds or other obligations of the United States, as provided in section 208 of this title.

PERMIT TO BEGIN BUSINESS.

SEC. 208. (a) That no national agricultural credit corporation, except corporations with powers limited as provided in section 207, shall commence business until it has deposited with the Federal reserve bank of the district wherein it has its place of business, bonds or other obligations of the United States in an aggregate face amount of at least 25 per cent of its paid-in capital stock. Each such corporation shall at all times keep on deposit with such Federal reserve bank an amount of such bonds or other obligations of the United States at least equal in face value to 7½ per cent of the aggregate indebtedness of such corporation, direct or contingent, said amount to include the 25 per cent deposited as hereinbefore by this section provided. Except as hereinafter provided, such bonds or other obligations shall be held by such Federal reserve bank, subject to the direction and control of the Comptroller of the Currency, in trust for the equal and pro rata protection and benefit of all holders of notes, debentures, drafts, bills of exchange, or acceptances upon which such corporation may be directly or contingently liable. Upon receipt of proper evidence that the amount of such bonds or other obligations of the United States so deposited exceeds 7½ per cent of such aggregate indebtedness, the Comptroller of the Currency may release such excess, provided that the amount remaining on deposit shall in no event be reduced below 25 per cent of the paid-in capital stock of such corporation. Under such regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe, a Federal reserve bank may, upon request of the corporation which deposited the same, sell any such bonds or obligations for account of such corporation and permit such corporation to use the proceeds thereof for the protection or preservation of any property pledged or mortgaged as security for obligations owned or indorsed by the corporation. If by reason of such sale the face amount of such bonds or other obligations of the United States remaining on deposit with such Federal reserve bank shall be less than 7½ per cent of such aggregate indebtedness of the corporation, no further advances shall be made, or notes, drafts, or bills of exchange discounted, rediscounted, accepted, or purchased, by such corporation until sufficient additional bonds or other obligations of the United States have been deposited to make good the deficiency.

(b) In determining whether to grant permission to do business to any National Agricultural Credit Corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency shall take into account the extent to which the laws of the State or States in which the corporation will do business afford adequate protection to advances made upon the security of warehouse receipts covering agricultural commodities or chattel mortgages upon live stock with respect to (1) bonding, licensing, and inspection of warehouses; (2) recordation of chattel mortgages or deeds of trust on live stock; (3) recordation of brands or other identifying marks on live

stock; (4) reporting and recording of interstate shipments and slaughter of live stock; and (5) right of mortgagee to release a portion of the mortgaged property without prejudice to the priority of lien as against junior lienors or other creditors of the mortgagor.

MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

SEC. 209. (a) That all National Agricultural Credit Corporations shall be under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall be charged with the execution of all laws of the United States relating to the organization, regulation, and control of such corporations. The Comptroller of the Currency shall exercise the same general power of supervision over such corporations as he now exercises over national banks organized under the laws of the United States.

(b) In addition to the two Deputy Comptrollers of the Currency now provided for by law, there shall be in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency a third Deputy Comptroller of the Currency who shall be appointed in the same manner and shall take a like oath of office and give a like bond as the deputy comptrollers now provided for by law. Under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, such additional deputy comptroller shall have charge of the administration of the provisions of this title relating to the organization and operation of national agricultural credit corporations and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned to him by the Comptroller of the Currency. The Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized to employ such additional examiners, clerks, and other employees as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this title and to assign to duty in the office of his bureau in Washington such examiners and assistant examiners as he shall deem necessary to assist in the performance of the work of that bureau. The salaries of the Deputy Comptrollers of the Currency and of such additional examiners, assistant examiners, clerks, and other employees shall be fixed in advance by the Comptroller of the Currency. The salaries of the two deputy comptrollers now provided for by law and of all national-bank examiners and assistant examiners assigned to duty in the office of the bureau in Washington in connection with the supervision of national banks shall be considered part of the expenses of the examinations provided for by section 5240 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; and the salaries of such additional deputy comptroller and of all examiners, assistant examiners, clerks, and other employees appointed under the terms of this title and assigned to duty in connection with the administration of this title shall be considered part of the expenses of the administration of this title: *Provided, however*, That the salary of the additional deputy comptroller provided for by this subdivision shall be considered partly an expense of the administration of this title in proportions to be determined from time to time by the Comptroller of the Currency with a view to a fair apportionment of such expense, until such time as it shall be necessary for such additional deputy comptroller to give his full time to the administration of this title. The Comptroller of the Currency shall have power to levy semiannually upon the national agricultural credit corporations operating under the provisions of this title, in proportion to their total assets, an assessment sufficient to pay the expenses of the administration of this title for the ensuing half year, together with any deficit carried forward from the preceding half year. Each such corporation shall pay the amount so assessed against it to the Treasurer of the United States subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency to be disbursed by the comptroller in payment of expenses incurred in the administration of this title.

(c) The Comptroller of the Currency shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of examiners to examine National Agricultural Credit Corporations or to use national bank examiners for this purpose. All examiners appointed by him shall be subject to existing provisions of law relating to national bank examiners and to the provisions of the Federal reserve act which prohibit national bank examiners from performing any service for compensation for any bank or officer and from disclosing the names of borrowers or the collateral for loans without obtaining the written consent of the Comptroller of the Currency, and such provisions shall be held to apply to examiners appointed to examine corporations organized under the provisions of this title.

(d) The expense of all of the examinations of National Agricultural Credit Corporations shall be assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency upon the corporations examined in proportion to assets or resources held by the corporations upon the dates of examination of the various corporations: *Provided*, That a minimum charge of $50 shall be made for each such examination.

(e) The provisions of the Federal reserve act which prohibit any member bank from making loans or granting a gratuity to any national bank examiner shall be applicable to National Agricultural Credit Corporations.

(f) National Agricultural Credit Corporations shall be required to make reports to the Comptroller of the Currency at the time and in the manner required by sections 5211 and 5212 of the Revised Statutes, and shall be subject to the provisions, so far as the same may be held by said comptroller to be applicable of section 5213 of the Revised Statutes.

(g) The Secretary of Agriculture may issue a license to any person, upon presentation to him of satisfactory evidence that such person is competent to inspect live stock as a basis for loans. The Secretary of Agriculture may suspend or revoke any license issued by him under this subdivision whenever, after opportunity for hearing has been given to the licensee, the Secretary shall determine that such licensee is incompetent, or has knowingly or carelessly made false or erroneous inspection reports with respect to any live stock, or has accepted any money or other consideration, directly or indirectly, for any neglect or improper performance of duty, or has in any other manner shown himself to be unfit to act as a live-stock inspector. Pending investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deems it necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without a hearing. It shall be unlawful for any person other than a holder of a license duly issued under this subdivision, or any person whose license has been suspended or revoked under the terms of this subdivision, to represent that he is a Federally licensed live-stock inspector, and any violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

(h) Any inspector licensed under the provisions of subdivision (g) who makes any statement in any inspection report or to any person for the purpose of obtaining for himself, or any other person, any advance on the security of the live stock inspected, knowing the same to be false, or who willfully overvalues any security by which an advance is secured, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(i) The Comptroller of the Currency shall allot to the Department of Agriculture from time to time such sums as may be estimated to be necessary for the administration of the functions vested in that department by this title, and may ratably assess the same from time to time against national agricultural credit corporations.

BANKS MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM MAY BECOME STOCKHOLDERS.

SEC. 210. That any member bank of the Federal reserve system may file application with the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to invest an amount not exceeding in the aggregate 10 per cent of its paid-in capital stock and surplus in the stock of one or more of the national agricultural credit corporations, and upon approval of such application may purchase said stock. The Comptroller of the Currency shall have discretion to approve or reject such application in whole or in part.

TAXATION.

SEC. 211. That taxation by a State of the shares in national agricultural credit corporations, or of dividends derived therefrom, or of the income of said corporations, or real estate owned by them, shall be such only as is or may be authorized by law in the case of national banking associations; and taxation by a State of the debentures or other obligations of such corporations shall not be at a higher rate than the rate applicable to other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens thereof.

DEPOSITS.

SEC. 212. That the moneys of national agricultural credit corporations may be kept on deposit subject to check in any member bank of the Federal reserve system.

CONVERSION OF CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 213. (a) That any agricultural or live-stock financing corporation incorporated by special law of any State or organized under the general laws of any State and having an unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national agricultural credit corporation may, by the vote of the shareholders owning not less than 51 per centum of the capital stock of such corporation, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, be converted into a national agricultural credit corporation under this title, with any name approved by the Comptroller of the Currency: *Provided*, That the said conversion shall not be in contravention of the State law.

(b) In such case the articles of association and organization certificate may be executed by a majority of the directors

of the corporation, and the certificate shall declare that the owners of 51 per centum of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate and to change or convert the corporation into a national agricultural credit corporation. A majority of the directors, after executing the articles of association and the organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a national agricultural credit corporation. The shares of any such corporation may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before the conversion, and the directors may continue to be directors of the corporation until others are elected or appointed.

(c) When the Comptroller of the Currency has given to such corporation a certificate that the provisions of this title have been complied with, such corporation, and all its stockholders, owners, and employees, shall have the same powers and privileges and shall be subject to the same duties, liabilities, and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed by this title for corporations originally organized as national agricultural credit corporations.

CONSOLIDATION OF CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 214. (a) That any two or more national agricultural credit corporations, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, may consolidate into one corporation under the charter of either or any of the existing corporations on such terms and conditions as may be lawfully agreed upon by a majority of the board of directors of each corporation proposing to consolidate, such agreement to be ratified and confirmed by the affirmative vote of the shareholders of each of such corporations owning at least two-thirds of its capital stock outstanding, at a meeting to be held on the call of the directors after publishing notice of the time, place, and object of the meeting for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in the place where the said corporation is located, and if no newspaper is published in the place, then in a paper published nearest thereto, and after sending such notice to each shareholder of record by registered mail at least 10 days prior to said meeting: *Provided*, That the capital stock of such consolidated corporation shall not be less than $250,000 paid in if the corporations consolidated are organized to exercise the powers covered by section 203, or less than $1,000,000 paid in if the corporations consolidated are those organized under section 207.

(b) When such consolidation shall have been effected and approved by the Comptroller of the Currency any shareholder of either of the corporations so consolidated who has not voted for such consolidation may give notice to the board of directors of the corporation in which he is interested, within 20 days from the date of the certificate of approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, that he dissents from the plan of consolidation as adopted and approved, whereupon he shall be entitled to receive the value of the shares so held by him, to be ascertained by an appraisal made by a committee of three persons, one to be selected by the shareholder, one by the directors, and the third by the two so chosen; and in case the value so affixed shall not be satisfactory to the shareholder, he may within five days after being notified of the appraisal appeal to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall cause a reappraisal to be made, which shall be final and binding; and if said reappraisal shall exceed the value affixed by said committee, the corporation shall pay the expense of the reappraisal, otherwise the appellant shall pay said expense; and the value so ascertained and determined shall be deemed to be a debt due and be forthwith paid to said shareholder by said corporation, and the shares so paid shall be surrendered and after due notice sold at public auction within 30 days after the final appraisement provided for by this title.

(c) Where corporations consolidate under the provisions of this title, all of the rights, franchises, and interest of said corporations shall be consolidated in and to every species of property, personal and mixed, and choses in action thereto belonging, and shall be deemed to be transferred to and vested in the corporation into which it is consolidated without any deed or other transfer, and the said consolidated corporation shall hold and enjoy the same and all rights of property, franchises, and interest, in the same manner and to the same extent as they were held and enjoyed by the corporations so consolidated therewith.

INSOLVENCY, RECEIVERSHIP, AND LIQUIDATION.

SEC. 215. (a) That whenever any national agricultural credit corporation shall be dissolved and its rights, privileges, and franchises declared forfeited as prescribed in the preceding section, or whenever any creditor of any such corporation shall have obtained a judgment against it in any court of record and made application accompanied by a certificate from the clerk of the court, stating that such judgment has been rendered and has remained unpaid for the space of 30 days or whenever the Comptroller of the Currency shall become satisfied of the insolvency of such corporation, he may, after due examination of its affairs in either case, appoint a receiver who shall proceed to wind up the affairs of such corporation. The receiver so appointed shall exercise the powers and be subject to the restrictions of receivers of national banks; and the Comptroller of the Currency shall have the same powers and duties in connection with the administration of such receivership as he has in reference to the receivership of national banks.

(b) Shareholders' agents for shareholders of national agricultural credit corporations may be appointed in the manner prescribed by section 3 of the act of June 30, 1876, as amended, and shall have the same general powers and duties and be subject to the same restrictions as shareholders' agents of a national bank.

(c) Any national agricultural credit corporation may go into liquidation and be closed by the vote of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock. Whenever a vote is taken to go into liquidation it shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause notice of this fact to be certified under the seal of the corporation by its president or cashier to the Comptroller of the Currency and publication thereof to be made for a period of two months in a newspaper published in the city or town in which the corporation is located, or if no newspaper is there published, in the newspaper published nearest thereto, that the corporation is closing up its affairs and notifying the creditors to present their claims against the corporation for payment. All such claims shall be presented to and approved by a liquidating agent to be appointed by the board of directors of such corporation, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the affairs of such corporation shall be liquidated by such agent and under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency.

PENALTY PROVISIONS.

SEC. 216. (a) That any officer, director, agent, or employee of a national agricultural credit corporation who embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or credits of such corporation, or who without authority from the directors draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, issues, puts forth, or assigns any note, debenture, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of such corporation with intent in any case to injure or defraud such corporation or any other company or person or to deceive any officer of such corporation or the Comptroller of the Currency or any agent or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of such corporation; and every receiver of such corporation who with like intent to defraud or injure embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or assets of the corporation, and every person who with like intent aids or abets any officer, director, agent, employee, or receiver in any violation of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or shall be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

(b) Whoever makes any statement, knowing it to be false, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any other person, firm, corporation, or association any advance, or extension or renewal of an advance, or any release or substitution of security, from a national agricultural credit corporation, or for the purpose of influencing in any other way the action of such corporation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(c) Whoever willfully overvalues any property offered as security for any such advance shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

(d) Any examiner appointed under this title who shall accept a loan or gratuity from any organization examined by him, or from any person connected with any such organization in any capacity, or who shall disclose the names of borrowers to other than the proper officers of such organization, without first having obtained express permission in writing from the Comptroller of the Currency or from the board of directors of such organization, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction or by direction of the Congress of the United States or of either House thereof, or any committee of Congress or of either House duly authorized, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment of not exceeding one year, or both, and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so

loaned or gratuity given, and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as an examiner under the provisions of this title. No examiner while holding such office shall perform any other service for compensation for any bank or banking or loan association or for any person connected therewith in any capacity.

(e) Whoever, being an officer, director, employee, agent, or attorney of a national agricultural credit corporation stipulates for or receives or consents or agrees to receive any fee, commmission, gift, or thing of value from any person, firm, or corporation for procuring or endeavoring to procure for such person, firm, or corporation, or for any other person, firm, or corporation any loan from any such corporation or extension or renewal of loan or substitution of security, or the purchase or discount or acceptance of any paper, note, draft, check, or bill of exchange by any such corporation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be imprisoned for not more than one year or fined not more than $5,000, or both.

(f) Any person who shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any debentures, coupons, or other obligations in imitation of or purporting to be in imitation of the debentures, coupons, or other obligations issued by any national agricultural credit corporation, and any person who shall pass, utter, or publish or attempt to pass, utter, or publish any false, forged, or counterfeited debenture, coupon, and other obligation purporting to be issued by any such corporation knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, and any person who shall falsely alter or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any such debenture, coupon, or other obligation, or who shall pass, utter, or publish as true any falsely altered or spurious debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued or purporting to have been issued by any such corporation knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not to exceed five years, or both.

(g) Any person who shall deceive, defraud, or impose upon or who shall attempt to deceive, defraud, or impose upon any person, partnership, corporation, or association by making any false pretense or representation concerning the character, issue, security, contents, conditions, or terms of any debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued under the terms of this title, shall be fined not exceeding $500 or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both.

(h) All corporations not organized under the provisions of this title are prohibited from using the words "national agricultural credit corporation" as part of their corporate name, and any violation of this prohibition shall subject the party charged therewith to a civil penalty of $50 for each day during which the violation continues.

RESERVATION OF RIGHT TO AMEND.

SEC. 217. That the right to amend, alter, or repeal the provisions of this title is hereby expressly reserved.

TITLE III.—AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT.

SEC. 301. That the second paragraph of section 3 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"Said Federal Farm Loan Board shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be a member and chairman ex officio, and six members to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the six members to be appointed by the President, not more than three shall be appointed from one political party, and all six of said members shall be citizens of the United States and shall devote their entire time to the business of the Federal Farm Loan Board; they shall receive an annual salary of $10,000 payable monthly, together with actual necessary traveling expenses. One of the additional members of the Federal Farm Loan Board, hereby provided for, shall be appointed for a term expiring August 6, 1929, and one for a term expiring August 6, 1931, and thereafter the terms of all members of the Federal Farm Loan Board shall be as in this section otherwise provided for."

SEC. 302. That the eighth paragraph of section 3 of the Federal farm loan act is amended and divided into three paragraphs to read as follows:

"The salaries and expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Board and farm loan registrars and examiners authorized under this section shall, after June 30, 1923, be paid by the Federal and joint-stock land banks in proportion to their gross assets, as follows:

"The Federal Farm Loan Board shall, prior to June 30, 1923, and each six months thereafter, estimate the expenses and salaries of the Federal Farm Loan Board, its officers and employees, farm-loan registrars, deputy registrars, the examiners and reviewing appraisers, and apportion the same among the Federal and joint-stock land banks in proportion to their gross assets at the time of such apportionment and make an assessment upon each of such banks pursuant to such apportionment, payable on the 1st of July or January next ensuing. The funds collected pursuant to such assessments shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to be disbursed in payment of such salaries and expenses on appropriations duly made by Congress for such purpose.

"If any deficiency shall occur in such fund during the half-year period for which it was estimated, the Federal Farm Loan Board shall have authority to make immediate assessment covering such deficiency against the Federal and joint-stock land banks upon the same basis as the original assessment. If at the end of the six months' period there shall remain a surplus in such fund, it shall be deducted from the estimated expenses of the next ensuing six months' period when assessment is made for such period. Land-bank appraisers shall receive such compensation as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall fix and shall be paid by the Federal land banks and the joint-stock land banks which they serve in such proportion and in such manner as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall order."

SEC. 303. That the second paragraph of section 4 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"The Federal Farm Loan Board shall establish in each Federal land-bank district a Federal land bank, with its principal office located in such city within the district as said board shall designate. Each Federal land bank shall include in its title the name of the city in which it is located. Subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, any Federal land bank may establish branches within the land-bank district. Subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board and under such conditions as it may prescribe, the provisions of this act are extended to the island of Porto Rico and the Territory of Alaska; and the Federal Farm Loan Board shall designate a Federal land bank which is hereby authorized to establish a branch bank in Porto Rico, and a Federal land bank which is hereby authorized to establish a branch bank in the Territory of Alaska. Loans made by each such branch bank shall not exceed the sum of $10,000 to any one borrower and shall be subject to the restrictions and provisions of this act, except that each such branch bank may loan direct to borrowers, and, subject to such regulations as the Federal Farm Loan Board may prescribe, the rate charged borrowers may be 1½ per cent in excess of the rate borne by the last preceding issue of farm-loan bonds of the Federal land bank with which such branch bank is connected: *Provided*, That no loan shall be made in Porto Rico or Alaska by such branch bank for a longer term than 20 years."

SEC. 304. That the twentieth to twenty-fifth paragraphs, inclusive, of section 4 of the Federal farm loan act are amended to read as follows:

"The board of directors of every Federal land bank shall be selected as hereinafter specified and shall consist of seven members. Three of said directors shall be known as local directors and shall be chosen by and be representative of national farm-loan associations and borrowers through agencies; three shall be known as district directors and shall be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board and represent the public interest. The term of office of local and district directors shall be three years.

"Within 30 days from the date of passage of the agricultural credits act of 1923, and thereafter at least two months before each election, the Federal Farm Loan Board shall divide each land-bank district into three divisions, as nearly equal as possible, according to the number of borrowers and the voting strength of national farm-loan associations and borrowers through agencies, and the farm loan commissioner shall thereupon notify each association and agency in writing that an election is to be held for one local director from each of said divisions and requesting each association and agency to nominate one candidate for each division. Within 10 days of receipt of such notice each national farm-loan association and borrower through agencies shall forward nominations of residents of their respective divisions for one director for such division to said farm loan commissioner. The farm loan commissioner shall then prepare a list of candidates for local directors, consisting of the 10 persons receiving the highest number of votes from national farm-loan associations and borrowers through agencies for each division.

"At least one month before said election the farm loan commissioner shall mail to each national farm-loan association and to each borrower through agencies the list of candidates for their respective divisions. The directors of each national farm-loan association shall cast the vote of said association for one of the candidates on said list and shall forward said vote to the said farm loan commissioner within 10 days after said list of candidates is received. In voting under this section each association shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to the total voting strength of the stockholders in association meetings, and each borrower through agencies shall be entitled to cast one vote for each share of stock held by him in the Federal land bank not exceeding 20 shares, and shall forward said vote to the said farm loan commissioner within 10 days after said list of candidates is received. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes in his division shall be declared elected as local director of the Federal land-bank district from his division. In case of a tie, the farm loan commissioner shall determine the choice. The nominations from which the list of candidates is prepared, and the votes of the respective associations and borrowers through agencies for such candidates, as counted, shall be tabulated and preserved, subject to examination by any candidate, for at least one year after the result of the election is announced.

"The Federal Farm Loan Board shall designate one of the district directors to serve until December 31, 1924, one to serve till December 31, 1925, and one to serve till December 31, 1926. After their first appointment each district director shall be appointed for a term of three years. At the first regular meeting of the board of directors of each Federal land bank the local directors shall designate one of their members to serve till December 31, 1924, one to serve till December 31, 1925, and one to serve till December 31, 1926. Thereafter each local director shall be chosen as hereinbefore provided and shall hold office for a term of three years. Any vacancies that may occur in the board of directors shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner provided herein for the original selection of such directors. At the same time that the associations and borrowers through agencies nominate the candidates for the local directors, each association and each borrower through agencies shall also nominate one candidate for director at large for the entire district, and from the three persons having the greatest number of votes for nominee for director at large the Federal Farm Loan Board shall select a director at large, whose term of office shall terminate on the 31st day of December, 1925, and every three years thereafter. Such seventh director may be removed by the Federal Farm Loan Board for neglect of duty, incapacity for the work, or malfeasance in office after charges duly preferred and a hearing had thereon, and in such cases the associations of the district shall in like manner nominate candidates for another director at large to fill the vacancy, for whom the Federal Farm Loan Board shall in same manner select a successor, but any person who is removed can not be nominated to succeed himself. The board of directors thus selected shall, upon qualification, immediately take over the management of each bank.

"Directors of Federal land banks shall have been, for at least two years, residents of the district for which they are appointed or elected, and a local director shall be a resident of his division when elected. No district director of a Federal land bank shall, during his continuance in office, act as an officer, director, or employee of any other institution, association, or partnership engaged in banking or in the business of making or selling land-mortgage loans.

"Directors of the Federal land bank shall receive, in addition to any compensation otherwise provided, a reasonable allowance for necessary expenses in attending meetings of their boards, to be paid by the respective Federal land banks. Any compensation that may be provided by boards of directors of the Federal land banks for directors, officers, or employees shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board."

SEC. 305. That the fourth paragraph of section 7 of the Federal farm loan act is amended by adding thereto the following: "No such secretary-treasurer shall engage in the making of land-mortgage loans eligible at a Federal land bank through or for any other land-mortgage company or agency, and the making of any such loan by any secretary-treasurer shall forthwith work a forfeiture of his office."

SEC. 306. That subdivision (d) of paragraph "Fourth" of section 12 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"(d) To liquidate indebtedness of the owner of the land mortgaged, incurred for agricultural purposes, or incurred prior to January 1, 1922."

SEC. 307. That paragraph "Seventh" of section 12 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"Seventh. The amount of loans to any one borrower shall in no case exceed a maximum of $25,000, nor shall any one loan be for a less sum than $100, but preference shall be given to applications for loans of $10,000 and under."

SEC. 308. That section 21 of the Federal farm loan act is amended by adding at the end thereof 12 new paragraphs to read as follows:

"Whenever it shall appear desirable to issue consolidated bonds of the 12 Federal land banks and to sell them through a common selling agency, and the Federal land banks shall, by resolution, consent to the same, the banks may issue and sell said bonds as hereinafter provided.

"Every bond so issued shall be signed by the Farm Loan Commissioner and attested by the secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and their signatures may be either written or engraved thereon and shall recite in the face of the bond the fact that it is the joint and several obligation of the 12 Federal land banks, and shall in all respects be governed by the provisions of the Federal farm loan act not inconsistent herewith.

"The consolidated bonds issued under this provision shall be made payable at any Federal land bank, and may be made payable at any Federal reserve bank or banks designated in the face of the bond.

"Each Federal land bank on whose behalf consolidated bonds shall be issued under this provision shall in all respects be bound by the act of the Farm Loan Commissioner and the secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board in executing such bonds.

"Every Federal land bank, before participation in a consolidated issue, as herein provided, shall by appropriate action of its board of directors, duly recorded in its minutes, obligate itself to become liable on Federal farm loan bonds as provided in this section and be bound by the action of the Farm Loan Commissioner and the secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board in executing the same.

"Every farm loan bond issued hereunder shall contain on the face thereof a certificate signed by the Farm Loan Commissioner to the effect that it is issued under the authority of Title I of the Federal farm loan act, has the approval in form and issue of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and is legal and regular in all respects; that it is not taxable by national, State, municipal, or local authority; that it is issued against collateral security consisting of obligations of the United States Government, or indorsed first mortgages on farm lands, at least equal in amount to the bonds issued; and that all Federal land banks are liable for the payment of each bond.

"When any Federal land bank shall desire to participate in a consolidated issue of farm loan bonds it shall make application to the Federal Farm Loan Board for the approval on its behalf of such issue and tender to the registrar approved farm mortgages, or obligations of the United States Government, as security therefor, and no banks shall participate in such consolidated issue until such application has been approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board. Each bank shall pay when due, without notice, all bonds and coupons issued on its behalf hereunder.

"If any Federal land bank shall fail to pay its proportion of interest or principal as herein prescribed, the Federal Farm Loan Board shall immediately call upon the other Federal land banks for the amount necessary to make said payment, the assessments to be made in proportion to the capital stock of each, which assessments shall be forthwith paid by said banks.

"The presidents of the 12 Federal land banks shall constitute the bond committee of the Federal land banks and shall select a chairman from among their number. The vice president may act in place of the president on the president's request or in case he fails to act.

"When an issue of consolidated bonds is contemplated, the bond committee shall determine the amount of such issue, the rate of interest which it is to bear, and the participation of the several banks therein, and submit their recommendations to the Federal Farm Loan Board for approval. When approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board the bonds shall be executed by the Farm Loan Commissioner and the secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board, as herein provided.

"The expenses of the bond committee and of the sale of bonds shall be charged against the several land banks in proportion to their participation in the proceeds.

"The presidents of the Federal land banks shall receive no additional compensation for their services as members of the bond committee, but shall be paid necessary traveling expenses."

SEC. 309. That subdivisions (a) and (b) of the eighth paragraph of section 22 of the Federal farm loan act are amended to read as follows:

"(a) To pay off farm loan bonds issued by or in behalf of said bank as they mature.

"(b) To purchase at or below par Federal farm loan bonds."

SEC. 310. That section 25 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 25. That if there shall be default under the terms of any indorsed first mortgage held by a Federal land bank under the provisions of this title, the National Farm Loan Association through which said mortgage was received by said Federal land bank shall be notified of said default. Said association may thereupon be required, within 30 days after such notice, to make good such default, either by payment of the amount unpaid thereon in cash or by the substitution of an equal amount of Federal farm loan bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached."

SEC. 311. That section 29 of the Federal farm loan act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Upon liquidation of any national farm-loan association, the stock in the Federal land bank held by such association shall be canceled and the Federal land bank shall thereupon issue to the borrowers through such association an amount of stock in the Federal land bank equal to the amount of stock held by such borrowers in the liquidated association, such stock to be held by the bank as collateral to the loans of such borrowers and to be paid off and retired at par in the same manner as stock held by borrowers in farm-loan associations, and the Federal land bank shall pay to the borrowers holding such stock the same dividends as are paid to national farm-loan associations by such bank. The personal liability of the stockholders in such liquidated association to the association shall survive such liquidation and shall be vested in the bank in that district, which may enforce the same as fully as the association could if in existence."

TITLE IV.—AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

SEC. 401. That the ninth paragraph of section 9 of the Federal reserve act is amended to read as follows:

"No applying bank shall be admitted to membership in a Federal reserve bank unless (a) it possesses a paid-up, unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association in the place where it is situated under the provision of the national bank act, or (b) it possesses a paid-up, unimpaired capital of at least 60 per cent of the amount sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association in the place where it is situated under the provisions of the national bank act and, under penalty of loss of membership complies with rules and regulations which the Federal Reserve Board shall prescribe fixing the time within which and the method by which the unimpaired capital of such bank shall be increased out of the net income to equal the capital which would have been required if such bank had been admitted to membership under the provisions of clause (a) of this paragraph: *Provided*, That every such rule or regulation shall require the applying bank to set aside annually not less than 20 per cent of its net income of the preceding year as a fund exclusively applicable to such capital increase."

SEC. 402. That the second paragraph of section 13 of the Federal reserve act is amended and divided into two paragraphs to read as follows:

"Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, which shall be deemed a waiver of demand, notice and protest by such bank as to its own indorsement exclusively, any Federal reserve bank may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this act. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise from being eligible for such discount, and the notes, drafts, and bills of exchange of factors issued as such making advances exclusively to producers of staple agricultural products in their raw state shall be eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States. Notes, drafts, and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than 90 days, exclusive of days of grace.

"Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, which shall be deemed a waiver of demand, notice, and protest by such bank as to its own indorsement exclusively, and subject to regulations and limitations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, any Federal reserve bank may discount or purchase bills of exchange payable at sight or on demand which are drawn to finance the domestic shipment of nonperishable, readily marketable staple agricultural products and are secured by bills of lading or other shipping documents, conveying or securing title to such staples: *Provided*, That all such bills of exchange shall be forwarded promptly for collection, and demand for payment shall be made with reasonable promptness after the arrival of such staples at their destination: *Provided further*, That no such bill shall in any event be held by or for the account of a Federal reserve bank for a period in excess of 90 days. In discounting such bills Federal reserve banks may compute the interest to be deducted on the basis of the estimated life of each bill and adjust the discount after payment of such bills to conform to the actual life thereof."

SEC. 403. That the fourth paragraph of section 13 of the Federal reserve act is amended to read as follows:

"Any Federal reserve bank may discount acceptances of the kinds hereinafter described, which have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than 90 days' sight, exclusive of days of grace, and which are indorsed by at least one member bank: *Provided*, That such acceptances if drawn for an agricultural purpose and secured at the time of acceptance by warehouse receipts or other such documents conveying or securing title covering readily marketable staples, may be discounted with a maturity at the time of discount of not more than six months' sight, exclusive of days of grace."

SEC. 404. That the Federal reserve act is amended by adding at the end of section 13 a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 13a. Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, which shall be deemed a waiver of demand, notice, and protest by such bank as to its own indorsement exclusively, any Federal reserve bank may, subject to regulations and limitations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for an agricultural purpose, or based upon live stock, and having a maturity, at the time of discount, exclusive of days of grace, not exceeding nine months, and such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange may be offered as collateral security for the issuance of Federal reserve notes under the provisions of section 16 of this act: *Provided*, That notes, drafts, and bills of exchange with maturities in excess of six months shall not be eligible as a basis for the issuance of Federal reserve notes unless secured by warehouse receipts or other such negotiable documents conveying or securing title to readily marketable staple agricultural products or by chattel mortgage upon live stock which is being fattened for market.

"That any Federal reserve bank may, subject to regulations and limitations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, rediscount such notes, drafts, and bills for any Federal intermediate credit bank, except that no Federal reserve bank shall rediscount for a Federal intermediate credit bank any such note or obligation which bears the indorsement of a nonmember State bank or trust company which is eligible for membership in the Federal reserve system, in accordance with section 9 of this act.

"Any Federal reserve bank may also buy and sell debentures and other such obligations issued by a Federal intermediate credit bank or by a national agricultural credit corporation, but only to the same extent as and subject to the same limitations as those upon which it may buy and sell bonds issued under Title I of the Federal farm loan act.

"Notes, drafts, bills of exchange or acceptances issued or drawn by cooperative marketing associations composed of producers of agricultural products shall be deemed to have been issued or drawn for an agricultural purpose, within the meaning of this section, if the proceeds thereof have been or are to be advanced by such association to any members thereof for an agricultural purpose, or have been or are to be used by such association in making payments to any members thereof on account of agricultural products delivered by such members to the association, or if such proceeds have been or are to be used by such association to meet expenditures incurred or to be incurred by the association in connection with the grading, processing, packing, preparation for market, or marketing of any agricultural product handled by such association for any of its members: *Provided*, That the express enumeration in this paragraph of certain classes of paper of cooperative marketing associations as eligible for rediscount shall not be construed as rendering ineligible any other class of paper of such associations which is now eligible for rediscount.

"The Federal Reserve Board may, by regulation, limit to a percentage of the assets of a Federal reserve bank the amount

of notes, drafts, acceptances, or bills having a maturity in excess of three months, but not exceeding six months, exclusive of days of grace, which may be discounted by such bank, and the amount of notes, drafts, bills, or acceptances having a maturity in excess of six months, but not exceeding nine months, which may be discounted by such bank."

SEC. 405. That section 14 of the Federal reserve act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"(f) To purchase and sell in the open market, either from or to domestic banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, acceptances of Federal intermediate credit banks and of national agricultural credit corporations, whenever the Federal Reserve Board shall declare that the public interest so requires."

SEC. 406. That section 15 of the Federal reserve act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"The Federal reserve banks are hereby authorized to act as depositories for and fiscal agents of any national agricultural credit corporation or Federal intermediate credit bank."

SEC. 407. That the act entitled "An act to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act," approved April 13, 1920, is repealed.

TITLE V.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

AMENDMENTS TO WAR FINANCE CORPORATION ACT.

SEC. 501. That the time during which the War Finance Corporation may make advances and purchase notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or other securities under the terms of sections 21, 22, 23, and 24 of the War Finance Corporation act, as amended, is further extended up to and including February 29, 1924: *Provided*, That if any application for an advance or for the purchase by the War Finance Corporation of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or other securities is received at the office of the corporation in the District of Columbia on or before February 29, 1924, such application may be acted upon and approved, and the advance may be made or the notes, drafts, or other securities purchased, at any time prior to March 31, 1924.

SEC. 502. That the second paragraph of section 12 of Title I of the War Finance Corporation act, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"The power of the corporation to issue notes or bonds may be exercised at any time prior to January 31, 1927, but no such bonds or notes shall mature later than June 30, 1927."

SEC. 503. (a) That the third paragraph of section 15 of Title I of such act, as amended, is amended by striking out at the beginning of such paragraph the words "beginning July 1, 1923," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "beginning April 1, 1924."

(b) The fourth paragraph of such section, as amended, is amended by striking out at the beginning of such paragraph the words "After July 1, 1923," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "After April 1, 1924."

INDEBTEDNESS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

SEC. 504. That section 5202 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Eighth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of section 202 of the Federal farm loan act, approved July 17, 1916, as amended."

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

SEC. 506. (a) That a joint committee be appointed, to consist of three members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, to be appointed by the President thereof, and five members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker thereof. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments.

(b) The joint committee is authorized to inquire into the effect of the present limited membership of State banks and trust companies in the Federal reserve system upon financial conditions in the agricultural sections of the United States; the reasons which actuate eligible State banks and trust companies in failing to become members of the Federal reserve system; what administrative measures have been taken and are being taken to increase such membership; and whether or not any change should be made in existing law, or in rules and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, or in methods of administration, to bring about in the agricultural districts a larger membership of such banks or trust companies in the Federal reserve system.

(c) The committee is authorized to sit at any time during the sessions or recesses of the Congress, to conduct its hearings at Washington or at any other place in the United States, to send for persons, books, and papers, to take testimony, to administer oaths, and to employ experts deemed necessary by such committee, a clerk, and a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, such stenographer's services to be rendered at a cost not exceeding $1.25 per printed page. The expenses of such committee shall be paid out of the contingent funds of the Senate and House of Representatives in proportion to the membership of such committee from each House.

(d) The committee shall from time to time report to both the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of its inquiries, together with its recommendations, and may prepare and submit bills or resolutions embodying such recommendations, and the final report of said committee shall be submitted not later than January 31, 1924.

SEPARABILITY PROVISION.

SEC. 507. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment is rendered.

DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 508. That when used in this act the term "Federal farm loan act" means the Federal farm loan act approved July 17, 1916, as amended, and the term "Federal reserve act" means the Federal reserve act approved December 23, 1913, as amended.

SHORT TITLE.

SEC. 509. That this act may be cited as the "Agricultural credits act of 1923."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

LOUIS T. MCFADDEN,
PORTER H. DALE,
A. P. NELSON,
OTIS WINGO,
HENRY B. STEAGALL,
Managers on the part of the House.

GEORGE P. MCLEAN,
WILLIAM M. CALDER,
GEORGE W. PEPPER,
GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. McLEAN. I ask that the reading of the report be dispensed with, as it is a very long report and it would take an hour to read it.

Mr. HEFLIN. There will be no objection to that course.

Mr. McLEAN. And I ask that the report of the conference committee be agreed to.

Mr. KING. I think the Senator ought, in justice to the Senate, to make a very brief explanation.

Mr. HEFLIN. It is a long report. I do not think there is any necessity for reading it.

Mr. McLEAN. The Capper bill was incorporated in every substantial feature. The House did eliminate several important provisions, but they were all reinstated by the committee of conference by unanimous vote. It also contains the Lenroot bill in substance. I think it is satisfactory to the authors of both the Capper and the Lenroot bills. It also contains certain provisions of the Strong bill for the administration of the Farm Loan Board, increases the number of members of the board from five to seven, and provides for the payment of the members out of the proceeds of the system. There were a few other administrative features which were incorporated. Those changes were approved by members of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate.

I will say to the Senator from Utah that any attempt to go into a detailed explanation of the bill would be useless at this time, and I hope the Senator will not press for any long explanation.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, while there is one provision in the conference report that I fear will very greatly interfere with the full functioning of one portion of the bill, I am satisfied that it can be remedied at the session next December, and I hope the report will be agreed to.

Mr. NORBECK. Mr. President, there will not be a record vote on the conference report, and therefore I want the RECORD to show that I am not in favor of it. I accepted the two bills as they went out of the Senate, but they were hardly worthy

of support at that time. It is admitted now that they are not quite as good as they were, and I want the RECORD to show that I am against them.

I want to say to those on the other side of the Chamber who may undertake to claim credit for the passage of the legislation that they are entitled to all the credit they may claim. They will not be claiming so much credit a year from now. A credit system that refuses to lend money to a farmer and makes it almost impossible for a banker to lend to the farmer can not be much of a political advertisement for either party.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. I shall then move to return to legislative session as soon as the executive business is disposed of.

Mr. HEFLIN. May I ask the Senator how long he thinks we will be in executive session?

Mr. LODGE. I think it will be a very short executive session.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 45 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

BLATTMANN & CO.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD a communication from the State Department and a report from the Alien Property Custodian relative to the bill (S. 3701) for the relief of Blattmann & Co.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 26, 1922.

The Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR LODGE: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 8, 1922, inclosing a copy of a bill (S. 3701) for the relief of Blattmann & Co., and requesting on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate any comments or suggestions in regard thereto which I may desire to make.

The only information which the department has concerning this case is that contained in a note of October 29, 1919, from the minister of Switzerland at Washington, a copy of which, with its inclosures, is transmitted for your information.

Upon the receipt of this note, the department transmitted a copy to the Alien Property Custodian with a request for a detailed report of the facts in the case.

A subsequent inquiry as to the status of the matter having been received from the Swiss Legation, the department on January 9, 1920, again requested the custodian to furnish the desired report and informed the legation of the action taken. No further communication has been received from the legation.

Since no report appears ever to have been received by the department from the custodian, I am to-day requesting him to submit a report. I am also requesting the Attorney General to inform me of his records in the case. In the absence of the custodian's report, I am not in a position to discuss the case on its merits. However, I beg to submit the following comments for your consideration in connection with the bill:

It is observed that the amount which the present bill contemplates appropriating in compensation of Blattmann & Co. for losses sustained through the seizure of the devitalized gluten by the Alien Property Custodian, is $145,526. It appears from the minister of Switzerland's note of October 29, 1919, that the Attorney General on October 15 had ordered the payment to Blattmann & Co. of the sum of $65,894.14, the proceeds of the sale of this gluten, and that the firm claimed, in addition to this amount, the sum of $61,839.84. It is not clear, therefore, why the present bill is for an amount over twice the latter sum.

Section 7 of the trading with the enemy act as amended by the act of November 4, 1918 (Public, No. 233), provides:

"The sole relief and remedy of any person having any claim to any money or other property heretofore or hereafter conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid over to the Alien Property Custodian, or required so to be, or seized by him, shall be that provided by the terms of this act, and in the event of sale or other disposition of such property by the Alien Property Custodian, shall be limited to and enforced against the net proceeds received therefrom and held by the Alien Property Custodian or by the Treasurer of the United States."

In the case under consideration it is claimed that the net proceeds of the sale of property taken over were insufficient to provide adequate compensation to the owner. It is possible that a like condition will be found to exist in other cases of seized property, and that foreign governments may present other diplomatic claims on behalf of their nationals for losses arising from the seizure of property by the Alien Property Custodian, and in doing so take the position that, as to the amount of the claim, they can not accept the limitation provided by the act of November 4, 1918. I beg to commend to your consideration the view that where property taken over and sold by the custodian as enemy property is shown to have been owned by a national of a State other than one with which the United States was at war compensation should not be limited to the net proceeds of the sale if the claimant is able to show that he has suffered as a result of the seizure a loss greater than this amount.

The Attorney General and the Alien Property Custodian may be in a position to furnish you with information in regard to the matter, or comments on the bill, should you desire to communicate with them.

I am, my dear Senator LODGE,
Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Acting Secretary.*

[Inclosure: From Swiss Minister, October 29, 1919, with inclosures.]

LEGATION OF SWITZERLAND,
Washington, D. C., October 29, 1919.

His Excellency Hon. ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State, Washington.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the following:

On or about the 22d day of May, 1918, the Alien Property Custodian seized in the hands of the National City Bank of New York City negotiable warehouse receipts held for the account of Blattmann & Co., a Swiss copartnership, and representing 1,057,100 pounds of devitalized gluten then in storage at the Terminal Warehouse Co., New York City, without in any way notifying the Swiss firm interested or the legation.

On August 26, 1918, at New York City, the Alien Property Custodian sold, again without notice being given Blattmann & Co. or the legation, at auction the said warehouse receipts, the net proceeds of the sale—that is to say, the proceeds from which had been deducted the custodian's expenses, etc.—amounting to the sum of $65,894.14.

Blattmann & Co. began exporting gluten from the United States to Switzerland in the year 1910. In 1914 Mr. Blattmann visited the United States and entered into a number of contracts for future deliveries of gluten running for a period of years. When in that year shipping conditions became congested, due to the outbreak of war, Blattmann & Co. instructed the concerns from whom the gluten was being received to store the material in the Bush Terminal Warehouse, Brooklyn, N. Y. Deliveries of the gluten as aforesaid began in November, 1914, and continued up until September, 1917. In this way a total of 1,071,100 pounds were received at Bush Terminal.

In January, 1917, however, one of the original sellers bought back 14,000 pounds, leaving a balance of 1,057,100 pounds in storage. The amount of the invoices representing this gluten, as set forth in a legalized statement hereto attached and hereafter referred to, was $88,368. In addition, as will be shown from the statement, there were additional charges for storage, insurance, banking expenses, etc., totaling $16,955.10, and interest up until the 30th day of September, 1919, of $22,410.88. To summarize:

Net amount of invoices	$88,368.00
Storage, insurance, etc.	16,955.10
Interest	22,410.88
Total	127,733.98

This amount, then, represents the investment of Blattmann & Co. in the gluten, based on the actual invoice price of the material, plus storage, insurance, and interest—that is to say, $127,733.98.

In August, 1919, Mr. H. Blattmann, representing the firm, came to the United States, and on or about August 15 filed pursuant to law a notice of claim against the Alien Property Custodian for all the proceeds of the sale aforesaid, and at the same time, and likewise pursuant to law, filed an application with the Attorney General of the United States requesting that the proceeds of the sale should be paid over to Blattmann & Co.

After due investigation the Attorney General ordered the payment of the proceeds of the sale, to wit, $65,894.14, over to Messrs. Blattmann & Co., and on October 15, 1919, I, acting as attorney in fact for Blattmann & Co., received a check in that amount for the account of Blattmann & Co.

The action of the Attorney General in paying to Blattmann & Co. the proceeds of the sale is clearly a finding that the original determination of the custodian that the property was enemy alien in character was a wrongful determination. The result is that Blattmann & Co., a Swiss concern, has suffered a loss of the difference between $127,733.98 and the amount received, $65,894.14, or a total loss of $61,839.84.

The applications to the Alien Property Custodian and the Attorney General, as aforesaid, were made pursuant to section 9 of the trading with the enemy act as amended.

Having followed the procedure outlined in the trading with the enemy act for the recovery of wrongfully seized property it would appear that Blattmann & Co. exhausted its purely legal remedies. The fact remains, however, that this concern, composed solely of fellow countrymen of mine who have always resided in Switzerland, has without fault on its part suffered not only inconvenience and annoyance but also a monetary loss of $61,839.84, through an apparently entirely unjustified seizure of its property, without first being given opportunity either directly or through the intermediary of the legation to defend its interests.

While I will admit that extraordinary times require extraordinary measures, I am confident your excellency will agree with me that the American Government can not permit this genuine Swiss firm, a partnership composed of only my fellow countrymen, Henry Blattmann and his wife, citizens and residents of a nation entirely friendly to the United States, to suffer this loss. While it is true that the strict letter of the law does not provide a remedy for the wrong done Mr. Blattmann, I nevertheless take the liberty of laying this case before your excellency, and, trusting to the spirit of justice and fairness which has always governed the United States in its relations with the Swiss Confederation, request that some adequate disposition be made with a view to indemnifying Blattmann & Co. for the loss sustained at the hands of your Government through no fault or negligence on their part, a loss which would have been averted had the firm or the legation been notified when the goods in question were seized by the Alien Property Custodian. The action taken by the Attorney General in delivering to Mr. Blattmann the proceeds of the auction sale of his goods plainly indicates that the property of Blattmann & Co. so sold should not have been taken over by the Alien Property Custodian.

I may add that I shall gladly furnish any further proof or documents deemed necessary by your excellency in connection with the action to be taken by your department.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

———,
Minister of Switzerland.

BLATTMANN & CO.,
Waedenswil, Suisse.

Statement for Mr. Herbert H. Ramsay, care of Messrs. O'Brien, Boardman, Parker & Fox, 120 Broadway, New York.

Net amount of the invoices (Arthur S. Hoyt Co. and the Huron Milling Co.):			
For the lots stored at Bush Terminal as per summary legalized			$88,368.00
Amount of sale by auction			65,894.14
Difference			22,473.86
Storage, insurance, banking commission:			
Amount of the debits of the Bank of Waedenswil as per statement legalized, including insurance, storage	$105,323.10		
Less net amount of invoices as stated above	88,368.00		
			16,955.10
Interest:			
As per statement in your hands until 31st December, 1918, frs. 93,007.10 at 5.50	$16,910.38		
From 1st January to 30th September, 1919, on	105,323.10		
	122,233.48	= 5,500.50	
			22,410.88
Total			61,839.84

WAEDENSWIL, *September 29, 1919.*

Debits of Bank Waedenswil for payments of the National City Bank of New York to Arthur S. Hoyt Co. and the Huron Milling Co., New York, for deliveries of wheat gluten for account of Messrs. Blattmann & Co., at Waedenswil, Switzerland.

Date.	Deliveries from—	Quantity.	Price per pound.	Amount.
		Pounds.	*Cents.*	
1914.				
Nov. 28	Hoyt	25,200	8	$2,016
1915.				
Jan. 16	.....do	25,200	8	2,016
Feb. 5	Huron Milling Co	50,000	8	4,000
20	Hoyt	25,200	8	2,016
20	Huron Milling Co	100,000	8	8,000
Mar. 16	Hoyt	25,200	8	2,016
25	Huron Milling Co	50,000	8	4,000
June 17	Hoyt	25,200	8	2,016
July 28	Huron Milling Co	50,000	8	4,000
Sept. 1	Hoyt	25,200	8	2,016
20	.....do	25,200	8	2,016
Nov. 16	.....do	25,200	8	2,016
Dec. 30	.....do	14,000	8	1,120
31	Huron Milling Co	50,000	8	4,000
1916.				
Feb. 15	Hoyt	14,000	8	1,120
25	.....do	14,000	8	1,120
Mar. 22	.....do	14,000	8	1,120
Apr. 17	.....do	14,000	8	1,120
May 10	.....do	14,000	8	1,120
June 8	.....do	14,000	8	1,120
July 3	.....do	14,000	8	1,120
5	.....do	42,000	8	3,360
Aug. 22	.....do	14,000	8	1,120
22	.....do	35,000	8	2,800
31	Huron Milling Co	50,000	8	4,000
Sept. 21	Hoyt	38,500	8	3,080
21	Huron Milling Co	50,000	8	4,000
28	.....do	100,000	8	8,000
Nov. 29	Hoyt	14,000	8	1,120
1917.				
Mar. 8	.....do	14,000	10	1,400
May 19	Huron Milling Co	50,000	10	5,000
Oct. 20	.....do	50,000	15	7,500
		1,071,100	.....	90,468
1918.				
Jan. 30	Returned to Arthur S. Hoyt Co	14,000	15	2,100
	Net	1,057,100	.....	88,368

We herewith certify the conformity of the above-mentioned figures with the original invoices of Messrs. Arthur S. Hoyt Co. and the Huron Milling Co. and the debit notes of the Bank Waedenswil presented through Messrs. Blattmann & Co., Waedenswil, September 17, 1919.

(A. C. No. 126. Fr. 1.10.)

NOTARIAT WÄDENSWIL.
W. WILD (?).

—

VU POUR LEGALISATION,
Zurich, Le 18th Septembre, 1919.

LA CHANCELLERIE D'ETAT DU CANTON DE ZURICH, DOCTOR GEILINGER.

Consulate General of the United States, Confederation of Switzerland, City of Zurich.

(S. S. No. 2425.)

I, Leo J. Keena, consul general of the United States of America at Zurich, do hereby certify that Doctor Geilinger, at Zurich, whose name is subscribed to the paper hereunto annexed, was at the time of subscribing the same as chancellor of the state chancery in and for the canton of Zurich, city of Zurich, Republic of Switzerland, duly commissioned, and that full faith and confidence are due to his acts as such.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed by name and affixed the seal of this consulate general.

Fee, 11.20 frcs., equal to $2 United States gold the 18th day of September, A. D. 1919.

L. J. KEENA,
Consul General of the United States of America.

—

VU POUR LEGALISATION,
Zurich, Le 17th Septembre, 1919.

LA CHANCELLERIE D'ETAT DU CANTON DE ZURICH, DR. F. GUBLER.

Consulate General of the United States, Confederation of Switzerland, City of Zurich.

(S. S. No. 2396.)

I, Leo J. Keena, counsul general of the United States of America at Zurich, do hereby certify that Dr. F. Gubler, at Zurich, whose name is subscribed to the paper hereunto annexed, was at the time of subscribing the same as chancellor of the state chancery in and for the county of Zurich, city of Zurich, Republic of Switzerland, duly commissioned, and that full faith and confidence are due to his acts as such.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of this consulate general.

Fee, 11.20 frcs., equal to $2 United States gold the 17th day of September, A. D. 1919.

L. J. KEENA,
Consul General of the United States of America.

—

Messrs. Blattmann & Co. payments, New York, from October, 1914, until end of February, 1919.

Date.	Firms.	Francs.	United States currency.
1914.			
Nov. 28	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	10,576.15	$2,021.04
1915.			
Jan. 16	.....do	10,739.30	2,021.04
Feb. 5	.....do	21,387.55	4,010.00
Feb. 20	.....do	11,108.05	2,016.00
20	Huron Milling Co	44,079.55	8,000.00
Mar. 16	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	10,974.65	2,000.00
25	Huron Milling Co	21,748.40	4,000.00
31	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	87.80	16.04
June 17	.....do	10,733.40	2,005.00
19	.....do	85.85	16.04
July 28	Huron Milling Co	21,708.15	4,010.00
Sept. 1	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	11,021.95	2,016.00
20	.....do	10,940.90	2,016.00
Nov. 16	.....do	10,920.65	2,016.00
Dec. 30	.....do	6,067.05	1,122.80
31	Huron Milling Co	21,547.35	4,010.00
1916.			
Feb. 15	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	5,920.70	1,120.00
25	.....do	5,948.85	1,122.80
Mar. 16	.....do	17.65	3.35
27	.....do	5,920.65	1,122.80
Apr. 17	.....do	5,931.30	1,132.78
17	.....do	46.15	8.32
May 10	.....do	5,896.65	1,124.00
June 8	.....do	5,942.55	1,122.00
8	.....do	1,622.80	306.39
July 3	.....do	5,987.70	1,122.00
5	.....do	17,991.40	3,373.00
20	.....do	3.45	.65
Aug. 16	Huron Milling Co	5,845.30	1,100.81
22	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	14,967.65	2,811.73
22	.....do	5,987.65	1,124.80
22	.....do	29.05	5.47
31	Huron Milling Co	21,366.45	4,010.00
Sept. 6	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	39.15	6.78
20	Bush Terminal Co	208.10	38.82
21	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	16,628.65	3,088.86
21	Huron Milling Co	21,560.60	4,005.00
29	.....do	43,094.70	8,000.00
Oct. 11	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	2,611.30	484.59
Nov. 22	.....do	5,976.35	1,122.00
22	.....do	55.30	9.90
29	Huron Milling Co	166.50	31.12
Dec. 14	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	37.55	7.36
1917.			
Jan. 11	.....do	30.85	5.39
Feb. 9	.....do	2,389.35	469.85
Mar. 8	.....do	5,798.95	1,131.39
Apr. 1	.....do	1,435.20	280.00
4	.....do	32.20	5.77
May 19	.....do	2,213.05	423.48
19	Huron Milling Co	26,079.95	5,000.00
31	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	40.60	7.39
31	Huron Milling Co	29.05	.....
July 6	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	542.20	105.80
Aug. 8	.....do	53.20	10.98
8	.....do	62.60	12.55
13	Huron Milling Co	4,705.90	1,040.56
Sept. 20	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	1,838.90	381.20
27	.....do	217.95	44.84
Oct. 20	Huron Milling Co	36,934.00	7,500.00
Dec. 21	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	67.20	14.42
1918.			
Jan. 9	Cable to New York	21.50	.....
15	Insurance	43.50	9.04
15	.....do	81.50	17.45
16	Commission and cable expenses	109.75	.....
Feb. 8	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	3,750.35	813.00
19	Huron Milling Co	5,921.40	1,300.65

Messrs. Blattmann & Co., payments, New York, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Firms.	Francs.	United States currency.
1918.			
Mar. 25	Huron Milling Co	52.10	$11.20
May 18	Expenses for insurance and storage	2,560.95	600.48
31	Huron Milling Co	25.35	5.36
June 14	do	45.40	10.72
14	Arthur S. Hoyt Co	26.50	6.00
July 11	Insurance and storage expenses	3,131.90	769.44
Nov. 20	do	18,499.60	3,623.52
1919.			
Jan. 3	Expenses for transferring and insurance	7,459.70	1,500.00
4	do	5,578.45	1,121.33
Feb. 4	Commission on accrediting for freight Bush Terminal		200.00
	R. F. Downing Co	1,980.00	200.00
		555,290.00	105,323.10

We certify that these amounts conform to the figures of our books.
Wadenswil, September 15, 1919.

BANK WADENSWIL.
(?) HARTMANN.

The authenticity of these signatures certifies herewith.
Wadenswil, September 15, 1919.

NOTARIAT WADENSWIL.
W. WILD (?), *Substitut.*

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ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN,
Washington, March 2, 1923.

Hon. FRANK B. BRANDEGEE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Re Senate bill 3701, for the relief of Blattmann & Co.

DEAR SENATOR BRANDEGEE: I have read the proceedings of the Senate in connection with this matter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 28, on pages 4843 and 4844. The discussion would seem to indicate that, as the head of this office, I have acted in a discourteous manner, not only toward some Members of the Senate but toward the Department of State as well, in neglecting to answer the communications sent this office with regard to this case.

I am inclosing you copies of a letter sent to the Secretary of State under date of August 28, 1922, signed by the general counsel of this office, and a subsequent letter to the same department dated September 26, 1922. I have letters in my files from the Department of State acknowledging these two communications. These facts would seem to dispose of the assertion that I have refused to answer the Department of State.

On January 15, 1923, the House Committee on Claims reported this measure favorably, the same being House Report No. 1406, followed on January 23, 1923, by a favorable report from the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, being Senate Report No. 1060, filed by Senator NEW. On February 2, 1923, there was received at my office a letter from you and an answer was immediately prepared for my signature. Simultaneously, former Senator Hoke Smith presented additional evidence before me, and I therefore withheld sending you my answer, so that I might see you. This was at the time of your illness and absence from the Capitol, and I called up your secretary, asking him to please note on your correspondence that I had called and was taking the matter up with Senator NEW personally, who I understood was the ranking member of the Senate subcommittee next to you. I personally went to the Capitol several times to see Senator NEW, and it was my understanding with him that in view of your absence my interviews with him would be considered as an answer to your communication. Inasmuch as the respective committees of both Houses reported this measure favorably before this office was called on for information and their views were expressed in two favorable reports, and the bill was on the calendar, I deemed it perfectly proper to explain the matter to Senator NEW, the acting chairman of the subcommittee, the position that this office would be willing to take following the submission by the claimant's attorneys of additional evidence, which evidence was not in the possession of this office at the time the letters to the State Department were sent, under date of August 28, 1922, and September 26, 1922. The matter rested there until Senator NEW met me several days ago and informed me, much to my surprise, that you had criticized me for ignoring your letters. I then planned to call upon you, but my time at the Capitol the entire week has been devoted to conferences with your colleagues in connection with the administration's alien property bill, which has been favorably reported to the Senate and is on the calendar.

I trust you will understand me when I say that it is exceedingly distressing to see this matter aired on the floor of the Senate in this manner, and I certainly am not guilty of the negligence or discourtesy imputed either to the State Department or individual Senators. It has been my policy during my two years' service in this office to answer communications from the Senate or the House, or from the Members thereof, immediately and without delay. I trust you will understand this letter in the spirit in which it is written, and I am taking the liberty of handing a copy of same to your colleagues, Senators WALSH of Montana, NEW, and HITCHCOCK.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS W. MILLER,
Alien Property Custodian.

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ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1922.

In re claim 1569.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Referring to your letter of August 25, your file No. So 311, 545 B 61/2, I beg to give you the following report upon the funds of Blattmann & Co., as shown by the records of this office.

Under report No. 19359, trust No. 19510, the National City Bank of New York reported warehouse receipts covering 7,549 bags of devitalized wheat gluten stored in the Bush Terminal for the account of Blattmann & Co., Waedenswil, Switzerland. This office was informed that Blattmann & Co. were trading with Germany and maintained a branch in Berlin. The French authorities reported the branch in Berlin, but stated that they had no evidence of any transactions on the part of Blattmann & Co. since the beginning of the war which might be regarded as suspicious. A. S. Hoyt & Co., in a letter dated April 3, 1918, stated that Blattmann & Co. informed Mr. Hoyt that while his concern sold throughout Europe, the bulk of sales were in Germany, where they had a branch office in Berlin. The United States Food Administration advised under date of April 5, 1918, that an export license could not be obtained, as it was necessary that the manufacturer certify that the goods were not ultimately to go to Germany. This license could not be obtained, as the manufacturer had been told by Mr. Blattmann that these goods were destined for Germany ultimately.

It appears, therefore, to the office of the custodian that the property of Blattmann & Co. was properly seized under the trading with the enemy act. This property was sold at public auction to Armour & Co., the highest bidder, at a price of 6¼ cents per pound, and the net proceeds amount to $65,894.14. This property consisted of the devitalized wheat gluten above mentioned. This sale was made on the 26th day of August, 1918. The gross selling price was $67,320. The expense of the sale included storage, which accounts for the difference between the selling price and the net proceeds. Blattmann & Co. filed a claim, dated August 15, 1919, for the return of the proceeds derived from the sale made by the custodian. This claim was allowed by the Attorney General under an order dated August 22, 1919, upon proof being submitted that the claimant was a partnership composed exclusively of Swiss citizens. The return of such proceeds was made by the Alien Property Custodian through the minister of Switzerland, and a receipt and release of all claim in connection with such property was executed by the minister of Switzerland on behalf of Blattmann & Co.

The records of this office show that the original cost of this property was $88,368; that the sum of $16,955.10 had been paid for storage and insurance. This office has no means of knowing why the sum of $145,526 should be fixed as the amount to be covered by the bill introduced in the Senate.

Should you desire any further information I will gladly add anything to the information contained herein which I am able to furnish.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM W. WILSON, *General Counsel.*

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ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN,
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1922.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

SIR: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 21, 1922, your file No. 311.545 B 61/6.

In answer to your request I am inclosing herewith a copy of extracts from the files of the Alien Property Custodian, giving you such information as is found in our files concerning the market price and the manner in which the sale was made. With regard to the bid of A. S. Hoyt & Co., of 15 cents per pound it appears that this bid was made subject to certain conditions which would permit Hoyt & Co. to withdraw only such amounts as they had previously obtained a sale for at a profit to themselves.

I am also inclosing a photostatic copy of the release executed by the Minister of Switzerland upon the return to him of the proceeds of the sale.

Respectfully,

SEWALL W. ABBOTT,
Acting General Counsel.

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ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN,
Washington, March 2, 1923.

Hon. FRANK B. BRANDEGEE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Re Senate bill 3701, for the relief of Blattmann & Co.:

DEAR SENATOR BRANDEGEE: This letter is in accordance with a request you made of me at the Capitol this morning, and additional to my letter of this date with reference to the same subject, which I ask to be considered as accompanying this communication. You requested information of this office on this matter by letter dated February 2, 1923, after both the respective Senate and House committees had favorably reported this bill, with the apparent concurrence of the State Department. Under date of August 25, 1922, the State Department requested information from the files of this office, and their request was complied with under date of August 28, a copy of which I transmitted with my earlier letter of to-day's date, and a part of which is printed in House Report 1406, page 8, Sixty-seventh Congress, being a favorable report of the House Committee on Claims. After the receipt of your letter of February 2, I found that the respective Senate and House committees had already acted favorably on the bill in their reports to their respective Houses dated some weeks before; this with the apparent approval of the State Department.

This matter was never before this office, except to the extent of the seizure and sale of the property. The return of the proceeds of the sale was ordered by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, under an order dated August 22, 1919, upon proof being submitted that the claimant was a partnership composed exclusively of Swiss citizens. The return of the proceeds was ordered by the Department of Justice, without reference to the then Alien Property Custodian. I therefore find that the House and Senate committees had access to considerable evidence that was not in this office, and that this office never had the opportunity to know.

The property was seized because it was reported that Mr. Blattmann had said that a part of this property was destined for resale in Germany, and that Blattmann & Co. were doing business in Germany. It did not appear, however, in the files of this office that these alleged remarks were made in 1914, before the World War was begun. Such, however, now seems to be the fact, if, in fact, the remarks were ever made at all. Mr. Hoyt, to whom it was reported to this office the remarks were made, denied that they were ever made to him.

In my opinion, this claim is in a class by itself. The property seized was, as now appears, the property of a friendly neutral, and the claim initiated through diplomatic channels. The property was ordered for return by the Attorney General on the representation of the State Department. No evidence that I know of has ever developed against this claim, except the original report, which, while sufficient upon which to base a seizure, is not sufficient to impair the justice of Blattmann & Co's. claim.

In view of the favorable reports of the two congressional committees that have considered this claim, the apparent recommendation of our State Department, and the findings of the Attorney General, all of which were based on information and evidence much fuller than that to which this office had access, I do not desire to be placed in an attitude of opposition to the favorable action of your body on this measure. I reiterate my request that my earlier letter of to-day's date be considered as accompanying this later communication.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS MILLER,
Alien Property Custodian.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its assistant enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 287) creating the joint commission of gold and silver inquiry with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8928) to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services.

VIOLATION BY JAPANESE OF FEDERAL FISHERY LAWS.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, I want to present a matter in order that it may attract the attention of the Attorney General.

For a number of years, during the two administrations preceding the present one, I have from time to time presented to the then Attorney Generals of the United States evidence which had been presented to me by a constituent of mine, Capt. Miller Freeman, publisher of a number of trade journals called the Freeman Publications, of the violation of the fishery laws of the United States by the Japanese on the Pacific coast. As I am about to retire from the Senate and probably will not have an opportunity to again call this matter to the attention of the present Attorney General, I want to put into the RECORD a brief statement on the subject, and hope that it will reach the eyes and elicit the active consideration of the present distinguished and efficient head of the Department of Justice. I understand that he has directed the United States attorney for the southern district of California to investigate this matter and that it is now under inquiry.

I submitted it to a distinguished citizen of California, Mr. V. S. McClatchy, publisher of a very virile and widely circulated newspaper in that State, the Sacramento Bee. I submitted it to him because I knew of his interest in the Japanese question on the Pacific coast. I am not going to discuss that question at this time. It is a vital question, a fundamental one, and Senators on the other side of the Chamber are familiar with the principle involved because of the great problem which has been the essential feature of the economic and social problems of the great section of the United States which they represent. The people of the Pacific coast, who are alert to the dangers of this question, are undertaking to stop in the beginning the growth of another problem of that kind in that part of our country.

Mr. McClatchy, in response to a request which I made of him that he give his attention to this question, and that the great influences in the State of California which I know are interested in the question of Japanese economic penetration direct their attention to it, wrote me the following letter. I ask that the Secretary read it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The reading clerk read as follows:

THE SACRAMENTO BEE,
San Francisco, Calif., February 24, 1923.

Hon. MILES POINDEXTER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR POINDEXTER: Replying to your letter of February 14 making inquiry as to violation of the Federal law by Japanese fishermen in the southern part of this State:

This matter has repeatedly been called to the attention of the Attorney General's office in Washington, both by direct correspondence from California and by representations made through Representatives in Congress and United States Senators as well.

As an indication of what has been done in this matter, note inclosed copy of letter from Senator James D. Phelan of March 17, 1920, addressed to the Attorney General, calling his attention to the deliberate and frequent violations of section 4311 of the Revised Statutes by Japanese fishermen.

In the report of the State board of control of 1920, on page 106, you will find a brief statement of the manner in which the Japanese were at that time persistently violating the law.

In the brief prepared on behalf of the Japanese Exclusion League and presented to the Secretary of State at Washington, October, 1921, by the combined congressional delegation from California, at pages 60 to 61, you will find mention of this matter, with reference to a number of exhibits.

The excuse offered by the Department of Justice at one time was that there was no penalty provided for violation of the law. Another suggestion was that it was perhaps unwise to enforce the law because of possible injury to the canning interests. As a matter of fact, no attempt was made to enforce the law and no notice was given to the Japanese that they were violating the law. It is probable that such notice, even in the absence of a penalty provided by the statute, would have secured obedience to the Federal law.

Repeated appeals were made to the administration at Washington for action and protection of the fishing interests and against these Japanese. The Los Angeles newspapers, particularly the Los Angeles Examiner, exposed the situation in its columns, all of which went to the proper officials at Washington.

Finally a bill was introduced by Chairman GREENE, of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House, amending the statute and providing a penalty in this case. That, however, was a year and a half or two years ago, and nothing has been done with that bill in the way of pushing it, and repeated appeals to Chairman GREENE have been without avail, either because he could not or because he would not do anything in the matter.

The State of California, meeting with this lack of success in inducing the administration at Washington to enforce the laws on its statute books against alien fishermen, have sought in the State legislature of 1921 to pass a State law similar to the law now operating in Washington and also in Oregon, but it was defeated through the efforts of the canning interests. This bill, if it becomes a law, will prevent fishing only within the 3-mile limit. It will not be effective in preventing fishing by alien fishermen outside the 3-mile limit, nor prevent their bringing their catch into the harbor, unless the Federal statute, section 4311, is enforced by the Federal Government.

Those who are interested in this matter and familiar with the facts have views concerning the lack of action at Washington, where they have all necessary information as to the violation of the Federal statutes made and provided, which are unfit for publication.

You will find inclosed under separate cover a copy of the State board of control report, as well as a copy of the brief.

Sincerely,

V. S. MCCLATCHY,
Per M.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I ask leave in the same connection to print in the RECORD a letter from the former Senator from California, J. D. Phelan, referred to.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1920.

To the honorable the ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Department of Justice.

MY DEAR MR. PALMER: It has come to my attention that among the many other atrocities of the Japanese aliens in California they are guilty, in the fishing industry in American waters, of grossly violating United States statutes.

Section 4311, Revised Statutes, provides that only enrolled and licensed vessels shall be deemed vessels of the United States and entitled to the privileges of vessels employed in the fisheries. Section 4312 provides that for the enrollment and license of vessels the same qualifications shall exist as in the case of the registration of vessels. Section 4131, Revised Statutes, as amended, provides that no vessel shall enjoy the privileges of a vessel of the United States unless wholly owned by a citizen of the United States and commanded by a citizen of the United States.

It is therefore entirely clear that no vessel can engage in the fishing trade, being of 5 tons or over, without a license, and that a license will be only granted where the vessel is owned by citizens of the United States and the master and officers thereof are citizens of the United States.

On the face of things, therefore, the law of the United States is apparently being grossly violated, and I desire to request that you have this matter investigated at once, and if it is found upon a thorough investigation that there is circumvention of the law being practiced I desire to request that you prosecute the violators to the full extent of the law.

Yours very truly, JAMES D. PHELAN.

Mr. POINDEXTER. The report referred to in Mr. McClatchy's letter I will furnish for the RECORD later.

RECLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I present the conference report on H. R. 8928, to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8928) to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with the following amendments:

On page 4 of the amendment, line 17, after the word "classes," insert the following: "In performing the foregoing duties, the board shall follow as nearly as practicable the classification made pursuant to the Executive order of October 24, 1921."

On page 7, line 15, after the word "thereof," strike out the remainder of the paragraph.

On page 7, line 21, after the word "ratings," insert the following: ", to the next higher rate within the salary range of the grade."

On page 8, line 11, after the word "shall," strike out the following: "have powers of."

On page 8, line 12, strike out "revision over" and substitute the words "may revise"; and following the word "established" insert the words "or to be established."

On page 8, line 21, after the word "dismissal," strike out the remainder of the paragraph.

On page 9, line 6, after the word "dismissals," insert the words "for inefficiency."

On page 10, beginning line 6, strike out everything following the word "board" to and including the semicolon in line 10.

On page 18, line 10, strike out everything after the word "work" to and including line 3, on page 20.

On page 20, strike out everything following the word "judgment," in line 11, to and including line 6, on page 22.

On page 22, strike out everything following the word "operations," in line 17, to and including line 9, on page 25.

On page 25, strike out everything following the word "difficulty," in line 21, to and including line 3, on page 28.

On page 28, strike out everything following the word "work," in line 16, to and including line 4, on page 31.

On page 31, strike out everything following the word "work" in line 20, to and including line 4, on page 34.

On page 34, strike out everything following the word "work" in line 17, to and including line 19, on page 36.

On page 47, line 4, strike out the following: "$2,940, $3,180, $3,420, and $3,660," and insert "$3,000, $3,100, $3,200, $3,300, $3,400, $3,500, and $3,600."

On page 47, strike out the remainder of section 13 beginning with line 5.

On page 47, strike out section 14 and insert the following:

"SEC. 14. That the estimates of the expenditures and appropriations set forth in the Budget to be transmitted by the President to Congress on the first day of the next ensuing regular session shall conform to the classification herein provided, and that the rates of salary in the compensation schedules shall not become effective until the first day of the fiscal year estimated for in such Budget."

THOMAS STERLING,
REED SMOOT,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

FREDERICK R. LEHLBACH,
LOUIS W. FAIRFIELD,
EUGENE BLACK,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. STERLING. I move the adoption of the report.

The report was agreed to.

RIO GRANDE RIVER BRIDGE, TEXAS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I report from the Committee on Commerce and ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 12378, granting the consent of Congress to maintain a bridge across the Rio Grande River.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Citizens Bridge Co., a corporation, and its successors and assigns, to maintain and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Rio Grande River at or near the city of Del Rio, State of Texas, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906: *Provided*, That the authority hereby granted shall terminate and end on the 1st day of July, 1925, if within that time the Del Rio & Las Vacas Bridge Co., a copartnership organized and entered into under the laws of the State of Texas, shall construct and complete a bridge at or near said location in accordance with the authority given to said copartnership by the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Rio Grande between the cities of Del Rio, Tex., and Las Vacas, Mexico," approved July 1, 1922: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall operate to extend the time within which said Del Rio & Las Vacas Bridge Co. are required by the act approved July 1, 1922, to begin and complete said bridge.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE RED RIVER, MINN.

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill (H. R. 14428) granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the Red River between Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, N. Dak., which was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to Great Northern Railway Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, its successors and assigns, to reconstruct, maintain, and operate its existing bridge and approaches thereto across the Red River between Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, N. Dak., at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RED RIVER BRIDGE, NORTH DAKOTA.

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill (H. R. 14429) granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Grand Forks, N. Dak., and East Grand Forks, Minn., which was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to Great Northern Railway Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, its successors and assigns, to reconstruct, maintain, and operate its existing bridge and approaches thereto across the Red River between Grand Forks, N. Dak., and East Grand Forks, Minn., at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill (H. R. 14351) to authorize bridging the Ohio River at Moundsville, W. Va., which was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Marshall-Belmont Bridge Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of West Virginia, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Ohio River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation near the central portion of the city of Moundsville, W. Va., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF REVENUE ACT OF 1921.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 1264, the bill (H. R. 13770) to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to capital gains and losses, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion.

Mr. KING. Let the bill be reported.

The READING CLERK. A bill (H. R. 13770) to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to capital gains and losses, and for other purposes.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, in explanation of my request I want to say not more than five sentences. The bill is intended to provide that deductions from income tax shall not exceed the rate of 12½ per cent on capital losses. Congress has already given to the taxpayer the privilege of limiting his tax to 12½ per cent on capital gains. The bill puts the same restriction on savings by capital losses. An investigation of 50 taxpayers' returns last year showed that more than $5,000,000 was lost to the Government in the taxes of those 50 persons alone, due to what is called in Wall Street slang "registering losses," which is in many cases a fraud on the Government.

The bill passed the House, was unanimously reported by the Finance Committee, and I do not believe there will be any objection to its passage by the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the chairman of the Committee on Finance asked me to bring the bill up to-night if possible and I am very glad the Senator from Pennsylvania asked the Senate to take the course it has. I want to indorse every word the Senator from Pennsylvania has said in relation to the object of the bill.

In the act of 1921 there was a limitation upon capital profits of 12½ per cent. The result of the amendment has been that there have been more sales than there were before showing capital gains on sales of stock, but in the act of 1921 the capital loss was not changed as was the case with capital gains, so no matter what the capital loss is the taxpayer receives full credit for it upon his return. In other words, we will take an instance of the purchase of 5,000 shares of a given stock at $100 per share. Suppose the stock was sold at a profit of $100,000; under the act of 1921 the taxpayer pays a

tax upon but 12½ per cent, or $12,500; but if there is a loss of $100,000, he would take full credit of $100,000, and not 12½ per cent as in the case of capital gains. The pending bill limits the taxpayer to a credit of but 12½ per cent on the capital loss, just the same as the act of 1921 limit of 12½ per cent on capital gain is in force to-day. It is estimated that it will save $100,000,000 a year in taxes to the Government alone for a few years to come.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, I do not believe the bill ought to be taken up for consideration at this time. It is a very important measure. It has not been considered by the Finance Committee. It has not received the unanimous indorsement of the members of the committee. There has been no report from the Finance Committee regarding it. The bill came over here about two days ago and there was an attempt made to poll the committee. When the matter came to me I declined to sign the favorable report and at that time expressed my belief that the bill should not pass. It is a very important matter, and involves very much more than was indicated by either of the two distinguished Senators who have just been discussing it.

There is in the provision of the law itself a gross discrimination between those who have incomes above $32,000 a year and those who have incomes below that amount. When an income reaches the sum of $32,000 a year, that is the point where the average tax is 12½ per cent upon the total income after making allowance for exemption, after making allowance for the 4 per cent of normal tax and the varying percentages of surtax.

Under the present law the man who has an income under $32,000 gets absolutely no benefit of the limitation of 12½ per cent or a deduction on his income tax by reason of the capital loss. There is a gross discrimination. If a man has an income under $32,000 a year his taxes are not reduced. If he sells a piece of property and makes a gain, regardless of the percentage of that gain, the whole of it must be accounted for in his return and paid the rate precisely as if there were no modifications whatever. With the man having an income above $32,000 a year, if he makes a capital gain, then he can in no event be charged upon that capital gain in excess of 12½ per cent.

I have not given the bill careful study, but under the law we will say as it exists now it is provided that if there was a capital loss, the capital loss might be deducted from the income whether the income was great or small. That is the law, as I understand it now. The bill proposes to limit the allowance which may be made on account of capital loss to 12½ per cent of the capital loss. That means that if a man has an income under $32,000 a year, if he makes a capital gain, he must pay his taxes upon the full amount of it. If he makes a capital loss, under the provisions of the bill, he is only allowed 12½ per cent.

Another thing, Mr. President. I do not believe the matter of adjustment is fair. It may be. The reasons presented for the bill, if I understand, are that those having incomes above $32,000 a year are only taxed 12½ per cent upon their capital gain. Therefore, if a man makes a capital loss he ought not to be permitted to deduct more than 12½ per cent.

Of all the false and fallacious logic in the world, it seems to me that is an example of it. It may be that you may have a capital gain. You will have to pay but 12½ per cent on the capital gain. I may have the capital loss. I am permitted to deduct only 12½ per cent on the logic that inasmuch as you only pay 12½ per cent, I am entitled to a deduction of only 12½ per cent.

I submit this is no time to consider the bill. If the Treasury of the United States wants to save money, if it wants to collect just revenue, I think I can point out other means far better than this for bringing money into the Treasury. If the bill is to come up for consideration, I shall undertake to point out how that can be done. I hope to do it, not for the purpose of a filibuster, but for the purpose of consideration and to get the situation before this body and before the country, which would necessarily require some time.

Mr. SMOOT. Evidently the Senator has not carefully read the bill or he would not have made any such statement. I can not understand why the Senator from New Mexico should say now that he is not going to allow a bill to pass in the closing hours of this session which will mean $100,000,000 gain to the Treasury of the United States for at least a few years and never take a cent of extra tax out of the taxpayer whose income is less than $32,000 a year—not 1 cent—but which will take $100,000,000 a year out of the pockets of the taxpayers who in the past have been selling stocks at a loss and claiming the whole amount of the loss from the stocks, and upon the other hand paying only the 12½ per cent upon any gains that they might make.

Congress decided in 1921 that it was for the best interests of the country that on capital gain the amount of tax should not be more than 12½ per cent. I do not want to take the time of the Senate now to go over that ground and explain why that was done, because Congress decided that question after debate at the time of the enactment of the law.

Mr. President, when that law was enacted we failed to limit the amount that a taxpayer could deduct from his income on capital loss. If he makes from capital gains $100,000 and his capital loss is but $12,500, that taxpayer does not pay a cent of money into the Treasury of the United States. I can not conceive and had no thought of anyone objecting to the bill. It passed the House of Representatives without discussion. It was only necessary to call the attention of the House to the existing law, and it was agreed that the bill ought to be passed, and passed at this session, so that we can make the taxpayers, reaping the benefit of hundreds of millions of dollars a year from capital losses, as I have described, pay into the Treasury of the United States what they ought to pay.

Mr. STANLEY. Mr. President, I doubt if I understood the Senator from Utah. Did he say that if a man under the present law makes $100,000 on one deal and loses $100,000 on another deal he does not pay any income tax at all?

Mr. SMOOT. No; but if the 12½ per cent of capital gain amounts to $100,000, which would be a gain of $800,000, all he would pay on that would be $100,000 under the existing law.

Mr. STANLEY. If he made $800,000?

Mr. SMOOT. If he made a capital gain of $800,000, the tax would be on 12½ per cent of the $800,000, or $100,000; but if he lost $100,000 he would receive credit for the full $100,000.

Mr. STANLEY. On one deal or more and made $700,000 on another?

Mr. SMOOT. No; if he lost $100,000 only, that would offset his gain of $800,000. I say it is not fair to the Government of the United States.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Utah a question. Is the Senator from New Mexico correct when he states that the bill discriminates between the man who has an income of $32,000 and the man who has a higher income?

Mr. SMOOT. No; because the fact that a man who has the $32,000 income is not affected. Whether he has a loss of $32,000 or a loss of $10,000 or a loss of $1,000, he is not affected because of the fact that up to $32,000 he is not taxed above 12½ per cent. He is entitled to that; but if he has a capital loss of more than $32,000 then he begins to gain according to the amount of the gain.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Assume that a man who has an income of $30,000 a year—which, of course, is below $32,000—has a loss of $50,000, under this proposed law what is he allowed to deduct?

Mr. SMOOT. He would not pay any tax at all.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. What is he allowed to deduct if he has such a loss?

Mr. SMOOT. Under existing law?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Under this bill?

Mr. SMOOT. He would be allowed to deduct 12½ per cent of the $50,000, which would be $6,250.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Now, take the man who has an income of $40,000 who has a loss of $50,000, what is he allowed to deduct?

Mr. SMOOT. He is allowed to deduct 12½ per cent of $50,000, or $6,250.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. So that, regardless of the size of a man's income, he can always deduct 12½ per cent of whatever his loss may be?

Mr. SMOOT. He may deduct 12½ per cent of his losses; and he then is only charged 12½ per cent of his capital gain; so the credit is exactly the same as the loss; but under existing law if he has a capital gain of $40,000 he makes his return as a gain of 12½ per cent of $40,000, which is $5,000; but if he has a loss of $40,000 he takes the whole $40,000 off.

Mr. SMITH. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his inquiry.

Mr. SMITH. Unanimous consent was asked to consider the bill and objection was made?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There was objection.

Mr. SMITH. Then a motion was made to take the bill up?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There was.

Mr. SMITH. Was the motion put that we should take up the bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was not; the motion is still under debate.

Mr. SMITH. Senators, then, are debating the bill rather than the motion?

Mr. SMOOT. I will ask the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES], as he has stated that he desires to study the bill, why not let the bill be taken up and made the unfinished business and take it up in the morning? Then, in the meantime, the Senator can study the bill.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. That proposal was made to me by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], and I think that it is a very proper way to dispose of the matter.

I wish to say, however, in this connection, that owing to the confusion in the Chamber I was not able to hear the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] discuss the bill, and I hope my silence will not be taken to be an acquiescence in what he has stated or the arguments he has presented. They may have been all right, so far as I know, but owing to the confusion in the Chamber I was unable to hear what the Senator was saying.

Mr. SMOOT. In that connection, I desire to say that if my request is agreed to I should like to have——

Mr. McNARY. I have not agreed to it. If the bill be made the unfinished business in the morning, certainly there will be two hours gone. It will lead to interminable debate.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator from New Mexico in the meantime comes to a different conclusion, it may take but a little time.

Mr. McNARY. If the time for the consideration of the bill be limited to 15 minutes, I shall agree to that; otherwise there will be discussion here for the entire morning, and I shall object to the request.

Mr. CURTIS. It is the intention to ask if the bill be made the unfinished business that we devote an hour to unobjected House bills on the calendar.

Mr. KING. When?

Mr. MOSES. Whether those bills be on the calendar or on the table or reported?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes; that we devote an hour to the consideration of unobjected House bills, whether they be on the calendar or on the desk.

Mr. McNARY. Will the Senator from Kansas make the request for two hours?

Mr. CURTIS. I shall be glad to make it for two hours.

Mr. ROBINSON. I presume there will be no objection to considering Senate resolutions as well as House joint resolutions?

Mr. CURTIS. I think not, except as to those which are objected to.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. President, there are a number of bills which have passed the other House, and a number of Senators are anxious to get those measures through. They will not be objected to, and I hope there will be no agreement here to foreclose any Senator from presenting a bill for consideration to which there will be no objection at all from any one. I will ask the Senate not to agree to fix this bill as the unfinished business until we have had a chance to dispose of those measures to which no objection may be urged.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request for unanimous consent submitted by the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. KING. Let it be stated, Mr. President.

Mr. HEFLIN. Let us have it stated. We could not hear it over here.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent that when the pending motion is voted upon to make House bill 13770 the unfinished business, the Senate shall proceed for two hours with the consideration of unobjected House bills and resolutions, both Senate and House, whether they are on the calendar or shall have been reported.

Mr. HEFLIN. And the bills which are objected to will go over?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes; if they are objected to they will go over.

Mr. HEFLIN. I think that is a very good arrangement, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. BURSUM. Mr. President——

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, before the unanimous-consent agreement is entered into, in view of what has transpired here this afternoon, I think it is my duty to make a statement in justice to the Senate and to myself. So if the unanimous-consent agreement is entered into I shall ask the floor for the purpose of making a statement which I think is due to me and my colleagues in the Senate, in view of the course of events here this evening.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the proposed unanimous-consent agreement?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, one moment.

Mr. BURSUM. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. BURSUM. Mr. President, before entering into that agreement, I desire to say to the Senate that I have before me two House omnibus pension bills, which embrace altogether some eleven hundred private pension bills, including bills introduced by practically every Member of the Senate which have been added as amendments to the House bill. These bills ought to be acted upon.

Mr. CURTIS. I agree with the Senator as to that.

Mr. BURSUM. They can not be acted upon without objection. They can only be acted upon by motion.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. BURSUM. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON. The Senator must realize that the bills can not pass if they are objected to. The hour now is practically 12.30 Sunday morning, and no bill to which serious objection is interposed can be passed.

Mr. BURSUM. I do not think the objection will be serious. I only know of one Senator who objects to the bills.

Mr. ROBINSON. But one Senator can do a great deal, as has been demonstrated this evening, so far as the business of the Senate is concerned.

Mr. BURSUM. The bills to which I have referred would not consume much time.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, in order to save time, I am going to object to the bills referred to by the Senator from New Mexico, and if they are taken up by motion I will consume some time.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, under the proposed agreement there can be no motion made to take up a bill. The only thing we are going to do is to consider bills that are not objected to. If Senators are going to make motions to take up bills when one Senator objects we might just as well break up that arrangement right now. The agreement has not been made as yet, and there is no use to permit it to be made unless we are going to consider only bills that are unobjected to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the only proposal pending.

Mr. HEFLIN. If they are objected to they go over. I am willing to enter into that kind of an agreement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to entering into the unanimous-consent agreement? The Chair hears none, and the agreement is entered into.

Mr. BURSUM. I want to have a motion put now, Mr. President.

Mr. SMOOT. There is a motion pending.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire simply to understand the proposal in reference to taking up unobjected bills. If the unanimous-consent agreement shall be entered into, as I think it ought to be, as I understand it, it will apply only to to-night.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will apply for two hours to-night.

Mr. LODGE. And it does not touch the session of the Senate beyond that. I say that because in the morning we must have an executive session. It will not take long, but we must have one. I do not object to the agreement.

Mr. SMITH. As I understand, the unanimous-consent agreement has been entered into.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, the title of which will be stated.

The READING CLERK. A bill (H. R. 13770) to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to capital gain and losses, and for other purposes.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, it is so ordered.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICIALS IN CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 4245) to provide the necessary organization of the customs service for an adequate administration and enforcement of the tariff act of 1922 and all other customs revenue laws, which was, on page 4, to strike out lines 23 and 24, and lines 1 to 3, inclusive, on page 5, and insert:

SEC. 7. That section 1 of the act entitled "An act fixing the compensation of certain officials in the customs service, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1909, is repealed. Except in the case of laborers, no compensation fixed under this act shall be greater than 30 per cent in excess of the limitations of existing law.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives. The amendment adopted by the House is restrictive in that it limits increases in compensation to 30 per cent of the customs employees, with the exception of laborers.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New York.

The motion was agreed to.

JOINT COMMISSION OF GOLD AND SILVER INQUIRY.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 287) creating the joint commission of gold and silver inquiry.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining to the fact that joint resolution No. 287 has been handed down.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendments of the House, ask for a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. POINDEXTER, Mr. ODDIE, and Mr. PITTMAN as conferees on the part of the Senate.

THE LEGISLATIVE SITUATION.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, for fear there may be some misunderstanding about the matter that agitated us in the early part of the evening, I wish to make a statement to my colleagues on both sides of the Chamber.

I desire to testify to the fact——

Mr. MOSES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment? I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. MOSES. I have no desire at all to interrupt or interfere with the Senator's statement, but I should like to know whether the time consumed by the Senator is to come out of the two hours which by unanimous consent has been given to the calendar.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, when the measure, the merits of which I need not at this late hour discuss, came before the committee of the Senate it was unanimously reported by the committee; and when it came before the Senate this body, fully appreciating the gravity of the situation that confronts one of the greatest industries, both in the form of production and manufacture, in this country, and appreciating the emergency that existed, passed that joint resolution unanimously and sent it to the other body of Congress.

Mr. President, I have every reason to know that both on the other side and on this side the support that that measure got was sincere. The unfortunate situation in which it found itself in another body does not in any way reflect upon this body. I have every reason to believe that a majority of the other body appreciated the gravity of the situation as well as this body. I shall not criticize the rules of that body. The responsibility for the defeat of the measure, if it shall be defeated, rests entirely with those who assumed that responsibility.

I deplore the fact that the joint resolution could not have come up on its merits and have been voted upon. The reason why the action was taken that has been taken was because I myself was called over to the House and went before the Rules Committee after the joint resolution had gotten into a parliamentary snarl, and it was necessary then to have a special rule. I went before the Rules Committee, composed of both Republicans and Democrats, and unanimously they reported a rule which, under the rules of the House, if the Member holding the rule was recognized, would insure its having an opportunity to be voted upon. A promise was made that immediately after a certain bill had been passed upon by the House that measure should have an opportunity to be voted upon. That was denied.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me, he was——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MOSES in the chair). Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. SMITH. The Senator has asked me a question. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. BURSUM. Mr. President——

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator means that it was denied a vote, does he not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator charged that faith was broken. That was not denied. A vote was denied. I want the Senator to make that clear.

Mr. BURSUM. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. SMITH. If the Senator will permit me, I shall be through in just a moment.

Mr. BURSUM. I just wanted to ask a question. As I understand, the reason for the opposition here was on account of the House refusing to give a vote on the bill.

Mr. SMITH. That is right.

Mr. BURSUM. I have here two pension bills on which this House is refusing to give a vote.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, as a matter of course, it is competent for this House to take such procedure as it sees fit. I wanted to say to my colleagues, both on the other side and on this side, that I feel, on behalf of those whom I represent, a profound sense of obligation for the loyal manner in which they have supported me in this matter. I also have the sympathy of the President of the United States and of the Secretary of Agriculture, which increases the responsibility upon those in another body who saw fit arbitrarily to deny the people of this country the benefit that might accrue from that bill.

I thought that I owed my colleagues this much, and I have stated the sentiment both on the other side of the Chamber and on this side of the Chamber. No blame can attach to them.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its assistant enrolling clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act, agreed to the conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota, Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois, and Mr. LEA of California were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 287) creating the joint commission of gold and silver inquiry, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker pro tempore of the House had signed the enrolled bill (S. 4637) for the relief of certain disbursing agents under the Department of Commerce, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

H. J. Res. 456. Joint resolution authorizing the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture to appoint a subcommittee, to consist of not more than eight members of the Committee on Agriculture, to join with a like committee of five heretofore appointed by the Senate to investigate problems relating to reforestation, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

THE CALENDAR.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. BROUSSARD. I ask unanimous consent to take up House bill 13751.

Mr. LODGE. Let us go on with the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

Mr. CURTIS. Why, Mr. President, we have a unanimous-consent agreement which I hope will be carried out.

Mr. LODGE. We have a unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands the unanimous-consent agreement to be that first of all House bills, whether reported or on the calendar or on the table, shall be taken up.

Mr. LODGE. But they have to be taken up in their order on the calendar.

Mr. BROUSSARD. They would not be taken up in their order if those on the table shall be taken up first.

Mr. LODGE. They are supposed to come after those on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair did not so understand the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. BROUSSARD. I did not so understand it, either.

Mr. LODGE. Then, if no order is to be preserved, it will be a scramble for everybody to get in.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. President, my understanding of the unanimous-consent agreement is that any bill on the calendar or on the table may be taken up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Any House bill.

Mr. BROUSSARD. This is a House bill.

Mr. KING. Any unobjected House bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? It is perfectly obvious that any such proposal as that is going to turn this place into a bear garden.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will begin with the House bills upon the calendar and report them to the Senate in order.

Mr. LODGE. That is my understanding of the unanimous-consent agreement.

The bill (H. R. 1482) for the relief of James T. Farrill was announced as first in order under the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. KING. Let the bill be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read.

The reading clerk read the bill.

Mr. KING. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 8533) for the relief of Joe T. White was announced as next in order.

Mr. COUZENS. Let that go over.

Mr. HARRELD. Mr. President, I hope the Senator who made that objection will not make it.

Mr. COUZENS. It is already made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator insist upon his objection?

Mr. COUZENS. I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made, and the bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 7921) granting six months' pay to Alice P. Dewey was announced as next in order.

Mr. HARRELD. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection.

Mr. HARRELD. I withdraw it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is withdrawn. The Secretary will read the bill.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. Presdent, I should like to have an understanding about the order. Were we to begin, under the unanimous-consent agreement, where we left off, or at the beginning of the calendar?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Where we left off.

Mr. STERLING. I did not so understand the unanimous-consent agreement. I understood that it was general with reference to House bills.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Where we left off.

Mr. STERLING. I will ask the Senator from Kansas if that was the proposition. I understood that it was for the consideration of House bills. Let us have the agreement stated, Mr. President.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, in all the unanimous-consent agreements proposed to-day, except the last one, I put in "commencing where we left off," but I forgot to do it in the last request I made. I said "House bills," but I forgot to say "commencing where we left off."

Mr. STERLING. That is right, and I so understood. Mr. President, I suggest that we begin at the beginning for House bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the unanimous-consent agreement was entered into without the provision that the Senate should begin with the call of the calendar where it was left off, the Secretary will begin the call of the calendar at House bill 8331.

Mr. BURSUM. Mr. President, I think I heard the request. The request embraced all House bills on the calendar, and all House bills on the Vice President's table. That was the proposition.

The bill (H. R. 8331) to amend the transportation act, 1920, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HARRELD. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 13) to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of every State the equal protection of the laws, and to punish the crime of lynching, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 211) to extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, and May 1, 1920, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HARRELD and Mr. WADSWORTH. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 12817) to amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WADSWORTH and Mr. JONES of Washington. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 7761) to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States relative to proceedings in contested-election cases, was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. HEFLIN. Let that go over.

Mr. SPENCER. Mr. President, I trust there will be no objection to House bill 7761. It has to do only with the House. It would seem that courtesy ought to let them fix their own qualifications with regard to House contests. It makes three or four little changes in the procedure with reference to contests in the House of Representatives. It has nothing to do with the Senate.

Mr. HEFLIN. The bill is objected to, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the objection insisted upon?

Mr. HEFLIN. It is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 6134) for relief of estate of Anne C. Shymer, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 7864) providing for sundry matters affecting the Naval Establishment, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HARRELD and Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 12368) to abolish the inspection districts of Apalachicola, Fla., and Burlington, Vt., and the office of one supervising inspector, Steamboat Inspection Service, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 13880) for the reorganization and improvement of the foreign service of the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

ADDITIONAL TERMINAL FACILITIES FOR FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

The bill (H. R. 6650) providing additional terminal facilities in square east of 710 and square 712, in the District of Columbia, for freight traffic, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the word "railroad," to strike out "in the square east of square 710 and in square 712"; on line 11, after the word "charge," to strike out "which shall include the return of the empty car for every car so switched to said tracks"; on page 2, line 8, after the word "delivery," to strike out "in and upon said square east of 710 and in and upon square 712," and to insert "as described in section 1 hereof," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That any railroad company now or hereafter having tracks in the District of Columbia, or operating over the line of any other railroad in the District of Columbia, shall have the right to have freight transported by it delivered upon the tracks of any other railroad in the District of Columbia upon the payment to the railroad whose tracks are used for such purpose of a reasonable switching charge, and if the parties be unable to agree upon such charges, then the same shall be prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the petition of any party in interest.

SEC. 2. That all railroads described in section 1 of this act be, and they are hereby, required to accept shipments of freight for delivery as described in section 1 hereof.

SEC. 3. That all laws and parts of laws that are in conflict with this act are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

SEC. 4. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act providing additional terminal facilities in the District of Columbia for freight traffic."

STANDARD FOR BUTTER.

The bill (H. R. 12053) to define butter and to provide a standard therefor was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will not object to the consideration of this bill. The Senator who has heretofore objected to it—it has been before the Senate now about three times, I believe—has withdrawn his objection, and there is no objection to the bill. It is recommended——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made.

Mr. KING. I withdraw the objection.

Mr. HEFLIN. What is the bill?

Mr. STERLING. The standard butter bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah withdraws his objection. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the food and drug act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 768), "butter" shall be understood to mean the food product usually known as butter, and which is made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt, and with or without additional coloring matter, and containing not less than 80 per cent by weight of milk fat, all tolerances having been allowed for.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SALE OF LAND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (H. R. 5020) to provide for the sale by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of certain land in the District of Columbia acquired for a school site, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to sell at public or private sale, at a price not less than the true value of the abutting property based on the assessment, all that part of the subdivision of Granby acquired by the commissioners of primary schools of Washington County by deed from George H. Baer and wife dated the 25th day of June, in the year 1869, excepting that part of said land lying within the lines of Twentieth and Jackson Streets as recorded in book 52, page 174, of the records of the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, the land herein authorized to be so conveyed being assessed among the records of the office of the assessor of the District of Columbia as parcel 156, sub 38, and parcel 156, sub 39, reserving, however, so much of said land as is in the judgment of said commissioners necessary for alley purposes, the portion of land so reserved not to be included in said sale: *Provided*, That the entire proceeds of such sale by the said Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER.

The bill (H. R. 5027) to amend an act approved February 28, 1899, entitled "An act relative to the payment of claims for material and labor furnished for District of Columbia buildings," was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 10819) relating to the Department of Agriculture was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1482) for the relief of James T. Farrill was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

JOE T. WHITE.

The bill (H. R. 8533) for the relief of Joe T. White was announced as next in order.

Mr. HEFLIN. Let that go over.

Mr. HARRELD. The bill is recommended by the Post Office Department. I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection. The Post Office Department recommends that the man be reimbursed for money that he spent. The bill passed the House, and it is here with a unanimous report from the Committee on Claims. The matter will have to be gone over again if it is not passed at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama maintain his objection?

Mr. HEFLIN. I withdraw the objection.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Joe T. White, late postmaster at Lawton, Okla., the sum of $920.83, as a reimbursement for extraordinary expenses incurred by the opening and conduct of said office.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALICE P. DEWEY.

The bill (H. R. 7921) granting six months' pay to Alice P. Dewey was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Alice P. Dewey, widow of Rupert C. Dewey, late lieutenant colonel, United States Marine Corps, is hereby allowed an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate said Rupert C. Dewey was receiving at the date of his death.

SEC. 2. That the payment of the amount of money hereby allowed and authorized to be paid to said Alice P. Dewey is authorized to be made from the appropriations for beneficiaries of officers who die while on the active list of the Marine Corps.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD F. DUNNE, JR.

The bill (H. R. 9631) for the relief of Edward F. Dunne, jr., was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sum of $880.09, or so much thereof as is necessary, is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of Labor to reimburse Edward F. Dunne, jr., the principal and costs actually paid by him on the bond which he furnished in 1911 in the case of the Chinaman Toy Dip, after deducting from that sum the additional expense incurred by the United States incident to handling deportation proceedings the second time against said Chinaman and the additional expense of deporting him from Philadelphia instead of Chicago.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD ANDREWS.

The bill (H. R. 8871) for the relief of Richard Andrews was announced as next in order.

Mr. DIAL. Let that go over.

Mr. CALDER. Will the Senator withhold his objection?

Mr. DIAL. I withhold it.

Mr. CALDER. The record shows that this man was run over by a truck in the streets of New York and that he lost two fingers as a result of it. The chauffeur of the mail auto truck which ran over him was punished for assault. I notice on the second page of the report that Postmaster General Work recommends the payment of the damages. If there is any accident for which damage should be collectible, it seems to me this is one. The man who ran over him was indicted for assault.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the objection maintained?

Mr. DIAL. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

MRS. VINCENZA DIMINICO.

The bill (H. R. 297) for the relief of Mrs. Vincenza Diminico was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000 to Mrs. Vincenza Diminico, of East Boston, Mass., for injuries resulting from the accidental discharge of a machine gun, the property of the War Department, being demonstrated, for recruiting purposes, by a detachment of United States troops at East Boston, Mass., on July 23, 1919.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JACOB DIETCH.

The bill (H. R. 10847) for the relief of Jacob Dietch was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Jacob Dietch, of Chester, Pa., the sum of $739.10 for medical attention and burial expenses of his minor son, Samuel Dietch, who was fatally injured when struck by fragments of an overcharged shell during a demonstration at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., by the Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army, operating in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Military College on the night of June 13, 1921.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESTELLA W. DOUGHERTY.

The bill (H. R. 10848) for the relief of Estella W. Dougherty, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Estella W. Dougherty, of Chester, Pa., the sum of $700, for medical attention and for expenses incurred by her incident to being struck and injured by fragments of an overcharged shell during a demonstration at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., by the Chemical Warfare Service, United States Army, operating in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Military College on the night of June 13, 1921.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HERBERT E. SHENTON.

The bill (H. R. 7027) for the relief of Herbert E. Shenton, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $462.39 to Herbert E.

Shenton in full compensation against the Government for injuries sustained by an Army truck at Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1919.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELDREDGE & MASON, MALONE, N. Y.

The bill (H. R. 10022) for the relief of Eldredge & Mason, of Malone, N. Y., was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Eldredge & Mason, of Malone, N. Y., the sum of $473.25, erroneously paid into the Treasury of the United States, which was the proceeds of a marshal's sale of any automobile which was seized by the Federal authorities for a violation of the Volstead Act and upon which automobile Eldredge & Mason held a lien.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ACCOUNTS OF ARMY DISBURSING OFFICERS.

The bill (H. R. 11528) to allow credits in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 4, to strike out lines 1, 2, 3, and 4, as follows: "Eleventh. Lieut. Col. (now Col.) Herbert Deakyne, Corps of Engineers, credit in the sum of $45.85, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1912 and 1914," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of the following-named disbursing officers of the Army of the United States, to allow credit in the sums herein stated now standing as disallowances in said accounts on the books of the General Accounting office:

First. Brig. Gen. Frederick V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers (now colonel, retired), credit in the sum of $509, now disallowed against him, covering expenses for board and lodging paid by him in excess of $1 per day to civilian employees of the Engineer Department, at Tobyhanna, Pa., engaged on work done under urgent military necessity, which required immediate action to secure and place in the field the necessary forces to survey a certain territory and prepare maps and plans of same in order to provide sites for encamping and training troops.

Second. Maj. (now Col.) George G. Bailey, Quartermaster Corps, credit in the sum of $137.09, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1909 and 1910.

Third. First Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry (now major, Quartermaster Corps), credit in the sum of $4,555.06, now disallowed against him, which he expended for supplies furnished a students' military camp at Ludington, Mich., July, 1914.

Fourth. Maj. John E. Baxter, Quartermaster Corps (now colonel, retired), credit in the sum of $18.96, now disallowed against him, which he expended during the period from May, 1908, to March, 1909.

Fifth. Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers (now brigadier general, retired), credit in the sum of $274, now disallowed against him, covering expenses for board and lodging paid by him in excess of $1 per day to civilian employees of the Engineer Department at Tobyhanna, Pa., engaged on work done under urgent military necessity which required immediate action to secure and place in the field the necessary forces to survey a certain territory and prepare maps and plans of same in order to provide sites for encamping and training troops.

Sixth. Maj. (now Lieut. Col.) Paul S. Bond, Corps of Engineers, credit in the sum of $287.04, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1915.

Seventh. Maj. Albert J. Bowley, Field Artillery (now brigadier general), credit in the sum of $301.27, now disallowed against him, which he expended during the period from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1914, while serving as military attaché at Peking, China.

Eighth. Capt. Laurence C. Brown, Artillery Corps (now colonel, Coast Artillery Corps), credit in the sum of $72, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1910.

Ninth. Capt. Preston Brown, Eighth Infantry (now brigadier general), credit in the sum of $95.80, now disallowed against him, which he expended for supplies furnished a students' military camp at Asheville, N. C., July, 1914.

Tenth. Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, Quartermaster Corps (now colonel, Finance Department), credit in the sum of $12.90, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1916.

Twelfth. Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Hanson, Quartermaster Corps (now colonel, retired), credit in the sum of $181.26, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1915.

Thirteenth. Maj. (now Col.) Charles Keller, Corps of Engineers, credit in the sum of $6.75, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1912.

Fourteenth. Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Littell, Quartermaster Corps (now brigadier general, retired), credit in the sum of $98.65, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1909.

Fifteenth. Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, Field Artillery (now colonel, retired), credit in the sum of $55.33, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1911 while serving as military attaché, American Embassy, Paris.

Sixteenth. Capt. Terence E. Murphy, Coast Artillery Corps (now lieutenant colonel, retired), credit in the sum of $15.98, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1915.

Seventeenth. Maj. Willard D. Newbill, Quartermaster Corps (now colonel, Field Artillery), credit in the sum of $40.19, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1915.

Eighteenth. Maj. (now Col.) Henry L. Newbold, Field Artillery, credit in the sum of $2,476.98, now disallowed against him, $319.37 of which he expended in 1911 and the remaining $2,157.61 in 1917, while serving as military attaché at Constantinople, Turkey.

Nineteenth. Maj. James E. Normoyle, Quartermaster Corps (now deceased), credit in the sum of $5, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1918.

Twentieth. Maj. Harry L. Pettus, Quartermaster Corps (now deceased), credit in the sum of $1,545, now disallowed against him, which he expended for services and materials in cutting and setting one granite memorial tablet in the Army War College, Washington, D. C., which work was authorized by the Secretary of War under date of June 20, 1911.

Twenty-first. First Lieut. Walter C. Short, Sixteenth Infantry (now major of Infantry), credit in the sum of $531, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1916, for the purchase of two motor cycles required for the efficient and economical management of a school of musketry at Fort Sill, Okla.

Twenty-second. Capt. (now Col.) David L. Stone, Infantry, credit in the sum of $1,191, now disallowed against him, which he expended in good faith, but in excess of the amount authorized by law, in the construction of four buildings at Fort Sill, Okla., in 1911.

Twenty-third. Captain Arthur P. Watts, Quartermaster Corps (now lieutenant colonel of Infantry), credit in the sum of $660.11, which he expended in 1913 and 1914 for electric current furnished houses leased for officers at Fort Bliss, Tex.

Twenty-fourth. Capt. (now Col.) Briant H. Wells, Infantry, credit in the sum of $171, now disallowed against him, which he expended in September and October, 1912, for the hire of transportation for the use of certain officers while engaged in military map work.

Twenty-fifth. Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, Quartermaster Corps (now colonel of Infantry), credit in the sum of $40, now disallowed against him, which he expended in 1911.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIAL. I desire to offer an amendment to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The READING CLERK. On page 6, after line 16, to insert the following:

That the Comptroller General of the United States is authorized and directed to allow and credit in the accounts of Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Hardin, Finance Department, the sum of $6,779.96, and in the accounts of Capt. P. A. Scholl, Finance Department, the sum of $202.02, which amounts represent public funds which were stolen by a former employee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER.

The bill (H. R. 11397) to authorize appropriations for the relief of certain officers of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

ROBERT E. KELLEY POST, NO. 70, AMERICAN LEGION.

The bill (H. R. 6577) authorizing the conveyance of certain land in the State of South Dakota to the Robert E. Kelley Post, No. 70, American Legion, South Dakota, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, to strike out "Seventy-nine" and insert in lieu thereof "Seventy," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer by deed, to be duly executed by him to the Robert E. Kelley Post, No. 70, American Legion, South Dakota, the following-described land: The north half of lot 14 of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 107 north, range 48 west of the fifth principal meridian in Moody County, S. Dak., more particularly described as beginning at a point 181½ feet north of a point 896 feet east of the southwest corner of said section, thence north 181½ feet, thence east 120 feet, thence south 181½ feet, thence west 120 feet to the place of beginning, upon payment of the appraised value of said lot.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read:

An act authorizing the conveyance of certain land in the State of South Dakota to the Robert E. Kelley Post, No. 70, American Legion, South Dakota.

BILLS PASSED OVER.

The bill (H. R. 12019) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors, was announced as next in order.

Mr. DIAL. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 13980) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war, was announced as next in order.

Mr. DIAL. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

ROSE CITY COTTON OIL MILL.

The resolution (S. Res. 448) referring to the Court of Claims the bill (S. 4479) for the relief of Rose City Cotton Oil Mill and others was read and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (S. 4479) entitled "A bill for the relief of Rose City Cotton Oil Mill and others," now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; and the said court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of such act and report to the Senate in accordance therewith.

TRAFFIC CONDITIONS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The resolution (S. Res. 419) providing for an investigation of traffic conditions in Washington, D. C., and of accidents resulting therefrom, and better measures for protecting the public against injury and damage arising from negligence, was read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate traffic conditions in the city of Washington, particularly with reference to accidents and damages to persons and property, and the most reliable and practicable means and measures for protecting the public from danger and injury arising from negligence and other causes of accident and injury in traffic. Said committee or subcommittee shall report its findings and recommendations to the Senate within 30 days.

The resolution had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, in line 10, after the word "Senate," to strike out "within 30 days" and insert "in the month of December."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

ALLIE MELINDA OUTTERSIDE.

The bill (H. R. 4653) for the relief of Allie Melinda Outterside was announced as next in order.

Mr. DIAL. Let that go over.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection. A similar bill has been passed for the relief of Mrs. Vincenza Dominico, and similar bills were passed on other occasions. I see no reason why a discrimination should be made.

Mr. DIAL. The same kind of bills?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Practically the same.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the objection withdrawn?

Mr. DIAL. I withdraw the objection.

The bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Allie Melinda Outterside, widow, of the county of Harris and the State of Texas, the sum of $5,000, in full compensation for the death of her husband, T. R. Outterside, who was killed on the 26th day of September, 1918, at Texas City, Tex., by an airplane which was being operated by an officer of the United States Army.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR COMMISSION.

The bill (H. R. 13903) for the relief of the New York State Fair Commission was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $12,098.25 to the New York State Fair Commission in full settlement against the Government for damages to property and buildings on the State fair grounds, Syracuse, N. Y., by United States troops during the mobilization in 1917, being the amount heretofore duly ascertained and awarded by the War Department.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FRANK G. EMMES.

The bill (H. R. 1227) for the relief of Frank G. Emmes was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank G. Emmes the sum of $3,387, in full settlement for damages suffered by reason of being shot by a machine gun accidentally discharged on one of the naval boats of the Government, at that time used as a patrol boat in the harbor of Waukegan, Ill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALICE LOEBER.

The bill (H. R. 12584) for the relief of Alice Loeber, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,500 to Alice Loeber, of St. Helena, Calif., on account of the death of her daughter, Grova Loeber, who was killed June 29, 1922, in Stanislaus National Forest, Calif., by a falling tree stump, or snag, which had been dislodged by blast set off by employees of the Forest Service who were reconstructing the road upon which she was traveling.

Passed the House of Representatives February 20, 1923.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER.

The bill (H. R. 6601) for the relief of the Great Lakes Engineering Works was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

HAROLD L. M'KINLEY.

The bill (H. R. 8733) for the relief of Harold L. McKinley was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to Harold L. McKinley, of St. Ansgar, Mitchell County, Iowa, $634.60, in full compensation for his claim for expenses incurred as a result of sickness while serving in the United States Army.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER.

The bill (H. R. 12315) for the relief of the owners of the schooner *T. K. Bentley* was announced as next in order.

Mr. DIAL. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

PAYMENT TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT FOR DAMAGE TO VESSEL.

The bill (H. R. 8221) for the relief of the Chinese Government was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the Chinese Government, out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $2,413.79 for damages resulting from the sinking of a Chinese junk by the U. S. S. *Palos* in the Yangtse River, China, on October 19, 1917.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN ANDERSON.

The bill (H. R. 9160) for the relief of John Anderson was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John Anderson, former postmaster at Sandborn, Knox County, Ind., the sum of $358.90, the same being the amount of money and stamps stolen from the post office at Sandborn, Knox County, Ind., on the night of February 18, 1907, by persons unknown.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMMONWEALTH & DOMINION LINE (LTD.).

The bill (H. R. 8051) for the relief of the Commonwealth & Dominion Line (Ltd.), owner of the British steamship *Port Phillip*, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of the Commonwealth & Dominion Line (Ltd.), owner of the British steamer *Port Phillip*, against the United States for damages and loss alleged to have been caused by the collision of said vessel with the U. S. steam collier *Proteus* in New York Harbor on October 16, 1918, may be sued for by the said owner of the British steamer *Port Phillip* in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York, sitting as a court of admiralty, and acting under the rules governing such court; and said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such suit to the extent only of such damages suffered other than claims for demurrage to said vessel and to enter a judgment or decree for the amount of such damages and costs, if any, as shall be found to be due against the United States in favor of the owner of the British steamer *Port Phillip* or against said owner in favor of the United States, upon the sames principles and measures of liability as in like cases in admiralty between private parties and with the same rights of appeal: *Provided*, That such notice of the suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by order of the said court, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause the United States attorney in such district to appear and defend for the United States: *Provided further*, That said suit shall be brought and commenced within four months of the date of the passage of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FEDERAL BUILDING SITE IN DUQUOIN, ILL.

The bill (H. R. 14183) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a portion of the Federal building site in the city of Duquoin, Ill., was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to sell to the Christian Church of Duquoin, Ill., that portion of the Federal building site in said city, fronting 30 feet on the eastern boundary of said site, extending eastwardly of that width 100 feet along the entire northern boundary of said church property, at such time and upon such terms,

but at not less than the appraised value determined by him, as he may deem to be to the best interests of the United States; to convey the land to said Christian Church by the usual quitclaim deed; and to deposit the proceeds of such sale in the Treasury of the United States as a miscellaneous receipt derived from the sale of public property.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR GRAIN.

The bill (H. R. 7103) to establish the standard of weights and measures for the following wheat-mill and corn-mill products, namely, flours, hominy, grits, and meals, and all commercial feeding stuffs, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. DIAL. Let that go over.

Mr. HARRELD. I hope the Senator who made the objection will not urge it, because this same bill was passed in the House at the last session and died in the Senate. Everybody wants to have the bill passed.

Mr. KING. I think it ought to go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made by still another Senator, and the bill will be passed over.

CHARLES L. M'CULLEY.

The bill (H. R. 1263) for the relief of Charles L. McCulley was announced as next in order.

Mr. DIAL. Let that go over.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. This bill makes no appropriation, Mr. President. It merely gives a privilege to this old and faithful servant of the Government to enter a sailors' home. It is a worthy, meritorious matter approved by everybody who is familiar with the simple facts. I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection. No back pay is involved, and no allowance of any kind. It is simply to let this man enter a sailors' home.

Mr. KING. May I inquire of the Senator about the bill? I observe in the bill a provision for an honorable discharge which would imply that there had been a desertion from the Navy and that he is seeking to remove the charge of desertion and obtain an honorable discharge.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President, the Senator made a mistake in that statement. There is nothing of the kind in the bill. This man is an old man 73 years of age, and he wants his discharge in order that he may get into a sailors' home.

Mr. KING. He would not need legislation. The Navy Department has authority. If that is the only purpose of it, although the Navy Department has authority, I have no objection.

The bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Charles L. McCulley, also known as Charles L. McCullough, late of the United States Navy, on the muster rolls of the Navy Department and grant him an honorable discharge, thereby giving him the right of membership in a soldiers' home: *Provided*, That no back pay, allowances, or other emoluments shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES J. MEEHAN.

The bill (H. R. 11792) for the relief of James J. Meehan was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That James J. Meehan, who, while serving as an ensign, United States Naval Reserve Force, was found by a naval retiring board to be permanently incapacitated for active service by reason of physical disability incurred in the line of duty as the result of an incident of the service, but not in time of war, shall be eligible for retirement as if his physical disability was incurred in time of war; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to place him upon the retired list with three-fourths pay of the grade held by him at the time such physical disability was incurred.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. POINDEXTER subsequently said:

Mr. President, I desire to interpose a motion for the reconsideration of Calendar No. 1227, the bill (H. R. 11792) for the relief of James J. Meehan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington moves that the Senate reconsider the action whereby the bill, which he has stated, was passed.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. CALDER. Mr. President, this officer was injured while in the discharge of his duty on May 8, 1921, before the law was passed, which prevented reserve officers where injured after the war was over receiving the benefits of the law. This man failed to file notice of his injury for a time. The Navy Department have recommended it. It is interesting to note that the man served 11 years in the regular Navy and went from the regular Navy to accept service in the reserve corps.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I will say to the Senator from New York that if he will pursue in this case the policy that has been pursued by the Senate in certain other cases and provide an amendment as in those cases, I shall have no objection. The bill may go over temporarily if the Senator cares to offer an amendment providing a pension instead of putting the man upon the retired list, and I shall have no objection to that course. The Senate debated the matter at considerable length a few days ago. It involves the principle of whether or not a man incapacitated, however slightly it may be, for military service, shall be put upon the retired list to draw three-quarters' pay for the balance of his life. There ought to be a pension provided which should be adjusted to the nature of the extent of the injury. I shall have to object to the bill.

Mr. CALDER. If the Senator understood the case, that the man was in the regular Navy for 11 years, I do not believe he would object.

Mr. POINDEXTER. But he was not injured in time of war. There is no law under which he is entitled to go on the retired list. Long ago the Congress used to put upon the retired list men of the temporary and reserve forces injured in time of war. That policy has been concluded by a subsequent act of Congress limiting the time within which applications may be presented. The entire policy has been abandoned as a vicious one.

Mr. CALDER. This seemed to be so out of the usual, such an extraordinary case, because of his long service in the Navy, that I thought at the time the Senator would not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made and the bill goes over.

JOSEPHINE H. BARIN.

The bill (H. R. 514) authorizing the payment of an amount equal to six months' pay to Josephine H. Barin was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Paymaster General of the Navy shall cause to be paid to Josephine H. Barin, mother of Lieut. Louis T. Barin, late of the United States Naval Reserve Force, who was killed in an airplane accident at San Diego, Calif., while on active duty on the 12th day of June, 1920, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by that officer at the day of his death.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, in connection with Calendar No. 1230, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 40) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, I ask unanimous consent that a certain table contained in the hearings held before the committee and a certain short article which I have marked in the hearings may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Number of legislative votes required to amend the United States Constitution.

State.	Members of senate.	Majority in senate.	Members of house.	Majority in house.
Alabama	35	18	106	54
Arizona	19	10	35	18
Arkansas	35	18	100	51
California	40	21	80	41
Colorado	35	18	60	31
Delaware	17	9	35	18
Florida	32	17	75	38
Idaho	37	19	65	33
Indiana	50	26	100	51
Iowa	50	26	108	55
Kansas	40	21	125	63
Kentucky	38	20	100	51
Louisiana	41	21	115	58
Maryland	27	14	102	52
Michigan	32	17	100	51
Minnesota	67	34	130	66
Montana	41	21	95	48
Nebraska	33	17	100	51
Nevada	17	9	37	19
New Jersey	21	11	60	31
New Mexico	24	13	49	25
North Carolina	50	26	120	61
North Dakota	49	25	113	57
Ohio	36	19	128	65
Oklahoma	44	23	111	56
Oregon	30	16	60	31
Rhode Island	39	20	100	51
South Carolina	44	23	124	63
South Dakota	45	24	103	52
Tennessee	33	17	99	50
Utah	18	10	46	24
Virginia	40	21	100	51
Washington	41	22	97	49
West Virginia	30	16	94	48
Wisconsin	33	17	100	51
Wyoming	27	14	57	29
Total	1,290	673	3,229	1,643

That is, 673 State senators and 1,643 State representatives, or 2,316 legislators in all, can ratify a Federal amendment, with all members of 36 legislatures present and voting.

The figures for the remaining 12 States are shown in the following table:

State.	Members of senate.	Majority in senate.	Members of house.	Majority in house.
Connecticut	35	18	258	130
Georgia	44	23	189	95
Illinois	51	26	152	72
Maine	31	16	151	76
Massachusetts	40	21	240	121
Mississippi	49	25	133	67
Missouri	34	18	142	72
New Hampshire	24	13	404	203
New York	51	26	150	76
Pennsylvania	50	26	207	104
Texas	31	16	142	72
Vermont	30	16	246	124
Total	470	244	2,414	1,212
36 other States	1,290	673	3,229	1,643
Total, 48 States	1,760	917	5,643	2,855
	5,643			
Total members of 48 State legislatures	7,403			

The 2,316 legislators in 36 States who can amend the Federal Constitution amount to less than 32 per cent (31.5) of the total number of legislators, 7,403, in 48 States.

To block repeal of any amendment requires only 167 votes in the 13 State Senates of Arizona, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. (See table above, senate majorities.)

THE "NEW BILL OF RIGHTS" AMENDMENT.

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The distinguished Senator from New York, JAMES W. WADSWORTH, Jr., and the able Representative from Tennessee, FINIS J. GARRETT, believers in our "indestructible Federal Union of indestructible States," have, respectively, introduced in the Senate as Joint Resolution No. 40 and in the House as Joint Resolution No. 69 the following proposed amendment to Article V of the Federal Constitution:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by three-fourths of the several States through their legislatures or conventions, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress or the convention: *Provided*, That the members of at least one house in each of the legislatures which may ratify shall be elected after such amendments have been proposed; that any State may require that ratification by its legislature be subject to confirmation by popular vote; and that, until three-fourths of the States have ratified or more than one-fourth of the States have rejected or defeated a proposed amendment, any State may change its vote: *And provided*, That no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

The necessity for this proposal is in part political and in part legal. The political cause arises from the startling action by our "legislative amending agents" in ratifying the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments. The legal cause arises from the holdings by the Supreme Court in the cases growing out of the ratification of these two amendments. (Hawke *v.* Smith, 253 U. S. 221; Leser *v.* Garnett, 42 Sup. Ct. 217.)

These holdings seem to shift the source of political power from the "people of the several States" who ratified the Constitution, the only "people of the United States" known to our history, to their uncontrolled and unrestrained "amending agents."

These "amending agents" under these decisions are constituted the ultimate sovereign power which formerly was supposed to reside only in the people themselves.

As Marshall said (Cohens *v.* Virginia, 6 Wheat. 264, 389):

"The people made the Constitution, and the people can unmake it. It is the creature of their will. But this supreme and irresistible power to make or unmake resides only in the whole body of the people, not in any subdivision of them. The attempt of any of the parts to exercise it is usurpation, and ought to be repelled by those to whom the people have delegated the power of repelling it" (i. e., the courts).

This has, unfortunately, all gone by the board and in its place a brand-new theory of sovereignty in government has been set up. The passage of the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment is now required to restore the sovereiguty of the people.

Daniel Webster said (Congressional Debates, vol. 4, pt. 1, p. 565):

"The sovereignty of government is an idea belonging to the other side of the Atlantic. No such thing is known in North America. Our governments are all limited. In Europe sovereignty is of feudal origin and imports no more than the state of the sovereign. It comprises his rights, duties, exemptions, prerogatives, and powers. But with us all power is with the people and they erect what governments they please and confer on them such powers as they please. None of these governments are sovereign in the European sense of the word, all being restrained by written constitutions."

That can no longer be said, since the holding that the people of Ohio could not by provision of the State constitution compel a referendum upon a proposed Federal amendment but were bound by the action of their own agents in their legislature. Nor since the further holding that the Legislatures of Tennessee, Missouri, Texas, West Virginia, and Rhode Island were not bound by the provisions of their State constitutions forbidding them to ratify the nineteenth amendment.

In other words, it has for the first time been affirmatively held that the "people of the several States" who ratified the Constitution, when directly submitted to them assembled in their State conventions; in fact, transferred to their "amending agents"—that is, to two-thirds of a quorum of Congress and a majority of 36 legislatures—a power supreme over themselves.

These "amending agents," without the semblance of a popular mandate, can not only take away from the people of the States any inherent State power reserved to them by the tenth amendment, as a condition of Federal union, and shift it to congressional control, but they can embody in the Constitution itself an illegal moral commandment in main part beyond the reach of legislative modification by either Congress or State legislatures, after the fashion of the laws of the Medes and Persians, which alter not. A mere handful of legislators distributed among 13 States—not more than about 200 men—can forever prevent repeal. This sets up an impossible, irresponsible method for the exercise of legislative power which has no place in the democratic government of these United States.

In the political ratification of the eighteenth and nineteenth amendments the Congress passed the responsibility to the "State legislatures," refusing to submit them directly to the people of the States—who are the States—acting in State conventions as authorized by the amending clause itself.

The failure of Congress to invoke this form of popular referendum so as to obtain the sanction of the people themselves to these radical changes in the organic law is inexplicable.

Ratification by State conventions necessarily chosen after proposal would have made the issue direct and certain and the popular mandate complete.

In the debate in Congress—such as it was—upon proposing the eighteenth amendment many Members said they considered themselves bound to permit a vote upon ratification, even if personally opposed to it. Strange, unless mere desire for haste was to control, that they did not make sure of popular approval by proposing to State conventions.

In very few, if any, legislatures was the question of fundamental policy in ceding "State police power" to our Federal governmental agency adequately debated.

The original 13 States had enjoyed the exclusive control of their "local police" for about 300 years.

Even in legislatures where the eighteenth amendment met with the strongest opposition the debate on fundamentals was meager. Instance the absence of such debate in Louisiana, with one majority in the senate; in New York, where a party caucus threw two deciding votes; in California and Maryland, where the vote was close; and even in New Jersey and Connecticut, which rejected. The remarkable Rhode Island resolution instructing her attorney general to test the legal right of the legislatures of other States, by Federal amendment, to take from her people, without their consent, control of their "local police" excited no serious comment in the press. When noticed at all it was called a desperate legal move on the part of liquor interests, a trifling way of disposing of the arguments of the constitutionalists.

Many of the so-called "dry" States, either through various provisions permitting limited import for personal use or through lack of general enforcement, were not "dry" in fact. Yet their legislatures ratified after little or no debate. The Mississippi Legislature ratified in both houses 15 minutes after receiving the proposal. The local adoption by the people of these States of some form of State prohibition in order to abolish the saloon was accepted as authority from them to their legislative amending agents—

(1) To embody a "local police regulation" in form and effect irrepealable into the Federal Constitution.

(2) To legislate in this undemocratic form upon the local habits of people of other States 3,000 miles away, whom they did not know, had never seen, and who could not hold them to political account—an absolutely irresponsible act.

(3) To surrender the local control of their own constituents because, forsooth, they had already exercised their control locally in a particular way suited to their own local conditions. Was there ever such an illogical non sequitur? Now, of consequence, their constituents are unable, except within very narrow limits and then only with the consent of Congress, to control its form, duration, and extent. They no longer enjoy self-government. On the contrary, Senators from Utah, Texas, Nebraska, et al., dictate the dining tables of the citizens of Maryland, New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, interfere with their right to jury trial, and sometimes even invade their homes through minions sent from Washington.

Twelve State legislatures which were elected on other issues before the amendment was even proposed by Congress voted to ratify the eigteenth amendment. They, of course, had no accurate means of determining the desires of their own people. But lack of a popular mandate did not give them pause. The people of California on referendum rejected State prohibition by a large majority at the same time they elected the legislature which undertook nevertheless to express "the assent of the people of California" to the eighteenth amendment. In Maryland a legislature elected on other issues before proposal ratified in the face of a heavy majority against prohibition on referendum not long before. In Ohio the people, on referendum, repudiated their legislature's ratification of the eighteenth amendment itself. The subsequent adverse court ruling does not change that fact.

In the case of the nineteenth amendment the lack of a popular mandate on the part of the "legislative amending agents" appears even more strikingly. The delightful theory was successfully advanced by both national committee chairmen that the women would vote solidly against that party whose legislatures refused to ratify—the absurd mythical sex-vote idea. Yet this produced about 30 specially called extra sessions to catch the women's vote. As a result 34 out of the 38 legislatures which ratified the nineteenth amendment were elected on other issues before submission by Congress, with no popular mandate whatsoever. Five, namely, the legislatures of Tennessee, Missouri, West Virginia, Texas, and Rhode Island, flatly ignored State constitutional provisions—under which constitutions they held their very existence—forbidding them to ratify. Thirteen legislatures ratified against the wishes of their own people expressed by unfavorable referenda on "State suffrage."

While the Supreme Court held in Hawke *v.* Smith (supra) that the legislature "merely expresses the assent of its State" to a proposed amendment, the people, for whom it speaks and whose assent it records, can not limit their agent's power to ratify or even fix the time it shall vote thereon by provisions in their State constitutions—the instruments through which the people create the legislatures—expressly enacted for that very purpose. This seems to be the only case in the law where the agent becomes all powerful over his principal, and it ought to be changed forthwith.

Outside the 10 States where the legislatures rejected and the two—Tennessee and West Virginia—which ratified by a majority of one in violation of State constitutional provisions, there was no constitutional discussion whatsoever. There was no debate over the policy of conferring new Federal power over suffrage nor of the dictation by distant States of the suffrage of the dissenting States. For the pleasure of meddling with the suffrage of Maryland, Delaware, Mississippi, Louisiana, et al., the Pacific Coast States, whose women already voted, bound themselves in perpetuity never to disfranchise Chinese and Japanese women born in the United States.

The Maryland Legislature passed a ringing resolution urging the other States to refrain from interfering with the suffrage of the people

of Maryland under the guise of amending the Federal Constitution, and challenging their power so to do. No newspaper in the United States published this resolution; only a very few mentioned it at all, and only one has been discovered which discussed it editorially.

The above should be sufficient to show the political and constitutional necessity of adopting the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment if the "home rule," "local self-government" principles of our strictly Federal Union are to remain and the establishment of the "consolidated National Government" which the fathers feared and we in our hearts fear just as much is to be prevented.

A roll call upon the proposal would accurately disclose how many friends of the American system of constitutional government remain in the Congress of the United States.

It can hardly be claimed even by the well-organized minorities who stampeded through "State legislatures," uncontrolled by any constitutional restraints and without popular sanction, two revolutionary Federal amendments that therefore the same privilege must be accorded to all other well-organized minorities. To take that position would be to declare themselves enemies of the Federal Constitution and enemies of the American system. They will hardly dare assume that attitude nor will the Members of Congress who supported those amendments care to record themselves as permanently opposed to "popular government" on constitutional questions.

A hundred million people scattered over a continent can not be successfully governed in all their private, intimate, local affairs by an all-powerful legislative assembly at Washington. That would constitute the consolidated national government which the Federalists as well as the Democrats in the Constitutional Convention so vigorously opposed and thought they had forever guarded against.

The new nationalists seem to have in mind the fiction of a "mass people of the United States," which never had any existence in fact and which never acted directly or by representation.

There is no such political concept in this country as the people of the United States in the aggregate.

The people do not speak, never have spoken, and never can speak in their sovereign capacity otherwise than as the people of the States.

The so-called "National" House of Representatives is elected every second year by "the people of the several States." (U. S. Const., Art. I, sec. 2; Hawke *v.* Smith, supra, 228.)

There are but two modes of expressing their sovereign will known to the people of this country. One is by direct vote—the mode adopted by Rhode Island in 1788 when she rejected the Federal Constitution. The other is the method here generally pursued, of acting by means of conventions of delegates elected expressly as representatives of the sovereignty of the people.

Now, it is not a matter of opinion or theory or speculation, but a plain undeniable historical fact, that there never has been any act or expression of sovereignty in either of these modes by that imaginary community, "the people of the United States in the aggregate."

Usurpations of power by the Government of the United States there may have been and may be again, but there has never been either a sovereign convention or a direct vote of the whole people of the United States in the aggregate to demonstrate its existence as a corporate unit or self-contained political sovereignty.

Every exercise of sovereignty by any of the people of this country that has actually taken place has been by the people of the States as States.

No respectable authority has ever had the hardihood to deny that before the adoption of the Federal Constitution the only sovereign political community was the people of each State.

When the confederation was abandoned and the Constitution was adopted by the people of the several States in their State conventions, the General Government was reorganized, its structure was changed, additional powers were conferred upon it, and thereby subtracted from the powers theretofore exercised by the State governments; but the seat of sovereignty—the source of all those delegated and dependent powers—was not disturbed. The only change was in the form, structure, and relation of their governmental agencies.

There was a new Government, but no new "sovereign people" was created or constituted.

The people, in whom alone sovereignty inheres, remained just as they had been before.

Madison said in the Virginia Ratification Convention (3 Ell. Deb. 94):

"Who are the parties to it? The people—but not the people as composing one great body, but the people as composing 13 sovereignties."

Lee, of Westmoreland, said (3 Ell. Deb. 180):

"If this were a consolidated Government, ought it not to be ratified by a majority of the people as individuals and not as States?"

Charles Pinckney, in the South Carolina convention, said (4 Ell. Deb. 328):

"With us the sovereignty of the Union is in the people."

In McCulloch *v.* Maryland (4 Wheat. 316, 402), Marshall said for the Supreme Court:

"They (the people) acted upon it in the only manner in which they can act safely, effectively, and wisely on such a subject, by assembling in convention. It is true they assembled in their several States—and where else should they have assembled?"

Then, answering his own question, he conclusively disposes of any idea of a "mass people of the United States," in these words:

"No political dreamer was ever wild enough to think of breaking down the lines which separate the States and of compounding the American people into one common mass. Of consequence, when they act they act in their States."

Of course it may be denied that there were no such political dreamers then or are not now. But, after all these years, does anyone expect a new ultimate sovereign people—a mass people of America—different from and superior to the "people of the States" who ratified the Constitution, to be now discovered?

Or that the primary sanction upon which Marshall based the very supremacy of delegated Federal power, the action of the people of the States in ratifying the Constitution, has now been broken down?

While the Supreme Court in the recent cases, it is true, held that the "amending agents" acted without constitutional restraint, nevertheless they set up no "mass people." On the contrary, they still held that the "legislature" was designated as the agency to express "the assent of its State" to a proposed amendment.

What is needed is to so far impose restraint upon these "legislative amending agents" as to compel them to truly represent their people and record a real assent after popular sanction. This the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment accomplishes.

If the new nationalists who seem to visualize this mythical mass people as a basis of their political philosophy now wish to establish such "mass people" and bring them into power, they will have to find some other basis for their political action to operate. It can not reasonably operate to pass irrepealable local legislation for all of us and hamstring our democracy by so-called moral commandments in form and effect irrepealable through the amending clause of the Constitution. This clause was designed only for perfecting and improving our Federal "home rule"—"local self-government" scheme of government—and for shifting "governmental legislative powers" between our State and Federal legislative agencies.

Its proper use necessarily always preserves to the people their inherent right to repeal or modify the laws under which they must live through representative legislative bodies directly responsible to them.

It was never intended to affirmatively legislate by the amending clause itself or to force such legislation by means of it (repealable by no democratic process) upon unwilling sections.

Such use of the amending clause destroys "representative government" by taking from the people acting through their responsible legislative agencies (Congress and State legislatures) the power to repeal or modify.

In Rhode Island *v.* Palmer (253 U. S. p. 286) finding No. 6 reads:

"The first section of the amendment—the one embodying the prohibition—* * * of its own force invalidates every legislative act—whether by Congress, by a State legislature, or by a Territorial assembly—which authorizes or sanctions what the section prohibits."

Such use of the amending clause clearly lacks all democratic sanction, is in its very nature unrepresentative, and may accurately be called "irresponsible government by constitutional amendment."

It is no substitute for popular sovereignty under the Constitution. It will destroy the Constitution without substituting any democratic form which responds to the desires of the people and accurately records their legislative will

It ties a great democracy in a political strait-jacket and therefore foments revolutionary ideas.

The Wadsworth-Garrett amendment prevents its use for any purpose for which there is not a clear and unmistakable popular mandate.

Whether we are Democrats or Republicans, Federalists, State rights men or New Nationalists, Prohibitionists, or suffragists or antis, we should all desire political action to express only the will of the people and be free from dictation by well-organized minorities. We should all desire "legislative action" which is repealable in response to popular desire and not written like a religous truth in unchanging tables of stone. So believing, we should all pull together for the proposal and ratification of the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment.

GEORGE STEWART BROWN.

HARRIET B. CASTLE.

The bill (H. R. 14089) granting six months' pay to Harriet B. Castle was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be paid, from the appropriation for beneficiaries of officers who die while on the active list of the Navy, to Harriet B. Castle, widow of Guy W. S. Castle, late lieutenant commander, United States Navy, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate the said Guy W. S. Castle was receiving at the date of his death.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

APPRAISAL OF TRIBAL PROPERTY OF INDIANS.

The bill (H. R. 13835) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appraise tribal property of Indians, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let the bill go over.

Mr. SPENCER. May I ask from whom the objection came?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I made it.

Mr. SPENCER. I do not ask the Senator to withdraw his objection, but I do want to say to the Senate that this is a bill which has to do with the welfare of the Indians.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It has to do with the "wrongfare" of the Indians, I think. I insist on the objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill goes over on objection.

ALBERT H. WHITE AND OTHERS.

The bill (H. R. 624) for the relief of Albert H. White, Mary E. Fowler, Lorena B. Winkler, E. E. White, and C. A. White was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the title to lot 271 and the west half of lot 286, in block 16 of the old city of Pensacola, Fla., according to map of said city of Pensacola, Escambia County, Fla., platted by James W. Exum, in 1827, be, and it is hereby, confirmed and relinquished to Albert H. White, Mary E. Fowler, Lorena B. Winkler, E. E. White, and C. A. White: *Provided*, That this confirmation shall only operate as a relinquishment of the title of the United States in and to the said property to said parties.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GRANT OF CERTAIN LANDS TO SKAGWAY, ALASKA.

The bill (H. R. 12171) to grant certain lands to the city of Skagway, Alaska, for a public park, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to convey to the city of Skagway, Alaska, for use as a public park, that certain portion of unsurveyed public land adjacent to the city of Skagway, Alaska, which is bounded on the east by the Skagway River, on the south by Lynn Canal, on the

west by Lynn Canal and Long Bay, an arm of Lynn Canal, and on the north by a line running from a point approximately 400 feet north of Alpine Bridge, on the west bank of the Skagway River, in an approximately westerly direction to Long Bay, on Lynn Canal, the land embraced in these boundaries containing approximately 250 acres: *Provided*, That the grant hereby made is, and the patent issued thereunder shall be, subject to all legal rights heretofore acquired by any person or persons in or to the above-described premises or any part thereof and now existing under and by virtue of the laws of the United States: *Provided further*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all coal, oil, or other mineral deposits that may be found in the lands so granted and all necessary use of the lands for extracting the same: *And provided further*, That the lands hereby authorized to be conveyed, as hereinbefore set forth, and all portions thereof, shall be held and used by or for the said grantee for the purpose herein specified, and if the lands shall cease to be so used for a period of three years at any one time, they shall revert to the United States, and this condition shall be expressed in the patent to be issued under the terms of this act: *And provided further*, That the land to be conveyed to the city of Skagway, Alaska, shall be paid for at the rate of $1.25 per acre.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HUGH MARSHALL MONTGOMERY.

The bill (H. R. 13724) for the relief of Hugh Marshall Montgomery was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue patent for lot 4, containing 54 acres, of section 3, in township 17 north, and range 5 west, Choctaw meridian, in the State of Mississippi, to Hugh Marshall Montgomery.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF LANDS TO THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The bill (H. R. 14296) to authorize the county of Huron, State of Michigan, to convey a certain described tract of land to the State of Michigan for public park purposes was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the county of Huron, in the State of Michigan, is hereby authorized to convey to the State of Michigan all its title to and interest in the following tract of land, to wit: Lots 1 and 2, section 17, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20, township 18 north, range 11 east, in Michigan: *Provided*, That if the State of Michigan after such conveyance shall fail to use the land for public park purposes or shall devote the same to other uses the title thereto shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 2. That the chairman of the board of supervisors and county clerk of the county of Huron, State of Michigan, when directed by the board of supervisors of said county, are authorized to execute such conveyance.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CESSION OF PUBLIC LANDS TO THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The bill (H. R. 8625) to provide for the cession to the State of Michigan of certain public lands in the county of Keweenaw, State of Michigan, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following-described lands located in the county of Keweenaw, State of Michigan, be, and they are hereby, ceded to the State of Michigan for public park purposes: Isle No. 1, section 4, township 66 north, range 34 west; Isle No. 2, section 4, township 66 north, range 34 west; Isle No. 2, section 2, township 66 north, range 34 west; Isle No. 1, section 36, township 67 north, range 34 west; Dean Isle, sections 31 and 36, township 67 north, ranges 33 and 34 west; Greene Isle, sections 25 and 36, township 67 north, range 34 west; Isle No. 1, section 32, township 67 north, range 33 west; Isle No. 2, section 32, township 67 north, range 33 west; Isle No. 3, sections 29 and 32, township 67 north, range 33 west; containing, in all, 33.75 acres: *Provided*, That any grant hereby made shall not defeat any prior valid settlement claim initiated when the land was subject to settlement and legally maintained: *And provided further*, That in case the State of Michigan shall at any time use the said described lands, or any portion of them, for other than public park purposes, the title thereto shall revert to the Government of the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN A. DOUGLAS.

The bill (H. R. 1252) for the relief of John A. Douglas was announced as next in order.

Mr. DIAL. Let the bill go over.

Mr. COUZENS. I wish to say that if the Senator would read the report I believe he would withdraw his objection. The committee report shows that great injustice has been done to the man by the charge of desertion standing against him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Carolina maintain his objection?

Mr. DIAL. Yes; let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

DISTRICT STREET RAILWAYS.

The resolution (S. Res. 456) to investigate certain matters relating to the street railway systems in the District of Columbia was announced as next in order and was read.

Mr. McKINLEY. Let the resolution go over.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection. It is for the investigation of the street car companies. The street car companies have advertised here in the city of Washington in the newspapers that they courted an investigation, and I am sure they would not go back on their published statement. I hope the Senator will not object to the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois maintain his objection?

Mr. McKINLEY. The reading of the resolution at the desk causes me to object. If the Senator will take the trouble to write to the various public utility commissions he can get all the information the resolution calls for. The resolution provides for traveling all over the United States, bringing witnesses from all over the country to Washington, securing papers and general information which the Senator or anyone interested can obtain from any of the public utilities commissions in the United States. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made, and the resolution will go over.

BILL AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER.

The bill (H. R. 6508) for the relief of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 403) further continuing the employment of an additional clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let the resolution go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 420) to provide an assistant clerk for the Committee on Naval Affairs during the Sixty-eighth Congress was announced as next in order.

Mr. COUZENS. Let the resolution go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 427) further continuing the employment of an assistant clerk to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate was announced as next in order.

Mr. KING and Mr. COUZENS. Let the resolution go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 437) further continuing the employment of an additional clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. COUZENS. Let the resolution go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

FRANK A. JAHN.

The bill (H. R. 12138) for the relief of Frank A. Jahn was announced as next in order.

Mr. DIAL. Let the bill go over.

Mr. JOHNSON. May I ask that the objection be withdrawn? A similar bill was passed by the Senate last Monday. Unfortunately it was a Senate bill that was passed after the House bill had been passed, so that we are in the position of having to pass the House bill. In order to make it effective it is necessary to pass the House bill at this time. The case is not in the category which has been described here and which has been debated. I hope the objection will be withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Carolina maintain his objection?

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, I am under the difficulty of trying to talk to a Senator at my side while listening to the Senator from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. A similar bill has passed the Senate.

Mr. DIAL. Is the party a deserter?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is a retirement bill, but it is not in the category that has been discussed on the floor heretofore.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Is it a retirement bill?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; but under the law where there was a right of retirement in the particular individual after a service of 13 years.

Mr. POINDEXTER. This is a case where the law provided for the retirement of men who received injuries in time of war. Later on the Congress enacted a law providing that they should make application before the 1st of October, 1922. This man had written a letter presenting his claim before that time, but the Navy Department through a technical ruling held that the letter was not sufficient application. The committee thought, considering the intentions of the man, the fact that his injuries

were received in time of war and that he had had a long service, that he was entitled to the benefits of the act.

Mr. DIAL. If the two Senators say it is all right, I withdraw my objection.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to appoint Frank A. Jahn a lieutenant (junior grade) in the United States Navy and to retire him and place him upon the retired list of the Navy with the retired pay and allowances of that grade.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RAMON B. HARRISON.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 222) for the relief of Ramon B. Harrison was announced as next in order.

Mr. DIAL. Let it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

ANNOTATION OF SENATE RULES.

The resolution (S. Res. 459) authorizing an annotation of the Senate rules was announced as next in order.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] wishes to have the resolution go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will go over.

COLORED UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The bill (H. R. 13617) to dissolve the Colored Union Benevolent Association, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act the charter of the Colored Union Benevolent Association of the District of Columbia shall cease and determine except as to the following-named trustees, namely, George E. Emmons, Harry A. Clarke, and Whitefield McKinlay, all of whom are citizens of the United States and residents of the District of Columbia, and their successors, are hereby continued as such corporation for the purposes hereinafter stated, with full power to fill any and all vacancies of said trustees which may occur by death or resignation until the sale, distribution, and winding up of the affairs of the said corporation as hereinafter directed shall have been effected.

SEC. 2. That the said trustees be, and they are hereby, authorized, empowered, and directed, under such regulations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may prescribe, to transfer the bodies interred in said cemetery to some other public cemetery or cemeteries or place within the District of Columbia, to be reinterred at the expense of the Colored Union Benevolent Association. And the said trustees, after qualifying by giving such bond as may be required and approved by the probate court of the District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, authorized, empowered, and directed to sell and convey in fee simple the land known as the cemetery of the Colored Union Benevolent Association and the buildings thereon, and any other tract or parcel of land purchased for cemetery purposes and the buildings thereon of the said association, and apply the proceeds of such sales, together with all other moneys and assets of the said association, as hereinafter directed.

SEC. 3. That the said trustees be, and they are hereby, authorized, empowered, and directed to convey the said real estate by mortgage or deed of trust to secure a loan or loans, at such time and at such rate of interest as may be practicable, which money so raised shall be used by them for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, for which they shall be accountable as for other moneys coming into their hands as trustees under this act.

SEC. 4. That after paying all obligations and liabilities of the said asssociation, including a compensation to the said trustees of 5 per cent of the gross amount of sales aforesaid, together with reasonable attorney's fees and other necessary expenses in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by this act, the said trustees shall distribute the remainder of such amount, per stirpes, to the heirs at law or next of kin of the owners of the said real estate and the personal property of the said association, as such ownership may be evidenced by the records of said association. Before making any distribution, however, the said trustees shall first receive the approval of the probate court of the District of Columbia.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COLUMBIA RIVER, OREG.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 415) to authorize the improvement of the Columbia River at St. Helens, Oreg., was announced as next in order.

Mr. HEFLIN. Let the joint resolution go over.

Mr. McNARY. I am sure the Senator does not wish to insist on his objection. It does not take a dollar out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. HEFLIN. Very well; I withdraw my objection.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to modify the project for the improvement of the Columbia and lower Willamette Rivers below Portland, Oreg., in accordance with the reports submitted in House Document No. 156, Sixty-seventh Congress, second session.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROSE CITY COTTON OIL MILL.

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask unanimous consent that we recur to Calendar No. 1205, the resolution (S. Res. 448) referring to the Court of Claims the bill (S. 4479) for the relief of Rose City Cotton Oil Mill and others. I ask unanimous consent to amend the bill to be referred to the Court of Claims so as to embrace three claims which were omitted by inadvertence from the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the vote by which the resolution was passed is reconsidered.

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask that the bill be amended as follows:

On page 22, after line 19, insert the following: "Crescent Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn., $91,610.61; Washington Cotton Oil Co., Dallas, Tex., $26,278.36; Atlanta Cotton Oil Co., $26,705.03."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be so amended. The question recurs on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OF COMPENSATION ACT.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, we passed over Calendar No. 1260, being the bill (S. 4543) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916. There is on the table an identical bill which came over from the House and has been reported by the Judiciary Committee with an amendment. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the House bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 14226) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That in the administration of the act approved September 7, 1916, entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," persons now receiving compensation upon an award made by the Compensation Commission shall, until March 1, 1924, be entitled to receive the amount awarded, unless the award so made shall by the commission be set aside.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I shall be glad to make a statement as to what the bill proposes.

Mr. WILLIS. What is the calendar number?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. This bill is on the new calendar of the Senate, which has not yet been printed. We are proceeding with the calendar as it exists on the Secretary's desk.

I think the matter may be expedited if I can explain the bill. The bill is addressed to the situation which arose by reason of a recent interpretation of the comptroller with reference to the construction of the compensation act of 1916, which provides for the compensation of employees of the Government who have sustained injuries. The commission has heretofore construed that to include occupational diseases, such as tuberculosis, and so forth, but the comptroller has ruled that that is incorrect. The bill as it comes to us from the other House proposes to include occupational diseases within the definition of injuries. That introduces a new policy, as the ruling has been made. Accordingly it was considered that it was too late to discuss the wisdom of that policy, but the Committee on the Judiciary has reported a substitute to the effect that in the case of awards heretofore made the people who are suffering from such diseases now may continue to be paid until the 1st day of March, 1924, in order to give the next Congress the opportunity to consider whether or not they will adopt the policy. It seemed to the committee rather inhumane to deprive of compensation those people who were suffering from these diseases in cases which had been already adjudicated.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I hope the bill may be passed. I know of one case that is very pitiable.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to preserve the status of persons awarded compensation under the act approved September 17, 1916."

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, ask for a conference with the House on the bill and amendment, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. DILLINGHAM, Mr. STERLING, and Mr. WALSH of Montana as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

PATENT OF LANDS TO ROBERT E. WYCHE.

Mr. BROUSSARD. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 13751) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to Robert E. Wyche, a resident of Caddo Parish, La.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from Louisiana that under the unanimous-consent agreement the Senate is still proceeding with bills upon the Secretary's table which do not appear on the printed calendar.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON REFORESTATION.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, on the Secretary's desk is House Joint Resolution 456, which I should now like to have considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the House joint resolution referred to by the Senator from Oregon, which will be read.

The resolution (H. J. Res. 456) authorizing the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture to appoint a subcommittee to consist of not more than eight members of the Committee on Agriculture to join with a like committee of five heretofore appointed by the Senate to investigate problems relating to reforestation, and for other purposes, was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture is hereby authorized to appoint a subcommittee, to consist of not more than eight members of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, five from the majority party and three from the minority party, to join with a like committee of five heretofore appointed by the Senate, and of which he shall be an ex officio member, to investigate problems relating to reforestation, with a view to establishing a comprehensive national policy for lands chiefly suited for timber production in order to insure a perpetual supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States. The joint committee shall make a final report of its investigations with recommendations to the Congress not later than April 4, 1924. For the purposes of this resolution the committee is authorized to sit and act at such times during the sessions or recesses of the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Congresses and in such places within the United States to hold such hearings as it deems necessary and to employ such clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary. The cost of such stenographic service to report the hearings shall not be in excess of 35 cents per folio. The committee is further authorized to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to take testimony. The expenses of the joint committee shall be paid from the contingent funds of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, and shall not exceed $5,000 from said funds of the House. All such expenses to be paid upon vouchers duly approved by the chairman of said joint committee.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, a Senate committee to consider problems of reforestation has already been appointed, has it not?

Mr. McNARY. There has been a committee appointed for the Senate, but the House measure provides for a joint committee, to consist of Members of both the House and of the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. I object to the consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made.

FRIEZE IN CAPITOL ROTUNDA.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. A parliamentary inquiry. Has Calendar No. 1258, being the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 61) authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to provide for the restoration and completion of the historical frieze in the Rotunda of the Capitol, been laid before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, Senate joint resolutions were not to be considered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its assistant enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 4594) to authorize the Secretary of State to acquire in Paris a site, with an erected building thereon, at a cost not to exceed $300,000, for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 465) carrying out the purpose of a House resolution providing for a legislative clerk to the acting minority leader of the House, adopted March 3, 1923, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker pro tempore of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were subsequently signed by the Vice President:

S. 4245. An act to provide the necessary organization of the customs service for an adequate administration and enforcement of the tariff act of 1922 and all other customs revenue laws; and

S. 4280. An act to provide additional credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to amend the Federal reserve act; and for other purposes.

LEGISLATIVE CLERK TO ACTING MINORITY HOUSE LEADER.

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask the Presiding Officer to lay before the Senate House Joint Resolution 465, which I understand is on the Vice President's table, and I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the joint resolution referred to by the Senator from Arkansas, which will be read.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 465) carrying out the purpose of a House resolution providing for a legislative clerk to the acting minority leader of the House was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc, That in order to carry out the purpose of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on March 3, 1923 (H. Res. 565), there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an amount sufficient for such purpose.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RICHARD ANDREWS.

Mr. DIAL. A while ago I objected to the consideration of Order of Business 1183, being House bill 8871. On reading the report I see the Post Office Department recommends the payment of the claim therein provided for, and I therefore withdraw my objection and trust that the bill may be passed.

Mr. CALDER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8871) for the relief of Richard Andrews, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Richard Andrews, the sum of $2,500, in full settlement against the Government, in compensation for injuries sustained March 15, 1920, in the city of New York, when struck by a United States mail truck.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELEPHANT BUTTE IRRIGATION DISTRICT, NEW MEXICO.

Mr. BURSUM. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 13550) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract with the Elephant Butte irrigation district of New Mexico and the El Paso County water improvement district No. 1 of Texas for the carrying out of the provisions of the treaty of January 16, 1907, between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator asks unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill, which will be read.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in connection with the Rio Grande Federal irrigation project in New Mexico and Texas, and as a final settlement of the subject, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into contracts with the Elephant Butte irrigation district of New Mexico and the El Paso County water improvement district No. 1 of Texas, under which said districts shall agree to store and deliver 60,000 acre-feet of water annually in the bed of the Rio Grande at the head works of the Acequia Madre above the city of Juarez, Mexico, as provided by the treaty of January 16, 1907 (34 Stat. p. 2953), between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, and under which, in case of default by said districts, the Secretary of the Interior may undertake and fulfill such contracts and such treaty obligation and collect the cost thereof from said districts.

SEC. 2. That upon the mutual execution and delivery of said contract and in consideration thereof the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to credit the construction cost of said Rio Grande Federal irrigation project with the sum of $1,000,000, thereby reducing by that amount the total construction charge due from the water users under said project to the United States, and shall issue a certificate to that effect to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. That upon receipt of such certificate the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is authorized and directed to accept the same in lieu and in full satisfaction of the next installment of $1,000,000 due the general fund of the Treasury of the United States from the reclamation fund, under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. p. 835), as amended by the act of June 12, 1917 (40 Stat. p. 149).

Mr. BURSUM. The bill is identical with Order of Business 1050, being Senate bill 4232. I ask that the Senate bill be indefinitely postponed, and that the House bill be substituted therefor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. I desire to make a statement in reference to the bill.

Mr. BURSUM. Will the Senator please wait until we can have the House bill substituted for the Senate bill?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement, and then I shall not object to the bill being taken up; but I do not want the bill to be enacted into law until that statement goes into the RECORD.

When the Elephant Butte Dam was first proposed there was an agreement made between the Government of the United States and the builders of the dam that the Government should pay $1,000,000, with the stipulation that 60,000 acre-feet of water should be delivered at the dam. The Government of the United States paid that $1,000,000. The cost of the dam, together with the laterals, instead of being $40 an acre, was some $90 an acre. Under the original agreement the Government had nothing whatever to do with the laterals, but they did have with the dam itself, the cost of which was about $40 an acre. Of course, including the laterals, the Government did not pay the proportion of the cost of the whole project that the owners of the reclamation project have been compelled to meet; nor did the Government ever agree to do so; but it is now claimed there is a hardship on the users of the water from that dam, and therefore the Government ought not to hold them strictly to their contract, but ought to give them another $1,000,000 to assist them toward paying the annual cost of the distribution of water in the laterals, not in Mexico but to the users of water under the project in this country.

If Congress wants to give—and it would be really a gift and nothing else—$1,000,000 to that project over and above what the original agreement was, why, then, let the bill be passed.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. Is the $1,000,000 to which the Senator refers to be paid out of the reclamation fund or out of the Treasury?

Mr. SMOOT. That will be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and not out of the reclamation fund.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I regret to say that I must object to the consideration of the bill. I think it is too important a matter to be decided in the closing hours of the Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made, and the bill will go to the calendar. The Secretary will report the next bill on the calendar.

JOINT COMMISSION OF GOLD AND SILVER INQUIRY.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, this afternoon the Senate passed a Senate resolution providing for an investigation of the mining of silver and gold, and so forth. The joint resolution which the Senate passed some days ago has since come over from the House with amendments and has gone to conference. If that joint resolution should finally be enacted, it would be unnecessary to adopt the Senate resolution. So I enter a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate resolution was adopted and will let the motion go over until the morning.

Mr. PITTMAN. I object.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I merely ask that I may enter the motion.

Mr. PITTMAN. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington has a right to enter the motion.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Under the rule I have a right to enter the motion to reconsider.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I suggest that if the joint resolution shall be agreed to there will be no objection then to reconsidering the vote by which the Senate resolution was passed.

Mr. JONES of Washington. That is all I want. I am not asking that the motion be acted on to-night.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. But the Senator will understand that when he enters his motion the effect of passing the resolution is lost, and we must then dispose of the motion to reconsider. I trust that the Senator will not enter the motion until the morning.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I do not want to interfere, but I do not think we ought to go too fast.

Mr. PITTMAN. In order to see what may come of the conference on the joint resolution, will not the Senator withdraw his motion at the present time?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Very well; I will withdraw the motion to reconsider.

MEMORIAL TABLET IN THE CITY OF GUYAMA, PORTO RICO.

Mr. WADSWORTH, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 442) to authorize the transportation to Porto Rico of a committee representing the Fourth Ohio Infantry, war with Spain, which was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That if accommodations on public transports are available, the Secretary of War is authorized to provide, without expense to the United States, transportation from the United States to Porto Rico of a committee composed of members of the Fourth Ohio Infantry, War with Spain, for the purpose of placing a memorial tablet in the city of Guyama commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the capture of that place and in honor of the American soldiers who died during their service in Porto Rico.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RELIEF OF HOMESTEAD ENTRYMEN.

The bill (H. R. 2347) for the relief of certain homestead entrymen, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any homestead entryman of 160 acres or less of lands which have been or may hereafter be designated or classified by the Secretary of the Interior as subject to entry under the provisions of the enlarged homestead act of February 19, 1909, or June 17, 1910, who has not submitted final proof upon his existing entry, and any homestead entryman who has submitted final proof, or received patent, for such an amount of lands which have been or may hereafter be designated or classified by the Secretary of the Interior as of the character described in said act, and who owns and resides upon the said homestead entry, where said lands are within a national forest, may make an additional entry for and obtain patent to such an amount of land, of that same character, not in a national forest, and within a radius of 20 miles from said homestead entry, as, when the area thereof is added to the area of the original entry, will not exceed 320 acres, and residence upon the original entry shall be credited on both entries; but cultivation must be made on the additional entry as required by said act. For the purposes of this act the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to designate as subject to the enlarged homestead acts lands embraced, at the time of such designation, within valid subsisting entries within national forests.

SEC. 2. That any homestead entryman of 160 acres or less of lands which have been or may hereafter be designated or classified by the Secretary of the Interior as subject to entry under the provisions of the stock raising homestead act of December 29, 1916, who has not submitted final proof upon his existing entry, and also any homestead entryman who has submitted final proof or received patent, for such an amount of lands that are of the character described as subject to entry under the provisions of the said stock raising homestead act, and who owns and resides upon the said homestead entry, where said lands are within a national forest, may make an additional entry for and obtain patent to such an amount of land of that same character, not in a national forest and within a radius of 20 miles from said homestead entry, as, when the area thereof is added to the area of the original entry, will not exceed 640 acres, and residence upon the original entry shall be credited on both entries; but improvements must be made on the additional entry equal to $1.25 for each acre thereof. For the purposes of this act the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to designate under the stock raising homestead act lands embraced, at the time of such designation, within valid subsisting entries within national forests.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT E. DANFORTH.

The bill (H. R. 6196) for the relief of Robert E. Danforth was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to issue a patent to Robert E. Danforth conveying the south half of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 19, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 15 south, range 78 west, sixth principal meridian, Colorado, and the north half of the north half of section 20, township 15, range 78 west, sixth principal meridian, Colorado, being lands embraced in the homestead entries of said Robert E. Danforth, Leadville serial Nos. 02846 and 02845, made April 5, 1920.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT E. WYCHE.

The bill (H. R. 13751) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to Robert E. Wyche, a resident of Caddo Parish, La., was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That upon the payment of $1.25 per acre the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell and patent to Robert E. Wyche, a resident of Caddo Paris, La., the southwest quarter of northeast quarter and southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 15, township 20 north, range 11 west, Louisiana meridian, containing 80 acres, more or less, land which he and his grantors have occupied under claim and color of title, and of which they have had actual possession, beneficial use, and enjoyment, believing themselves to be owners in good faith, for more than 30 years: *Provided*, That application for the purchase of the described tract of land be filed at the United States land office at Baton Rouge, La.,

within 90 days after the passage and approval of this act, and that no adverse claim thereto be officially of record as pending when the application is allowed and the sale consummated.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRYGVE KRISTIAN LODE.

The bill (H. R. 8291) for the relief of Trygve Kristian Lode, was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount paid as fees, commissions, and purchase money by Trygve Kristian Lode, in connection with homestead entry at the United States land office, Glasgow, Mont., as follows: Serial number 048301, made May 8, 1917, for the southeast quarter of section 28, township 30 north, range 52 east.

SEC. 2. That upon receipt of the certificate from the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in section 1 of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make payment of the amounts so certified out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, and issue his warrant in settlement thereof.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. PHILBRICK.

Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Claims, reported the bill (H. R. 745) for the relief of William H. Philbrick, which was considered as in Committee of the Whole, and was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to William H. Philbrick, city marshal of Keene, N. H., the sum of $41.34 in full for expenses incurred in returning Pvt. Donald Merchant, a member of the United States Army, to Fort McKinley, Me., on or about October 10, 1918, upon request of United States Army officer in the personnel of said Fort McKinley.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are certain resolutions upon the table, which will be stated.

CONTROVERSIES BETWEEN CERTAIN RAILROADS AND RAILWAY SHOPMEN.

The resolution (S. Res. 463) requesting the President of the United States to endeavor to effect a settlement of controversies between certain railroads and railway shopmen, was considered by the Senate and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, in his discretion, to renew his offices in bringing about a settlement of pending controversies between certain railroads and railway shopmen.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER.

The resolution (S. Res. 26) requesting the President to ascertain whether the Government of the Republic of France is willing to discuss the cession to the United States of all or any part of its possessions in the Lesser Antilles Islands, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let that go over.

The resolution (S. Res. 74) declaring that it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of the United States should not take part in any foreign councils except upon the express understanding that the purposes of such councils are to establish government by the consent of the governed, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CURTIS. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 78) requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate regarding the negotiations as to the acceptance by the President of the invitation to appoint representatives to meet with the supreme council, the conference of ambassadors, and the reparations commission, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 107) requesting the President to transmit to the Senate documents and other information relating to the present situation in Mexico was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let that go over.

The resolution (S. Res. 135) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate a list of the securities acquired by the President under the provisions of law for the purpose of indemnifying the Government for loans made to the railroads of the United States or for any other purpose was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let that go over.

SECTION 4 OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.

The resolution (S. Res. 472) submitted this day by Mr. GOODING was considered by the Senate and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission is directed to investigate and report to the Senate the following information relating to the administration of section 4 of the interstate commerce act:

(a) The number of applications in special cases for relief from the operation of such section, filed with the commission, granted by the commission, granted by the commission after investigation including hearing, denied by the commission, or denied by the commission after investigation including hearing, for each of the following periods: The period between the amendment of the interstate commerce act on June 29, 1906, and its amendment on June 18, 1910, the period between such amendment on June 18, 1910, and the enactment of the transportation act, 1920, and the period since the enactment of the transportation act, 1920;

(b) The number of such applications granted since the date of the enactment of the transportation act, 1920, in order to meet rail competition, and the number granted since such date in order to meet water competition;

(c) The number of such applications granted since the date of the enactment of the transportation act, 1920, in which proof was presented satisfactory to the commission that the rate applied for would be reasonably compensatory for service performed, and the number of such applications granted since such date in order to meet water competition in which proof was presented satisfactory to the commission that the water competition was actual and not merely potential;

(d) The names of the railroads that have made such applications, the purposes intended to be accomplished and actually accomplished, in the opinion of the commission, by the filing and granting of such applications, and the effect of such applications on other railroads;

(e) The localities that have been most interested in having the railroads make such applications, and what pressure such localities have brought upon the railroads and other localities in order to obtain the filing of such applications; and

(f) The number of cases of increases of rates previously reduced in order to meet competition from a water route, and the number of such cases in which there was presented proof satisfactory to the commission that such increase rested upon changed conditions other than the elimination of the water competition.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, is there another resolution at the desk?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that there are many resolutions here which have been on the calendar for a long time and have never been disturbed until to-night.

Mr. McNARY. I ask unanimous consent that they may all be passed over.

SALE OF LIQUOR BY UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask to have Senate Resolution 446, in reference to an investigation of the sale of liquor by the Shipping Board, laid before the Senate. The Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] is here, and he has suggested certain amendments which are entirely satisfactory to me.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Let the resolution be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the resolution as modified.

The READING CLERK. As modified, the resolution reads:

Resolved, That the Shipping Board report to the Senate, and should the Senate not be in session then to the Secretary of the Senate, at the earliest practicable hour the following:

1. What quantity of whisky, wine, beer, and other alcoholic beverages was sold on Shipping Board vessels during the time that such sales were carried on with the approval of the Shipping Board?

2. What quantity of these liquors was purchased by the Shipping Board or by its agents and what was the total value thereof and the total receipts thereof per vessel?

3. How much liquor was sold to passengers independent of what they purchased over the bars of the vessels?

4. How much liquor was purchased by the crews of such vessels and what was the value thereof?

5. Was liquor served as a part of the crew's mess, and could the crews of such vessels purchase liquor freely?

6. How much whisky, wine, beer, and cognac, and other intoxicating beverages were in the possession of the Shipping Board when the order was given to stop selling same aboard vessels?

7. Have any of these liquors been sold in the United States?

8. Where is this liquor, if unsold, at the present time? If disposed of, to whom, at what prices, where shipped, and what was total amount of sales?

9. Was any of it sold to officers or members of the crews of such vessels or to any employees of the Shipping Board, and at what prices, and what amounts to each individual, when the order for stoppage of sales was given?

10. Did any of the officials of the Shipping Board or officers of Shipping Board vessels engage in the sale of liquors to passengers aboard vessels for private gain?

11. To what extent, if any, is liquor being sold aboard vessels at the present time? Are any prohibition-enforcement officers allowed aboard such vessels?

12. What was the total amount of profits made by the Shipping Board out of sales of intoxicating beverages?

Mr. CALDER. Mr. President, is that resolution submitted for unanimous consent? If so, I shall object to it unless it is limited to the first provision. It seems to me perfectly absurd for us to waste the time of the Shipping Board and necessitate the incurring of a great deal of expense in ascertaining where the liquor is, and who got it. I am perfectly agreeable to the adoption of the first provision.

Mr. WARREN. I object to the consideration of the resolution, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made. The resolution will be passed over.

RECESS.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, if there is no further business, I move that the unanimous-consent agreement be carried out and that the Senate take a recess until 10 o'clock a. m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kansas.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 36 minutes a. m., Sunday, March 4, 1923) the Senate, under the order previously entered, took a recess until 10 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 3, 1923.

AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Cyrus E. Woods, of Pennsylvania, now ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Spain, to be be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan.

Alexander P. Moore, of Pennsylvania, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Spain.

MEMBER OF WORLD WAR FOREIGN DEBT COMMISSION.

FURNIFOLD M. SIMMONS, of North Carolina, United States Senate, to be a member of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1923, vice CARTER GLASS, declined.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

Smith Hickenlooper, of Ohio, to be United States district judge, southern district of Ohio, vice John W. Peck, whose resignation was accepted "effective April 3, 1923." (This appointment to be in lieu of the appointment of Harry M. Hoffheimmer, whose nomination was confirmed.)

POSTMASTERS.

KENTUCKY.

Sidney S. Pinney to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, Ky., in place of Squire Turner, commission expired October 3, 1922.

MARYLAND.

Irving S. Biser to be postmaster at Frederick, Md., in place of J. A. Williamson, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 3, 1923.

AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Cyrus E. Woods to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan.

Alexander P. Moore to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Spain.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

Smith Hickenlooper to be United States district judge, southern district of Ohio.

Orie L. Phillips to be United States district judge, district of New Mexico.

John S. Partridge to be United States district judge, northern district of California.

William P. James to be United States district judge, southern district of California.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

A. E. Bernsteen to be United States attorney, northern district of Ohio.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Stanley Borthwick to be United States marshal, southern district of Ohio.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

George W. McKnight to be register of the land office at Vale, Oreg.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Howard Oscar Olson to be aid (with relative rank of ensign in the Navy) in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Passed Asst. Surg. Charles J. McDevitt to be surgeon.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

To be commanders.

Harry G. Hamlet.
John S. Baylis.

To be lieutenant commanders.

Russell R. Waesche.
Philip F. Roach.
Wales A. Benham.
Raymond L. Jack.
John J. Hutson.
Fred A. Nichols.
Chester H. Jones.
Michael J. Ryan.
James Pine.
Warner K. Thompson.
John P. Gray.
William Williams.
John H. Cornell.
William P. Wishaar.
Gordon T. Finlay.
Louis L. Bennett.
William J. Keester.
Eugene A. Coffin.
William F. Towle.
California C. McMillan.
George W. David.
Lucine J. Ker.
Frederick H. Young.
Albert F. Patterson.
Whitney M. Prall.
George W. Cairnes.
John F. Hahn.
Harvey F. Johnson.
Martin A. Doyle.
Norman B. Hall.
Philip B. Eaton.
Alvan H. Bixby.
Charles E. Sugden.
Edward D. Jones.

To be lieutenant commander (engineering).

Webb C. Maglathlin.

To be lieutenants.

Joseph E. Stika.
Raymond T. McElligott.
Robert M. Kaufholz.
Charles J. Odend'hal.
Henry C. Roach.
Clinton P. Rendall.
Herbert N. Perham.
Benjamin C. Thorn.
Milton R. Daniels.
Ellis Reed-Hill.
Francis C. Allen.
Mayson W. Torbet.
Gustavus R. O'Connor.
Walter M. Troll.
Charles T. Henley, jr.
Edward F. Palmer.
John N. Heiner.
Louis B. Olson.
Roger C. Heimer.
Lester E. Wells.
Charles W. Dean.
Russell L. Lucas.
Stephen S. Yeandle.
Frederick A. Zeusler.
Henry G. Hemingway.
Jeremiah A. Starr.
Leo C. Mueller.
Clarence H. Dench.
William K. Scammell.
Floyd J. Sexton.
Clement J. Todd.
Gustavus U. Stewart.
Carl H. Abel.
Frank J. Gorman.
Gordon W. MacLane.
Robert Donohue.
Earl G. Rose.
Loyd V. Kielhorn.
Edward H. Smith.
Elmer F. Stone.
Carl C. von Paulsen.
Fletcher W. Brown.
John E. Whitbeck.
Henry Coyle.
Frederick J. Birkett.
John Trebes, jr.
London Spencer.
Joseph Greenspun.
Louis W. Perkins.
Thomas S. Klinger.
Joseph F. Farley.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Annie Maddox, Helena.
Hattie M. Guin, Kennedy.
John W. Johnson, Langdale.
Joseph S. Chambers, Talladega.
Hubert H. Hughston, Tuscumbia.

ARIZONA.

Harry G. White, Glendale.
Alfred R. Kleindienst, Winslow.

ARKANSAS.

Lena C. Bundren, Biggers.
Lee W. McKenney, Black Rock.
James C. Russell, Camden.
Arthur V. Cashion, Eudora.
Philip K. Connaway, Forrest City.
Samuel G. Helm, Marianna.
Arch B. Smith, Osceola.

CALIFORNIA.

Albert W. Mason, Bakersfield.
Samuel R. Sonneland, Camp Kearney.
Benn Lee, Cazadero.
James C. Tyrrell, Grass Valley.
Ella A. Himes, Hammonton.
George F. Russell, Lakeport.
Charles G. Brainerd, Loomis.
George Ide, Orcutt.
Frederick W. Rohlfing, Placerville.
Meta C. Stofen, Sonoma.
H. D. Priest, Mount Lowe.
Charles S. Graham, Pleasanton.
William Junkans, Redding.
Cassius C. Olmsted, San Rafael.
Anna R. Mixon, Woodland.

COLORADO.

Harry A. Cobbett, Cedaredge.
Idamay Spurlock, Fair Play.
Wiley O. Reynolds, Fort Lyon.
Jesse W. Noble, Manitou.

CONNECTICUT.

Edwin H. Keach, Danielson.
Edward S. Lewis, Portland.

DELAWARE.

William P. Short, Bridgeville.
William P. Satterfield, Dover.

GEORGIA.

Albert S. Hardy, Gainesville.
Ezma D. Lindley, Powder Springs.
Ralph A. Waters, Alpharetta.
Cicero F. Duffee, Jonesboro.
Huram R. Hancock, Maysville.
George H. Ray, Norwood.
Will C. Woodall, Woodland.

ILLINOIS.

Walter B. Dunlap, Bath.
Edwin E. Jones, Bloomington.
Robert B. Marshall, Capron.
Russell F. Jones, Catlin.
William S. Brownlow, Chapin.
Levi H. Perryman, Cowden.
Samuel H. Lawton, Delavan.
William M. Karr, Flora.
Henry F. Malwurm, Forest Park.
Edward S. Breithaupt, Gifford.
John E. Nelson, Hamburg.
Fannie Hicks, Ivesdale.
Lawrence J. Boyd, Lewistown.
Harry E. Flesher, Lexington.
Amanda L. Kobisk, Lombard.
William H. Weathers, Magnolia.
Raymond W. Pfeifer, Mascoutah.
Ralph Austin, Milford.
Edward F. Davis, New Berlin.
Herman Meyer, Niles Center.
William McKinley, Ogden.
David S. Cossairt, Potomac.
Mary A. Barkmeier, San Jose.
William A. Bussert, Sheldon.
George A. Roberts, Staunton.
Harry Mabry, Vandalia.
George H. Duncan, Villa Grove.
Raymond B. Pearce, White Hall.
Emery S. Waid, Winchester.
Sylvester H. DePew, Zion.

INDIANA.

Andrew G. Kauffman, Atlanta.
Walter R. O'Neal, Carlisle.
Harvey E. Mayall, Decker.
John M. Sweeney, Dugger.
Alfred W. Hill, Shelburn.
Addison N. Worstell, Valparaiso.

IOWA.

Eva L. Wood, Cambridge.
Charles O. Shearer, Collins.
Judson P. Holden, Delhi.
Wesley L. Damerow, Dows.
Russell E. Metcalf, Hawarden.
Isaac J. Phillips, Hiteman.
Benjamin H. Todd, Ida Grove.
Charles B. Abbott, Imogene.
Albert L. Clark, Lanesboro.
Arthur C. Schnurr, New Hampton.
Hiram E. Morrison, Seymour.
Calvin L. Sipe, Sioux Rapids.
Paul F. Wilharm, Sumner.
Kate R. Weston, Webster City.
Fred A. Hall, Van Wert.

KANSAS.

Louisa Allender, Axtell.
Robert T. Smith, Caldwell.
Jesse M. Foster, Clifton.
Edward R. Dannefer, Cuba.
M. Blanche Perry, Culver.
Howard F. Heleker, Frankfort.
Melvin F. Gardner, Greenleaf.
Abe K. Stoufer, Liberal.
Walter S. Wright, Minneola.
Charles N. Wooddell, Nickerson.
George S. Robb, Salina.
Joseph P. Fern, Scammon.
William H. Dittemore, Severance.
Herbert M. Bentley, Sterling.
Franklin J. Adams, Waterville.

KENTUCKY.

Edward R. Lafferty, Cave City.
Jewell S. Webb, Earlington.
Alvin Courtney, Falmouth.
Samuel W. Crump, Glasgow Junction.
William G. Turpin, Henderson.
Carl B. Marshall, Lewisburg.
Walter W. Crick, Madisonville.
Sidney S. Pinney, Mount Sterling.
Herbert B. Duncan, New Castle.
Harry Beall, Warsaw.
James Osborne, Wayland.
Leander Johnson, Weeksbury.
Charles H. Back, Whitesburg.

LOUISIANA.

Charles E. Burch, Roseland.
Jesse L. Fowler, Oak Grove.
Laurence E. Wilson, Oil City.
Frank S. Gianelloni, Paincourtville.

MAINE.

Adelbert J. Burns, National Soldiers' Home.

MARYLAND.

Irving S. Biser, Frederick.
Gustavus R. Timanus, Laurel.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Joseph V. Curran, Attleboro.
Godefroy de Tonnancour, Fall River.
Eugene J. LeMaire, Fisherville.
Henry T. Maxwell, Millbury.
William H. Anderson, Monson.
Russell B. De Wolf, Duxbury.
William R. Farrington, Middleboro.
Elizabeth B. Flint, North Attleboro.
Josephine E. Dempsey, South Ashburnham.

MICHIGAN.

Elmer R. Fate, Bellair.
Orin T. Mallory, Blissfield.
Emile J. Crete, Caspian.
Thomas P. DeClaire, Clawson.
Charles S. Wilcox, East Lansing.
Frank A. Miller, Gladstone.
Lottie E. Bultman, Hermansville.
Charles B. Curtis, Houghton Lake.
Frank E. Darby, Kalkaska.
Olive F. Gowans, Mackinaw.
Fred R. Griffin, Manistique.
William H. Palmer, Newberry.
Fred H. Johnson, St. Ignace.
Albert Sanders, jr., Stephenson.
Webb W. Walter, Three Rivers.
Charles S. Sisson, White Pigeon.

MINNESOTA.

Lottie A. Samuelson, Grasston.
Edwin H. Anderson, Monticello.
Flint E. Stanchfield, Onamia.
Albert S. Webb, Sandstone.
Hugh R. Smith, Wabasha.
Folmer Bjorge, Bigfork.
Mary E. Stark, Buffalo.
Claus H. Lepler, Clara City.
Ralph G. Hosfield, Medford.

MISSISSIPPI.

Robert B. Cox, Batesville.
Henry B. Edwards, Shuqualak.
William D. Fields, Doddsville.
Starling L. Pake, Dundee.
William M. Nisbet, Pontotoc.
Thomas L. Cotten, Summit.

MISSOURI.

I. Scott Jones, Bonne Terre.
Abraham B. Peters, Bonnots Mill.
John C. Datwieler, Clinton.
William R. Lytle, Fredericktown.
Albert R. Lebold, Lawson.
Lewis M. Gamble, Mexico.

Otto L. Caroutte, Mountainview.
Fred A. Grebe, New Florence.
Paul C. Campbell, Osborn.
Charles Litsch, Perryville.
Joseph V. Forst, Silex.
Harry Korf, South St. Joseph.
Emmett R. Lindley, Stanberry.
William F. Meier, Wentzville.

MONTANA.

George R. Moshier, Baker.
Jennie W. Chowning, Ennis.
Harvey St. J. Cannon, Kalispell.
Wilfred J. Hazelton, Townsend.
Emily H. Berger, Whitetail.
Stephen E. Sande, Winifred.

NEBRASKA.

Edwin D. Gideon, jr., Ainsworth.
Robert W. Finley, Bradshaw.
George Beardsley, Clarke.
William E. Brogan, Tilden.
George F. McMullen, Walthill.
George W. Howe, Wisner.
Edward H. Springer, Brady.
James M. Fox, Gretna.
Frederick H. Crook, Paxton.
Claude A. Barker, Pawnee City.
Eugene Roddy, Union.
Freemont L. Neely, Wayne.

NEVADA.

Madge S. Sweet, Minden.

NEW JERSEY.

Marcus Cramer, Gloucester City.
B. Frank Barkley, Lambertville.
Herman H. Wille, Orange.
Lemuel H. Greenwood, Elmer.
Robert E. Bromley, Haddon Heights.
Berta Brown, Leonardo.
Mina A. Crowell, Minotola.
Margarethe Grund, New Milford.

NEW MEXICO.

Dennis J. Walsh, Santa Rita.

NEW YORK.

Delos Wilkinson, Akron.
John W. Rose, Arlington.
William J. Leighton, Avon.
Roy W. Munson, Brasker Falls.
Nicholas Reilly, Brentwood.
Elmer A. Arnold, Burdett.
Charles H. Brown, Corfu.
Elbert J. Eckerson, Cobleskill.
Arthur N. LeClear, Fairport.
Cornelius V. Collins, Troy.
Beulah H. Kelly, Lisbon.
Augusta H. Tilden, New Lebanon.
Ida L. Baxter, Port Washington.
George W. Morton, Pulaski.
J. Edward Uline, Ransomville.
Frank R. Hanson, Sea Cliff.
Edwin P. Bouton, Trumansburg.
Guy R. Dodson, Wyoming.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William H. Parker, Carrboro.
Theophilus H. McLeod, Buies Creek.
May C. Campbell, Norwood.
Sarah A. Lunceford, Smithfield.
Samuel W. Watts, Southport.
William F. Outland, Woodland.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Hugh C. Corrigan, Fargo.
William F. Legler, Robinson.
Sylvester Macking, Scranton.

OHIO.

John R. Lloyd, Cambridge.
Alexander M. Renick, Chillicothe.
Fred H. Tibbetts, Columbus.
John P. Cramer, Fredericksburg.
Henry W. Gruver, Miamisburg.
Isaac Evans, Vinton.
T. Howard Sapp, Bainbridge.
Linden C. Weimer, Dayton.
Harry A. McConnell, Dorset.
James W. McHenry, Elyria.
Hattie E. Johnston, Lagrange.
Pearl H. Cheney, South Charleston.
Clyde S. Perfect, Sunbury.
William S. Kindle, Thornville.

OKLAHOMA.

Sam H. Wilson, Barnsdall.
Lyle H. Ball, Laverne.
J. Ward McCague, Ralston.
John W. Comer, Chickaha.
James G. Sprouse, McCurtain.
Ora W. King, Meeker.
George D. Graves, Norman.
George C. Hill, Shidler.
George F. Benge, Tahlequah.
William C. Wallin, Watts.
Orland H. Park, Wright City.

OREGON.

Robert N. Torbet, Albany.
Claude E. Ingalls, Corvallis.
Darwin E. Yoran, Eugene.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William Z. Mahon, Carlisle.
William D. First, Conneaut Lake.
Joseph A. Hanley, Erie.
John D. Hart, Export.
Samuel G. Williams, Girard.
Edwin W. Dye, Lawrenceville.
Ira A. Dinger, Mayport.
Irvin L. Romig, Mertztown.
Lester L. Lyons, Pocono.
Edward W. Workley, Smethport.
Wallace C. Dobson, Southampton.
George C. Noblitt, Brockwayville.
Liola R. Thoman, Hatboro.
John J. Nichols, Lansdowne.
Charles P. Hipple, Marietta.
Walter V. Dingman, Milford.
George D. Claassen, Natrona.
David K. Clements, Sagamore.
John D. Williams, Shoemakersville.
Hugh T. Williams, Union Dale.
William H. Smith, Valencia.
Russell C. Parry, Walnutport.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Julia E. D. Tolbert, Ninety Six.
Walter L. Gettys, Clover.
Fred Mishoe, Greelyville.
Carl G. Schoenberg, North.
Jacob M. Bedenbaugh, Prosperity.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Leo D. Houk, Colome.
Claud I. Force, Clear Lake.
Ernest F. Roth, Columbia.
Israel R. Krause, Java.
Charles E. Smith, Lemmon.
James E. McLaughlin, Onida.
Joseph Matt, Vivian.

TENNESSEE.

Joel F. Ruffin, Cedar Hill.
Dorsey L. Lillard, Englewood.
William M. Rogers, Pressmen's Home.
Henry E. Hudson, Whitwell.
Ella M. Grubbs, Adams.
Joseph R. Lane, Church Hill.
Isaac A. Smith, Halls.
William T. Starbuck, Hohenwald.
Hubert B. McCalla, Kerrville.
Rufus C. Thompson, Milan.
John W. Chumley, New Tazewell.
Lera Page, Rutherford.

TEXAS.

Harry Reast, Whitesboro.
Harvey L. Pettit, Bloomburg.
Lucy D. Campbell, Brazoria.
David F. Johnson, Brownwood.
Edward S. Dougherty, Edinburg.
Harry B. Strong, Iredell.
William C. Simmons, Murchison.
Harry H. Cooper, Nacogdoches.
James P. Kersey, Ozona.
James J. Dickerson, Paris.
William H. Mallory, Port Lavaca.

Charles A. Andrews, Wolfe City.
William T. McDonald, jr., Wylie.

UTAH.

William T. Boyle, Beaver.
T. J. Wadsworth, jr., Santaquin.

VERMONT.

William B. Needham, Bridgewater.
Margaret I. Southgate, Concord.
Edward N. Aldrich, Graniteville.
Preston C. Skinner, Orleans.
Ruth S. Sheldon, Pawlet.
Jonas H. Brooks, St. Johnsbury.
Otis B. Dauchy, Townshend.

VIRGINIA.

Francis A. Haynes, Barboursville.
Mary I. Wight, Charlotte Court House.
Benjamin B. Parker, Middletown.
Edward P. Schultz, Onancock.
John J. Kinlighan, Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

Mary G. Wilkinson, Auburn.
Blanche A. Sines, Chelan.
Charles A. Bowen, Clayton.
Levi H. Niles, Ephrata.
Alonzo E. Emerson, Ellensburg.
Egbert K. Field, Ferndale.
Charles R. Bockmeir, Granite Falls.
John H. Gibson, Issaquah.
Arthur Bailey, Monroe.
John F. Samson, Oroville.
Andrew J. Cosser, Port Angeles.
Jessie Knight, Shelton.
Clyde J. Backus, Tacoma.
Augustus B. Eastham, Vancouver.

WEST VIRGINIA.

William M. Kidd, Burnsville.
William B. Hines, White Sulphur Springs.
Ruth Lewis, Buffalo.
Carl A. Dehner, Chester.
Andrew Smith, Filbert.
Cecil B. Dodd, Follansbee.

WISCONSIN.

Leon F. Pallister, Brandon.
Ambrose M. Steinuand, Colby.
Hattie B. Greene, Darlington.
Maurice Morrissey, Delavan.
Ellen E. Hains, Fall River.
Frances W. Kulwiec, Lublin.
Wilbur H. Bridgman, Stanley.
Joseph E. Kuzenski, Stetsonville.
Adolph C. Sveen, Westby.

WYOMING.

Roy Shaver, Greybull.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *March 3, 1923.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas as Speaker pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father who art in heaven, we approach Thy throne where the rainbow is set forever! We thank Thee that in all the lights and shades of the past Thy face has been leaning our way. Thy mercies have been as the flowers of the morning, which come from the blooming gardens of God. O bless us with the whisper of the Lord. Let the mutterings of toil die away and allow no grievances to be carried into the future. Let us shake ourselves free from the memories that hurt. For the friendships and companionships of these years we are grateful. May these bonds of the heart lend strength and give joy while time moves on in its relentless way. They have grown with our growth and strengthened with the strength of the years. While the world lures by we shall hear their voices and feel the pressure of their hands. If our paths lead through the green pastures, may we not forget Thee; if they wind their ways beside the still waters, let us be chastened in our spirits; if they stretch through the valley of sorrow and climb the hill of difficulty, O be Thou unto us the sweet, tender, and beautiful Shepherd. When the sun goes down and the West is red and all glory fades from our earthly sky may we be carried by the Father's love, in the Father's arms, and sink to rest with the Father's kiss, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CORRECTION IN DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following concurrent resolution, which I send to the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois presents a concurrent resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 87.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed, in the enrollment of H. R. 14408 (an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes), in the amendment of the Senate No. 72, concurred in by the House, to correct the date "March 2, 1917," wherever it occurs to read "March 2, 1907."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, that is to make this conform to the law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resoltuion.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 4637. An act for the relief of certain disbursing agents under the Department of Commerce;

S. 3615. An act for the relief of Joseph F. Becker;

S. 3895. An act for the relief of Benjamin H. Richardson;

S. 4437. An act to amend section 284 of the Judicial Code of the United States;

S. 4438. An act to amend section 1025 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

S. 4614. An act to amend section 81 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; and

S. J. Res. 278. A joint resolution providing for the continuation of registrar and receiver of the land office at Guthrie, Okla., at salaries in effect prior to act of January 24, 1923.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to bills of the following titles:

S. 4216. An act authorizing the sale of real property no longer required for military purposes;

The message also announced that, pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution No. 53, the Vice President had appointed Mr. DILLINGHAM, Mr. SHORTRIDGE, and Mr. OVERMAN members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 8928) to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, had requested a conference with the House thereon, and had appointed Mr. STERLING, Mr. SMOOT, and Mr. MCKELLAR as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

PAYMENTS MADE TO NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE OFFICERS.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 14077) to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act to June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to certain National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to all of the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 14077, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have gone over the very lengthy amendment of the Senate to the bill which we passed about a week ago, providing relief for the National Guard. There is incorporated in this amendment a provision that I think should not be adopted by the House conferees, and that is the principle of longevity pay for National Guard officers when serving at camps in active duty. We did pass through the House, when the pay bill was under consideration, after it had been defeated twice, a provision grant-

ting to National Guard officers who had seen service, who are commissioned Regular Army officers, longevity pay of credit for service in the National Guard. Originally, as the gentleman knows, under the Army reorganization act the National Guard officers when they would go to camp on active duty would receive no higher pay than that of captain. Under a bill presented by the gentleman in the last session that was rescinded, and now they receive the pay of the grade, but I think we are going pretty far when we extend the principle to giving them longevity pay just for the time when serving in camp or in schools of instruction. If we can have an understanding that the conferees will not agree to that feature, I have no objection to the bill going to conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I want to ask the gentleman a question or two when the time comes.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I can not say what the course of the conferees will be. I do not expect to be one of them myself, but I want to say to my good friend from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] that he is unduly exercised over this matter, because the officers in the National Guard, as I am informed, have heretofore enjoyed this privilege of longevity pay when in camp. This simply is to put these officers on the same plane with the officers in the Regular Army when on active duty. That is the purpose of it. I hope the conferees will be able to agree upon something that will be satisfactory even to my technical friend from Wisconsin.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, in this particular the gentleman will recall that that provision was twice defeated upon its merits in the House, and when brought up a third time was carried by a very small margin. Members of the Military Affairs Committee opposed it very strongly. I am willing to trust the judgment of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FROTHINGHAM], who, I understand, will be one of the conferees on that question, with respect to the views that I expressed to-day.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I may say this to the gentleman from Wisconsin, that he is stating the truth when he refers to the Committee on Military Affairs. That committee did not favor that amendment at the time, but the House adopted it, and it is the law now, and we believe that the National Guard officers should be treated fairly under the law.

Mr. STAFFORD. I certainly want the National Guard officers treated fairly, but I think we are treating them with undue partiality when we agree to the longevity principle when they happen to be in camps or schools of instruction.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I was against this provision, and if I am to be one of the conferees, the understanding that I would have would be that the idea of this Senate amendment is merely to clear up the law as it exists to-day.

Mr. McKENZIE. That is the purpose of it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, I only want to ask the gentleman one question. Have there been any extraneous riders placed on this bill by the Senate?

Mr. McKENZIE. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that the only purpose of this bill and this amendment is to correct the law and overcome a certain ruling made by the comptroller.

Mr. BLANTON. Have there been any extraneous riders concerning nongermane matters placed upon this bill?

Mr. McKENZIE. I will say to the gentleman from Texas there was no brigadier made or major general given an additional number or anything of that kind, but it simply applies solely to the National Guard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Chair appoints the following conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FROTHINGHAM, Mr. GREENE of Vermont, and Mr. FIELDS.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT, APPROPRIATIONS, ETC., UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Chairman laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a statement by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, of appropriations, expenditures, and balances of appropriations under the control of the Department of State for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922.

WARREN G. HARDING.

The WHITE HOUSE, *March 2, 1923.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent—

Mr. LANHAM was granted leave of absence for one day on account of sickness.

Mr. ALMON (on request of Mr. BANKHEAD) was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session on account of serious illness in his family.

Mr. LINTHICUM was granted leave of absence for the day on account of illness.

Mr. MONTAGUE (on request of Mr. BLAND of Virginia) was granted leave of absence for March 2 and remainder of session on account of sickness.

RECLASSIFICATION BILL.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 8928, disagree to the Senate amendment, and accede to the request of the Senate for a conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 8928, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate. Is there objection?

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this reclassification bill passed the House December 15, 1921. That was 14 months ago. Since then it has been reposing in the Senate. Recently the Senate took up the bill, struck out all of the House bill, and substituted an entirely new text. Now, Mr. Speaker, I think there ought to be reclassification legislation, and I think there is great need for it; but I think that it will be very difficult for a full and free conference at this late hour.

However, realizing the importance of the subject, if we can have an agreement that there will be no agreement on the part of the conferees of the House that the salary schedules shall be put into effect prior to July 1, 1924, then I am willing that the bill go to conference, because if it should turn out that there was some serious error made in the bill, we would have time to correct it prior to its going into effect; and so I shall not object if we can have that assurance from the chairman.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MADDEN. I would like—I was not here when this colloquy took place—to say to the gentleman from New Jersey that inasmuch as the Senate has held this bill, after they have had it for 14 months, until the closing hours of the Congress, we will have no time whatever to study it or to see what effect the salary schedules may have; and therefore I want to ask the gentleman from New Jersey if he will agree, if the bill goes to conference, that the House provision requiring the postponement of the act until July 1, 1924, shall be adhered to—if he will agree not to enter into an agreement with the Senate unless that feature of the House bill is conformed to.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I will say in answer to the question, which is substantially the same as put by the gentleman from Texas, that the conferees on the part of the House will not agree to eliminate the provision of the bill which it contained when it passed the House here, to wit, that the classification be made and the allocation of the employees to their proper grades and payments; that that be made the basis of the estimate for the ensuing fiscal year, but the salaries do not take effect until the House has had an opportunity to scrutinize the estimate made on the basis of the classification; and therefore I can assure both gentlemen that no report will come from the conferees with that provision eliminated, and if the agreement otherwise can not be reached the bill will be brought back to the House for further instruction.

Mr. MADDEN. I am glad to hear the gentleman say that, because I believe it is very important not only to the service but to the Treasury of the United States, and before this law is effective the Committee on Appropriations of the House shall have opportunity to study every schedule and pass upon the amount to be appropriated for every bureau and with the designations that are to be made, in order that there can be no doubt as to where chiefs shall put employees of the Government in the higher schedules provided in the different classifications; and with that understanding I shall not object to the bill going to conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from New Jersey in just what way the bill as it comes from the Senate differs from the bill in reference to the provision for heads of departments and divisions in the Interstate Commerce Commission?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I do not believe that as far as chiefs of bureaus and the heads of divisions and others—I do not believe

that there is a very substantial difference in schedules as the bill was reported in the House and the bill as passed by the Senate. There is a probability that in certain instances the Senate bill is somewhat higher than the House bill.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Now, may I ask the gentleman this question, and possibly the gentleman can not answer, but may be the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] can answer it. May I have the attention of the gentleman from Illinois on this matter?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. As I understand it, this classification, as it was perfected in the House and as amended in the Senate, does not in any way apply to the secretarial or clerical force of the House or of the Members?

Mr. MADDEN. No; it does not. But in the bonus act which we have just passed there is a provision for the appointment of three Members of the House and three Members of the Senate to classify the legislative employees of the Government.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. If this bill goes to conference and the conferees agree, and we adopt the report, will we be in the position of eliminating the bonus to the House employees and the employees of the Members?

Mr. MADDEN. Not at all, because this joint committee would take care of that.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. So that the bonus would go into effect July 1, and there will be no difference in the pay of House employees and secretaries?

Mr. MADDEN. The bonus bill will have to be passed, no matter when this bill goes into effect.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. I withdraw the reservation.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is certainly a most remarkable thing that a measure concerning which there has been so much agitation as there has been concerning this, and which passed the House of Representatives early in 1921, should be held back by another legislative body until the very last day of the Congress before they messaged it back here to the House with their action. I suppose it is an indication of the wonderful efficiency of that body. [Laughter.] I do not know why it has been held back all this time. Manifestly it is going to require some time for the conferees to look into this matter, and I do not know whether they will have the opportunity to go thoroughly into it in time to pass it and let it be enrolled and engrossed for the signature of the President before noon to-morrow.

Something ought to pass. We ought not to have to pass a bonus bill which is in some respects inequitable but which, upon the whole, is necessary. Therefore I do not feel like taking the responsibility of objecting, but I think we all ought to understand exactly what is going on here now. It is understood that this proposition is to be brought back here with an amendment, or at least that the conferees on the part of the House will not agree unless there is a provision put into the bill that it shall not take effect before July 1, 1924. And I think gentlemen representing the other body ought distinctly to understand that that is the temper of the House.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. That attitude is not confined to that side of the House. There are more Members on this side of the House who feel exactly as the gentleman from Tennessee does, that we should stop this thing unless that condition is complied with.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It ought to be so understood, so that it will have its psychological effect upon that rapidly moving body at the other end of the Capitol, that the House will not agree to this thing unless that proviso goes in.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, the House passed this highly important measure after careful consideration in committee and thorough consideration in the House 14 months ago. It comes back to the House, as the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] has suggested, in the last days of the session. Under almost any other circumstances and conditions than those that now exist the House would be justified in declining to act upon the measure. But the House can not take the odium of defeating this legislation when the odium, if the bill shall fail of final passage, must rest with the body that held it up without acting upon it for more than a year.

As to the suggestion made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLACK], indorsed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] and by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT], that the House provision should remain in the bill as to the time when the schedules shall take effect, I do not think there is a Member of the House familiar with the subject but who is determined that if the bill becomes a law—and we hope it will—it shall become a law with that provision in it; and if there be any doubt in the mind of anyone anywhere in regard to that, I hope the conferees on the part of the House will remove that doubt the moment they go into conference.

The House carefully considered that question when the bill was before the House. It is a logical, proper, reasonable provision for putting the law into effect in an orderly way and under the scrutiny of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is highly important that this bill should go to conference in order that we may continue to do all that we can to expedite its passage. I hope that the conferees will be able to bring back to their respective Houses a fair, reasonable, workable bill. But, Mr. Speaker, for one I am of the opinion that the House will not be inclined to agree to any conference report simply because we are under the pressure of the last day. This legislation is too important to be placed upon the statute books in a half-baked, illy considered manner. I hope that we shall be able to crystallize it into law; but if we do, it should be in reasonable form, and it should contain the provision under which its schedules shall not go into effect until the House has had time to scrutinize their effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. LEHLBACH] to the fact that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] has made the positive statement that the bonus bill is going to become a law applicable to the new fiscal year beginning July 1, 1923, regardless of action on this bill. The gentleman knows that under his bill—and we are all in favor of a proper reclassification—the gentleman knows that under his bill it was designed to take the place of the bonus; that when his bill became a law there should be no further bonus. The gentleman has made a positive statement that under no circumstances will he agree in conference to any reclassification bill which shall go into effect before June 30, 1924.

Mr. LEHLBACH. As far as the payment of salaries under it.

Mr. BLANTON. In that case the new Sixty-eighth Congress, even if it does not meet until December next, will have been in session seven months before any reclassification bill that has been passed by this Congress will go into effect. What is the necessity of agreeing so far in advance, and under such confusion as now exists, to something that even the gentleman from Illinois says he does not know what the effect will be upon the employees or the Treasury. If the Senate bill should be adopted, no one knows its effect either to the employees or the Treasury. We have given it no study and therefore I do not think we ought to thus go ahead in the dark, and I object.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the following resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey moves to suspend the rules and pass the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That House bill 8928 be taken from the Speaker's table, that the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate and acquiesce in the request for a conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore appointed the following conferees: Mr. LEHLBACH, Mr. FAIRFIELD, and Mr. BLACK.

EXCHANGES OF PROPERTY.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 13774) to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to exchanges of property.

The Clerk read the conference report as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13774) to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to exchanges of property, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

W. R. GREEN,
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
OGDEN L. MILLS,
J. W. COLLIER,
W. A. OLDFIELD,
Managers on the part of the House.
P. J. MCCUMBER,
REED SMOOT,
A. A. JONES,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

The statement is as follows:

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13774) to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to exchanges of property, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

On Nos. 1, 2, and 3: These amendments are clerical changes, and the Senate recedes.

On No. 4: This amendment makes effective on the passage of the bill, instead of January 1, 1923, as provided by the House, an amendment to section 202 of the revenue act of 1921. The Senate recedes.

On No. 5: This amendment allows a taxpayer to exchange, without taxable gain or deductible loss, stock owned by him in a corporation for other stock in the same corporation. It also strikes out of section 202 of the revenue act of 1921 a definition of "reorganization." The Senate recedes.

W. R. GREEN,
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
OGDEN L. MILLS,
J. W. COLLIER,
W. A. OLDFIELD,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this bill passed the House unanimously. The Senate has receded on all the amendments. Unless gentlemen on the other side want time I will move the previous question. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill S. 2984, for the relief of Thurston W. True.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to bill of the following title:

H. R. 2722. An act for the relief of W. W. McGrath.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate numbered 24, 40, and 54 to the bill H. R. 14408, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and prior years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments the bill H. R. 14435, making appropriations to provide additional compensation for certain civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill H. R. 14302, to establish and promote the use of the official cotton standards of the United States in interstate and foreign commerce, to prevent deception therein and provide for the proper application of such standards, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill H. R. 14077, to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon and had appointed Mr. WADSWORTH, Mr. REED of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SHEPPARD as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

House Concurrent Resolution 87.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed, in the enrollment of H. R. 14408 (an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes) in the amendment of the Senate No. 72, concurred in by the House, to correct the date "March 2, 1917," wherever it occurs to read "March 2, 1907."

CREDITS AND REFUNDS—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 13775, to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to credits and refunds.

The Clerk read the conference report and statement, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13775) to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to credits and refunds, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 4.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 3 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment and, on page 2 of the House bill, line 16, after the word "taxpayer," insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further*, That if the taxpayer has within five years from the time the return for the taxable year 1917 was due, filed a waiver of his right to have the taxes due for such taxable year determined and assessed within five years after the return was filed, such credit or refund shall be allowed or made if claim therefor is filed either within six years from the time the return for such taxable year 1917 was due or within two years from the time the tax was paid"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert "(b)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 2. Section 3226 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1318 of the revenue act of 1921, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: 'unless such suit or proceeding is begun within two years after the disallowance of the part of such claim to which such suit or proceeding relates. The commissioner shall within 90 days after any such disallowance notify the taxpayer thereof by mail.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

W. R. GREEN,
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
W. C. HAWLEY,
J. W. COLLIER,
W. A. OLDFIELD,
Managers on the part of the House.

P. J. MCCUMBER,
REED SMOOT,
PETER G. GERRY,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 13775) to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to credits and refunds, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

On amendment No. 1: This amendment is a clerical change, and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2: This amendment provides that in the case of income, war-profits, and excess-profits returns for 1917, if the taxpayer has, within five years from the time the return was due, filed a waiver of his right to have the taxes for 1917 assessed within five years from the filing of the return, then a claim for refund or credit may be allowed if claim therefor is filed either within six years from the time the return was due or within two years from the time the tax was paid. The House recedes with an amendment making clerical changes.

On amendment No. 3: The House bill allowed a claim for refund or credit of income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes to be filed within five years from the time the return was due or within one year from the time the tax was paid. The Senate amendment strikes out "one year" and substitutes "two years," and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 4: This amendment provides that where a corporation owned by enemy aliens failed to pay Federal taxes, and the stock of the enemy aliens was seized by the Alien Property Custodian and purchased from the United States by a domestic corporation wholly owned by citizens of the United States, which corporation has paid the taxes, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall collect the taxes from the proceeds of the sale of the stock of the enemy alien and refund the amount thereof to the purchaser. The Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 5: This amendment makes a clerical change, and the House recedes with an amendment making a further clerical change.

On amendment No. 6: This amendment provides that a taxpayer may file suit for recovery of internal-revenue taxes within two years from the disallowance by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of his claim therefor. The House recedes with an amendment making clerical changes.

W. R. GREEN,
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
W. C. HAWLEY,
J. W. COLLIER,
W. A. OLDFIELD,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the situation with reference to this bill is much the same as the other. The only amendment of any importance which the Senate made the Senate has receded from and left the bill in practically the same form that it left the House, except that one year more is given to taxpayers in which to apply for a refund under certain circumstances. Does the gentleman on the other side want any time? Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken, and the conference report was agreed to.

ADMITTING FREE OF DUTY CERTAIN DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on H. J. Res. 422, permitting the entry free of duty of certain domestic animals which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries.

The Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to joint resolu- (H. J. Res. 422) permitting the entry free of duty of certain domestic animals which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1 and 2.

W. R. GREEN,
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH,
W. C. HAWLEY,
J. W. COLLIER,
WM. A. OLDFIELD,
Managers on the part of the House.

P. J. MCCUMBER,
REED SMOOT,
A. A. JONES,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, this bill permits, under certain circumstances, the free entry of animals taken over into Mexico for a short time to be returned free of duty. It passed the House with practical unanimity and the Senate has receded from its amendments.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. This, I understand, is the emergency free-trade measure referred to yesterday. [Laughter.]

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The gentleman from Tennessee so referred to it. I did not so consider it myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken, and the conference report was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. LINEBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in 8-point type by printing an address delivered by me before the California State Federation of Labor convention at Long Beach, Calif., on October 3, 1922.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY HON. WALTER F. LINEBERGER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM CALIFORNIA, BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION AT LONG BEACH, CALIF., OCTOBER 3, 1922.

"Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen of the California State Federation of Labor, I am indeed proud of the opportunity and privilege afforded me to-day in addressing this convention. No other assemblage gathered under American skies and under American environment, where 'the right of the people to peaceably assemble' is specifically guaranteed under our Constitution, can be quite so representative of these same people, which the framers of the Constitution had in mind, as those who are gathered here to-day representing, as you do, a cross section of the toiling masses of America.

"To the student of the Constitution of the United States, that sacred guarantor of our liberties, it is evident that the guiding principle of those who founded this great Nation of ours had ever in mind was the preservation of the blessings of liberty to the people. The very preamble of the Constitution itself bears significant evidence of this fact, for does it not recite, in words which have become immortal, that 'We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America'?

"In fact, my friends, the people themselves are not only the founders but the guarantors of the perpetuity of the Constitution itself, and without them no government is possible under the system laid down by those great Americans who first voiced to the world the new doctrine of 'Freedom and liberty under God and the Constitution of the United States.' The word 'people' appears in numerous places in the various articles of the Constitution, and no doubt can remain in the mind of anyone who will seriously study the document that our Government must be 'of the people, by the people, and for the people,' lest it perish from the earth.

"Therefore, my fellow Americans, my position is this: That the yardstick of conduct—whether in private or official life—no matter how high or lowly be the place which we may occupy in the scale of general human activities, or of national endeavor, we should adhere to the spirit and intent of the Constitution of the United States.

"I energetically oppose the viewpoint that our Constitution and laws are to be ignored by the rich and powerful and enforced only on the poor and weak. I qualify as un-American the idea that any officer of our Government, no matter how highly placed in the admistrative, judicial, or legislative branches, may violate the spirit or intent under the guise of seeming public necessity or pressure of motives, political or otherwise. No man who can not, upon serious reflection, say that the action which he proposes will assist us in 'forming a more perfect Union,' will promote and 'establish justice,' will 'insure domestic tranquillity,' 'provide for the common defense,' 'promote the general welfare,' and 'secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity' is as much out of tune with the Constitution of the United States as the bootlegger who walks the street plying his iniquitous traffic in violation of the eighteenth amendment. Whether these acts of violation and usurpation are committed by an Attorney General, who, by injunction, abridges in violation of Article I of the Constitution 'freedom of speech' or 'the right of the people peaceably to assemble,' or a Supreme Court judge who nullifies a child labor law on a plain technicality when this law has been passed by the direct representatives of the people in Congress assembled, or, as recently, where the United States Railroad Labor Board, by a false interpretation of the transportation act, deprives workers of a living wage, the effect is the same and the wrong only magnified by the prominence of the principals and the far-reaching effects of their acts.

"If, under our Constitution, we are to safeguard unto ourselves that 'life, liberty, and happiness,' which is our heritage under its provisions, would it not establish justice and promote domestic tranquillity for the United States Railroad Labor Board to accept, without further quibbling or delay, the declaration of principles submitted by Mr. Wharton, one of its members, which reads in substance as follows: 'The right of workers, including common laborers, to a living wage? In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established, which will insure

the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort'?

"Under section 307 of the transportation act of 1920, more commonly known as the Esch-Cummins bill, it is made mandatory on the part of the board that, along with other relevant circumstances, they shall consider 'the relation between wages and the cost of living,' and this declaration or instruction alone is sufficient evidence in the mind of any fair-minded person that the Congress which passed this bill certainly contemplated that the board in fixing wages would not attempt to fix the wages of any man at an amount which would be less than would be necessary to support him and his family in reasonable comfort, under existing conditions affecting the cost of living.

"When the 'hazards of employment,' which is also specifically mentioned in the transportation act, are taken into consideration, I would go even further and say that it was the intent of the Congress that the worker should be provided not only with a living wage, so that he may maintain life according to American standards, but that he may be enabled to lay aside a reasonable competence for old age or disability.

"I was not a Member of the Sixty-sixth Congress which passed the Esch-Cummins bill, and had I been I should not have voted for it as submitted. While it contains some few good features, provided certain of its provisions are interpreted as it was the manifest intention of Congress that it should be, still the very fact that it is so imperfect as to permit of such dubious interpretations as those to which I have referred has proven that it is dangerous legislation and that it has fallen far short of the beneficial results prophesied for it by its sponsors.

"Another criticism which I have to make of it is that in permitting certain net interest rate guaranties on investment to take precedence over the so-called living-wage rights of the workers it enacts into legislation a principle to which I am fundamentally opposed, to wit, the priority of property rights over human rights; the first must always yield to the latter if we are to continue to maintain this beloved Nation of ours in a state of domestic tranquillity and secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of liberty and happiness vouchsafed to us by our forefathers.

"Since the legislation under which the Railroad Labor Board is functioning has failed so miserably, it is the duty of Congress without delay to repeal the existing law or to submit various amending acts to bring it in harmony with the views of all progressive-minded citizens, to the end that it may be a bulwark to our Constitution instead of a nullifying influence.

"To this accomplishment I pledge my support and influence through the medium of the Republican Party, of which I am a member.

"I make this declaration because I believe that constructive, progressive achievement in the national political sphere can be best obtained through party channels; I prefer to fight tooth and nail within my party for what is right and progressive, so that I may have a part in shaping its destinies and sharing its achievements, rather than to take part in demagogic exhibitions of omnipotence from without—the net results of which in the field of practical accomplishments are nil—lest it be the echo of rantings and ravings of impractical gentlemen of political mien who can not understand why they alone can not move heaven and earth, even as God created it.

"Remember, my friends, you who have created and perpetuated the great American Federation of Labor, of which this State organization is a branch, that in union there is strength. Organization for collective effort is a cardinal principle of your very existence; without it you can not function.

"So it is with Government—it can not function without party organization and responsibility. And while I would not presume to advise you, I am of the firm opinion that the interests which are dear to your hearts and to my heart, because we are all loyal American citizens, will be best served by having your friends and champions within, rather than without, the two great party organizations, which from time to time alternate in assuming the responsibility of directing the affairs of this great Nation.

"A notable example of the positions to which the champions of labor may rise is afforded by my friend, colleague, and fellow Republican, Hon. John I. Nolan, of California, member of the powerful steering committee in the House, and also chairman of the Committee on Labor in the same body.

"He has the respect and admiration of both parties and is of the timber of which Cabinet members are made. It is not too much to anticipate that he may some day be Secretary of Labor of the United States. What could he have accomplished as an 'independent' or an 'all things to all men' aspirant in the political field, with no set political principles or real party alignment? I leave you to supply the answer to my query.

"In passing, I am proud to have you know that my legislative record, particularly on all matters affecting labor, has had the unqualified indorsement of Mr. Nolan. I have received the same commendation from every other outstanding friend of labor in the lower House. While I did not come here to-day to discuss my own political fortunes in the present campaign or coming November elections, I have never had any doubt but that I would be given a square deal by those to whom I have given a square deal. The service which I have rendered to the cause of labor has not been mere 'lip service,' nor has it been rendered because I desired to court your votes or political support. It has been because the cause of the great laboring masses, forming as they do the vast majority of our people, is just and only when these are happy and contented can this Nation of ours flourish and progress as God intended. Patriotism, the highest of motives—next to obedience to God—should supply the incentive for a square deal toward all, and selfish and shortsighted is the man of wealth, worldly resources, and power who would deny to his fellowman that substance and degree of happiness which is the basis of the social instinct upon which society is builded and upon which the perpetuity of nations depends.

"May California and its Representatives in the National Congress continue to remain in the vanguard of progress, thereby justifying the evolution and betterment which we have attained, and in keeping with the spirit and conscience of the men and women who go to make up our citizenship.

"I have no patience and little toleration for the man of wealth who preaches the predatory doctrine that to the strongest should go the spoils in economic struggles. Their doctrine is often clothed in the guise of patriotism and their selfish motives are all too often concealed behind high-sounding and altruistic phraseology.

"I have no quarrel with the man of wealth per se, provided that it has been accumulated honestly and if he directs his resources toward a sympathetic and helpful solution of the problems which confront his less fortunate brother in labor and industry.

"I believe that labor and capital are the handmaids of progress, and that it behooves both to encourage a closer cooperation and understanding based upon mutual respect and a square deal toward each other as well as to society.

"Only thus can civilization be preserved; and the selfish man of wealth, who would wantonly override the inherent human rights of the many that the few may prosper, has not the right to call himself an American, and in reality is more of a Bolshevik than Lenin or Trotski, who have encompassed the ruin of Russia and estopped the development of free institutions in that great country for perhaps a century.

"I have no patience or sympathy with the I. W. W. or Bolsheviki here or elsewhere, and am proud to bear witness that the American Federation of Labor—through the unrelenting efforts of its venerable president, Samuel Gompers, that grand old man of labor—has practically purged all labor organizations which form a part of the federation of this undesirable, unpatriotic, and subversive element.

"In this he has had the active cooperation and assistance of labor leaders throughout the country. I am not unmindful of the terrific struggle which took place within labor for its control both during and immediately following the great World War. As a participant overseas in that great struggle, and as a member of that great peace-time organization of ex-service men and women—the American Legion—which feels itself in such close touch and sympathy with the ideals and aspirations of your organization, I want to here voice a word of praise for the contribution which patriotic American labor rendered in that great war to save civilization and make right the master of might, not only because of the fact that countless thousands of your organization entered the ranks of our armies but because you furnished your brawn and brains to help create and operate that vast industrial machine and to supply its army of toilers necessary 'to put it across.'

"In addition to these services you suppressed sedition from within your organizations and kept America safe for democracy at home while our armies, composed in great measure of your membership or their sons, laid low the head of the tyrant abroad.

"Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, only gave expression to the sentiments of the vast majority of the membership of the American Legion when he attended the recent national convention of the American Federation of Labor as their guest and in the magnificent address which he delivered said, in effect, that these two truly representative American organizations, the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor, representing, as no other

two organizations do, great cross sections of the American people, should maintain in peace that close comradeship and association which was established in war, and that together the two organizations should take counsel in an effort to give solution to the great national problems which have followed as war's aftermath, no less than to give effect to the principles for which we fought and for which thousands of our comrades gave their own life's blood.

"Any question as to the patriotism of American labor demonstrates either the grossest ignorance or the grossest prejudice. I fought side by side in four of the major offensives and in various defensive engagements with literally thousands who were recruited from the ranks of organized labor.

"Their patriotism and valor was of the highest order, and our casualty lists of killed and wounded bear mute evidence of their sacrifice.

"The record of labor at home during the war needs no repetition here. The wages paid were hardly commensurate with the cost of living under war conditions, and the fact that thousands of new millionaires grew from the ranks of the profiteers and not from the ranks of labor is additional evidence, if such were needed, that our national disgrace rests not upon the soul or conscience of the soldier of industry any more than it rests upon the soldier who wore a uniform and carried a bayonet.

"The proof of the pudding lies in the eating, and it is a significant fact that no laboring man or group of laboring men or discharged soldier has as yet been investigated or indicted for profiteering during the war.

"I had the privilege of voting for the appropriation of a special fund of $500,000, during the session of Congress just closed, for the purpose of enabling the Attorney General of the United States to proceed without delay to the investigation and prosecution of the so-called war graft cases. It is the confident expectation of Congress and the American people that these archtraitors who have been guilty of this unpardonable crime may be speedily and properly punished by long prison sentences in addition to being forced to disgorge their ill-gotten gains.

"I believe in placing the horse before the cart rather than the reverse, and I am convinced that it was the duty of Congress to proceed by making the necessary appropriation to the Department of Justice for the work in hand rather than to plunge into a Congressional investigation which would hamper rather than promote the ends of justice.

"The Department of Justice is that executive department of the Government created for this very work, and it is not so much an investigation but action in the form of prosecutions that is required.

"I am informed that courts have been created and that prosecutions, and I hope convictions, will ensue at an early date.

"The Attorney General has been given a square deal, and the proposition is now squarely up to him with no opportunity for shifting responsibility. I think I was right in my vote, and I followed my honest convictions. I have confidence in the Attorney General in this matter, and I have confidence in President Harding.

"If the Attorney General shall fail to function in a reasonable length of time, I shall be compelled to lend my efforts to procure his resignation or removal through the proper constitutional channels. I have no apology to make to my critics "of the demagogic appeal" in the matter. I shall continue to use my best judgment and act progressively constructive in legislative matters rather than as an obstructionist. I shall keep my conscience and knowledge of the facts as my yardstick and act as I believe any one of my fair-minded constituents, like yourselves, would act if similarly placed.

"I claim no infallibility, and I find that those who do either are mentally dishonest with a view to the ballot-box returns or else otherwise promoved by an inordinate hankering for office or, to put it more charitably, 'know not whereof they speak.'

"If I continue in the next Congress I shall practice the same sincerity which I have attempted to embody in my address here to-day. I shall never stoop to misrepresentation or demagogic appeal. I shall never adopt any of the questionable expedients of the so-called professional politician to gain an end, political or otherwise, nor seek refuge in political subterfuge or misrepresentation.

"I desire to merit your support and commendation and shall strive to do so so long as it is not at the sacrifice of a principle. My politics shall be those of 'no politics,' and I believe that our minds and experiences, our mental outlooks, as it were, have been along sufficiently parallel lines to warrant me in feeling that we shall not find ourselves in any great disaccord on many, if any, of the paramount issues of the day.

"Because I stand so firmly for a square deal toward labor I am no less convinced that a square deal should be given to capital, as well as to those who have no specific connection with either. I have observed, however, that the man of means is pretty well able to look after himself in this day of organized capital, and it is because of the hopelessness of individual effort in the face of this same organized capital that labor should have and exercise the same privilege of organization; furthermore, it seems to me that another reason for labor organizations is that they devote their power and energies to helping the weak, whereas the strong are usually able to take care of themselves. I see no gulf between honest capital and honest labor which can not be spanned by the chords of human sympathy, mutual respect, and a rigid application of the golden rule to your associations and relationships.

"A fine example of this spirit of mutual helpfulness is exemplified by your presence here to-day in this beautiful home of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce. They recognize your worthiness and you recognize theirs. There is no place in America for class hatred or distrust if it can be honestly avoided, and to this end labor and capital alike should devote their best efforts.

"Now, there is another matter to which I wish to address myself, inasmuch as it has from time to time engaged the attention of serious-thinking citizens from the inception of our Government. This matter is a question of the limitation of the power and authority of the Supreme Court of the United States, which, since the setting aside of the child labor law, passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President, has brought this question back into the limelight of public interest more forcibly than at any previous period of our national existence.

"It is a question which statesmen must ponder and which mere politicians can not side-step or evade.

"Believing, as I do, that the Constitution of the United States means exactly what it says when it says that 'we, the people, * * * do ordain and establish this Constitution,' and that the first clause of this same Constitution declares explicitly that 'all legislative power shall be vested in Congress,' I can but view with alarming disapproval the acts of judicial or administrative authorities which operate to nullify the legislative dictum of the people, expressed through their representatives in Congress.

"It is a situation which urgently requires a remedy, and such must be provided through the proper legislative channels in the National Congress.

"My own views in the matter can not be better expressed than by quoting that venerable California statesman, ex-United States Senator Cole, who has just celebrated his one hundredth birthday at his home in Hollywood. No one who knows Mr. Cole could ever accuse him of being a radical, although his entire career has been devoted to constructive progress in government and politics.

"He has this to say in his Memoirs, published not recently but back in 1908:

"'The first clause of the Federal Constitution declares that "all legislative power shall be vested in Congress." In like manner the executive power is vested in the President of the United States and the judicial power in the courts. The three departments were designed to act independently of each other. This could hardly have been more clearly indicated. For either, therefore, to exercise the functions of another must be usurpation; nevertheless such usurpation repeatedly occurs. The department most frequently encroached upon is the legislative.

"'The people have too often viewed with indifference these encroachments. The executive branch—the President or department minister—has at times taken a free hand in shaping legislation when the interest of a favored few was at stake or when corporate authority was likely to be invaded. Instances are remembered when the veto power was invoked to thwart needed legislation which happened to disagree in some unimportant particular with the personal views of the Executive.

"'In the early years of the Republic the veto was rarely, if ever, called into play, unless to enable the legislative body to correct some slip, inadvertance, or mistake. When properly exercised, the veto is doubtless a wise provision, but it has been grossly misused by some of our Executives. Certainly it was never intended to afford an opportunity for the gratification of the mere whim of the President or to enable him to promote his individual opinions.

"'It has come to pass that legitimate work of the legislature, the only lawmaking power, has been defeated entirely by the arbitrary action of another department. Such abuse could never have been anticipated by the framers of our fundamental law, the language being "all legislative power shall be vested in Congress." The specific duty of the President is not to de-

feat, but to see that the legislative work is effectual, even though it may not accord with his notions.

"'But not by the Executive alone are acts of Congress defeated. The use of the veto for that purpose has found a parallel in the freedom and frequency with which the Supreme Court has assumed to nullify laws on the ground of unconstitutionality. The court claims the exclusive right to interpret the Constitution and to ascribe unlooked-for meanings to that instrument; and, moreover, to give their construction, however arbitrary, the full force of a law of the land.

"'As a matter of fact, each individual employed by the Government, whether in the legislative, executive, or judicial departments, is required to subscribe to an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, an obligation not less binding upon one than upon another, not less upon a Member of Congress than upon a Justice of the Supreme Court. Each swears to support the Constitution of the United States as understood by himself and not as understood by some one else, and surely the Constitution is not so cabalistic and abstruse that persons of ordinary understanding and capable of performing the duties of public office can not comprehend its meaning. On the contrary, it is remarkable for its simplicity and perspicuity. It would be most unreasonable to require an oath for its support were its meaning even doubtful.

"'The Constitution is essentially the creation of the people. Its opening declaration is, "We, the people, * * * do ordain and establish this Constitution." It was created by the people for themselves, and no person or tribunal can be presumed to have a better comprehension of its meaning and purpose than the immediate Representatives of the people assembled in the two Houses of Congress.

"'Whether wise or not, their interpretation must be conceded to be more in harmony with the views of the common people and with the purposes of the Constitution than that even of the highest court, the members of which are selected for their legal training. These exalted functionaries on the Supreme Bench, owing to their life tenure of office, are as far removed from popular influence as possible and, being but men, are much more likely to sympathize with the powerful than with the weak. Naturally, too many of them, by refinement of reasoning in the construction of the Constitution, favor the few as against the many, the rich as against the poor.'

"When one considers that all the foregoing was written by ex-Senator Cole nearly 15 years ago and that his conclusions were principally based upon his legislative experiences and observations as a Member of both the upper and lower Houses of Congress from 1863 to 1872, we see that this is an old and underlying problem of our system of government. That great American, Theodore Roosevelt, when President of the United States, tried to remedy this same situation when he sponsored the recall of judicial decisions, particularly those which outraged the public conscience.

"I quite agree with Mr. Cole in his observations as well as his conclusions, and I am sorry that he did not go further and supply a remedy for the evil, which of late has become increasingly evident to all who are not so blind as to be unable or unwilling to see.

"I believe the remedy to lie along constitutional legislative lines, to be enacted by the people themselves through their representatives. The President and the Members of Congress are each individually and collectively subject to removal by the people, who at stated intervals exercise the referendum in elections which may result in the recall or confirmation of the individual or party in office.

"Supreme Court judges being appointed for life, no such recall or referendum can be exercised.

"To that extent their position, so far as tenure of office is concerned, is inviolate, but I do not believe that they should continue to occupy, so far as their opinions concerning the interpretation of constitutionality of laws enacted by Congress is concerned, that impregnable position which by practice they have arrogated unto themselves.

"The Executive can be overridden in his veto by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, and I believe that the judicial branch of our Government should not be exempt from similar limitations; a lack of limitations confers upon it greater prerogatives than those enjoyed by the Executive.

"I am, therefore, in favor of the necessary legislation to give Congress, by a two-thirds vote, the right to override the decisions of the Supreme Court affecting the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress. I believe this is in the interest of a greater balance of power between the three great departments of our Government, and while it is anticipated that it will cause Congress to exercise the greatest care and diligence in the preparation and passage of legislation, it will in the last analysis keep the power in the hands of the people, through their representatives, and prevent any tendency toward the creation in our Republic of a tyranny of the judiciary, which, unbridled, may be likened unto the tyranny of kings.

"A child-labor amendment may then be added to our Constitution with solid assurance that the children of the land shall receive equal consideration with that buttery and plebeian article of food, oleomargarine.

"This and other progressive legislation must be written into our laws if we are to keep abreast of the times in which we live. I hope the day is not far distant when our Presidents, under a properly safeguarded constitutional amendment, may be nominated and elected on a party ticket by the direct vote of the people. Thus would the last barriers of privilege and bossism in party politics be broken down.

"The direct primary is the most sacred possession of the people and must be preserved at all costs, but it must have its imperfections corrected where they are found to exist, and I am now talking particularly about the California law—I do not care what party or set of men are responsible for those of its provisions which are politically unmoral and dishonest. I refer to the provision which permits a man to seek nomination and election as a member of a political party in whose principles he does not believe and of which he is not a member.

"It encourages political chameleonship and mental dishonesty among candidates, and is subversive of good government in the interests of the people.

"It provides a sickening spectacle from which the enemies of the direct primary law draw inspiration and hope for discrediting the whole system, and our law ought to be moralized by amending it in the coming legislature so that men in politics will be forced to practice the same honesty and sincerity before the people in seeking political preferment which men are called upon to practice in order to merit the respect of their fellow men in the ordinary affairs of life.

"Would the corner grocery storekeeper be justified in professing the religion of Jew, Gentile, and Pharisee, all at the same time, in order to draw patronage from all quarters?

"Let us have progressive honest members of all parties, but let us know where they stand, and let them seek their political laurels within the party of their choice and convictions, for 'he that assumeth to be all things to all men knoweth not from whence he cometh nor whither he goeth.'

"I am a Republican and seek your suffrage as such and nothing else. I am proud of my party and its achievements. It has its reactionary and radical elements, just as labor and capital have, and just as other parties have—and it is made up of human beings with all the imperfections and frailties of human nature. I would not be honest with you if I did not admit as much—I have come here to-day to meet you as men and as fellow citizens—on the level—and I am going to talk to you on the square—right down the line.

"I shall not pose as a high brow nor perform before you as a demagogue; such action would not only reflect upon your intelligence but would also bring into question my own. We have not accomplished all we promised or set out to accomplish; but, on the whole, the batting average of the Republican Party in power, individually as well as collectively, I believe you will admit, has been good.

"To substantiate these conclusions I desire to point toward some of the things which the Republican Congress and Republican administration have accomplished since they came into power.

"Cut the Nation's debt $1,000,000,000 in one short year.

"Cut appropriations for expenditures of the Government below what they were for the year ending June 30, 1921, by over $1,000,000,000.

"Cut actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, more than $3,000,000,000 below what they were for the year 1920.

"Cut taxation for this year more than $818,000,000.

"Cut the pay roll of the Government, including Army, Navy, and civilians, down from 1,186,052 persons—which it was in 1920—to about 770,000 for this fiscal year.

"Passed the budget law which had been vetoed by President Wilson in the previous Congress, and which has placed the Government on a business basis and been responsible for saving millions upon millions of dollars of the people's money.

"Brought the selling value of Liberty bonds up to above par, adding about $3,000,000,000 to the value of these issues, which are still largely owned by the patriotic citizens of small means,

"Given to the country a tariff bill which will protect American labor and industry by equalizing the difference between the cost of production, under decent living conditions, for the American workman and the pauper labor of Europe and Asia.

"Revived the War Finance Corporation which has loaned—not appropriated—over $350,000,000, and has proved to be of immense value to the farmers of the country and kept down the price of essential foodstuffs to the laboring classes of the great cities.

"Initiated and led in the great limitation of armament conference, which is the greatest step yet taken toward world-wide peace, and its results have not only already stopped the 'rumors of war' here on the Pacific but will save this country of ours untold billions of dollars which we would otherwise expend in the mad race of naval armaments.

"I think this is a record of which I and those among you who are Republicans may well feel proud. I know that my party has been criticized from within as well as from without, constructively as well as destructively, but I have more confidence in the sincerity of that which comes from within and is constructive than I have in the other kind, which is of the 'Irish confetti' or brickbat kind and usually comes from without.

"It usually comes from the Democrats or their political attachés, sailing under various 'isms' or 'ists,' and is calculated with astute concern in the returns of the ballot box. The mandate of 7,000,000 majority given by the American people two years ago has on the whole been well exercised, and I do not believe they will desire to change it.

"Labor must continue to have its friends in Congress, sitting as members of the dominant party, and quite frankly I solicit your support as such, as a Republican, on the Republican ticket in the coming elections.

"The criticism which I have voiced here to-day is as an American rather than as a partisan. I have intended that it be constructive and in consonance with the progressive ideals for which I and my constituents stand.

"I propose to assist in bringing about these corrective changes through the medium of the great Republican Party—founded by Lincoln, perpetuated and strengthened by Roosevelt, and now presided over by President Harding—to the end that the great principles upon which it is builded may prevail for the upbuilding of our country and the happiness and prosperity of all of its citizens.

"If the people of this district do not desire a progressive dry Republican to represent them in Congress, I am not the man to keep in Congress. My opponent, of course, claims to be progressive as well as dry, and I do not question the latter; as to the former, he sat and voted with the Democrats and now is running as one, although he did but recently 'recommend himself very highly' for the Republican nomination, but his appeal fell on deaf ears so far as the Republicans were concerned.

"Quite a paradox—he does not consider us good enough to belong to, yet he appealingly and most persistently tries to garner in good Republican votes against a perfectly good Republican candidate. I admit it myself. Yet for publicity my opponent challengeth much.

"Now, in conclusion and quite briefly, I want to say to you, if you have not already surmised it, that I do not look with favor upon government by injunction, either temporary or permanent. If the laws of the land be infringed let the law take its course, but let not the constitutional rights of free-born American citizens be invaded. According to my way of thinking no man, not even the Attorney General of the United States, has a right to ask that our court processes be made independent of statutory restrictions and constitutional limitations, so that they may become responsive to his conceptions of necessity or convenience.

"It is a far-reaching precedent which he proposes to establish. Let the legal practices of our forefathers and something of their homely fair-mindedness and justice still prevail; let the jury system and the constitutional rights of our citizens still remain inviolate, no matter what the seeming justification to satisfy opinion or mere form.

"I am not a lawyer, but this is my view of the matter as a plain American, and I am sure it is concurred in by millions of others whose stock, like my own, came to this country long before the American Revolution.

"Just another word and I am done. I would not feel that I had fairly covered the field of national questions were I not to express my views to you on law enforcement, and particularly in regard to the eighteenth amendment and Volstead Act. I do not raise this issue in any sanctimonious or 'holier than thou' attitude, but, as a fellow citizen addressing a body of his peers, I want you to know that I am for the strict adherence to the Constitution of the United States and all the laws which are provided for the enforcement of its provisions.

"I am uncompromisingly opposed to any letting down of the bars in favor of light wines and beers, and have voted and worked to this end during my present incumbency and will continue to do so in the future. I am for this legislation for moral, sociological, and economic reasons, and I believe that its enactment has been the greatest boon to the laboring classes and their dependents of any reform in the world's history. I hope the Wright Act, coming up as a referendum measure on the November ballot, will pass. I want to see California ratify the eighteenth amendment and augment the power of the Federal Government with the police power of the municipal, county, and State governments to the end that the law may be rigidly enforced for rich and poor alike; that effect may be given to the Constitution; and last, but not least, that this country may be a better place for us, our children, and our children's children to live in.

"In conclusion—and I mean it this time—I want to thank you as a citizen of Long Beach for honoring us with your presence by having chosen this as your convention city for this year. Labor has had an outstanding part in the building of this beautiful city by the western sea. Some of your State and local officials live among us, and I can assure you that none of our citizens are held in higher esteem than these 'soldiers of industry' and their families who live in Long Beach.

"We are proud that they are our fellow Americans and we feel a particular patriotic thrill when we see your great organization gathered here to-day with 'Old Glory' hanging o'er. We know that you share in large measure not only in placing there those stars of white on a field of blue which represent the great galaxy of States, but that the white of its folds represents the purity of your patriotism, as the red of its stripes represents the crimson sacrifice of your own flesh and blood to preserve unsullied the principles and traditions of our beloved country, of which our flag is but the proud emblem.

"American institutions are safe so long as American labor is patriotic, and may God stay the hand and thwart the purposes of those who, by unfair dealing or oppression, would crush the Americanism out of American labor.

"That day will never come when this will come to pass, but were such a thing possible it would be a sad moment, not only for us but for the world. He who thinks otherwise is naught of a patriot.

"May your sessions be productive of great good, not only to your own organization but to others, and above all to America, which is the hope of the world. May you enjoy our sunshine and flowers, be cooled by our gentle sea breezes, bask in the smiles of our Long Beach maidens, and be showered by the good will and hospitality of the residents of this, our Long Beach, one of the finest cities, in the best district, in the best State of the best country on earth."

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The extension of remarks referred to is here printed in full as follows:

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks I incorporated an article on interest by John B. Barnhill. This is done by request of parties interested in this subject, but I express no opinion on the merits of the article.

"MONEY"—INTEREST—THE NATION'S OLD MAN OF THE SEA—UNESCAPABLE UNDER THE PRESENT MONEY SYSTEM—JAMES HOLDEN'S REACTION TO THE FACTS OF EVERYDAY BUSINESS.

(By John Basil Barnhill, in the Dearborn Independent.)

[Editor's note: The following article is not presented with any purpose save to throw a light on "interest." Holden's reaction to the question in his proposal of land certificates may or may not be wise—on that we say nothing. The Dearborn Independent is not proposing any cut-and-dried solution. It is primarily interested in encouraging its readers to look the money question in the face. To this end it publishes articles from all angles.]

Many years ago I was in the business of lending eastern money to Kansas farmers. I loaned a million and a half dollars, and I watched those farmers sweat over their rich soil to pay the interest. It was my business to get that interest, so I watched them closely, and I know what it meant to them. Then one day it struck me as absurd that these men who owned their land, their horses, and their tools should have to hire the money with which to carry on their work. Why shouldn't they own their money, too? It was but another tool of their trade. I then discovered that Congress provides only a small fraction of the money that producers require to carry on production, and that the needless dearth of money forces the use of bank credit in commercial transactions.

In the foregoing words James Holden explained how he, a real estate agent and usurer, was transformed into a reformer and opponent of

interest; like Paul of Tarsus, he was smitten to his knees by a great light; he saw the "vision splendid" of a liberated humanity.

The record of his struggles against poverty, apathy, and countless obstacles while fighting for the recognition of his remedy would transcend the bounds of human belief if one did not know that in every prophet is a Mother Calculus, which measures its joys by its sacrifices.

The inspiration was complete when Holden realized that all the banker does is to monetize the value of the farm. And as there must be an entering wedge to every movement, the prophet proclaimed his doctrine of land currency. The Government says that currency issued on gold shall be legal tender; Holden would add valuable land and other forms of wealth.

DOCTOR CRANE A CONVERT.

One of Holden's converts is a journalist, Dr. Frank Crane, who in a magazine article says:

"The proposal is to base currency, not on gold, which varies in quantity, but upon the most stable, get-at-able, and the most indestructible thing known, to wit, land. Let any man owning a piece of land, town or country, go directly to the Government, monetize—not mortgage—his land to it at 1 or 2 per cent, and receive 40 per cent of its value in Government bills, which shall be legal tender for everything. This land currency can be issued without disturbing present conditions and without introducing any new and debatable principles in finance.

In an indorsement of the Holden plan, Arno Dosch-Fleurot, at present European correspondent of the New York World, writes:

"Holden holds that the dearth of legal tender is the cause of poverty. According to Holden, the root of all evil is not money but the lack of money. He wants us to issue money on land because he feels land is safe backing. But his primary object is to create enough money to go around. We are always up against it for money because there is not enough money. The dollar is elusive because there are six owners of each real dollar. We can not get what does not exist. Five of us are bound to be disappointed. More than five—as it has worked out—are disappointed, because most of it has already been caught. We are compelled to borrow it of those who have been clever or canny enough to corner the scant supply. In course of time they have accumulated more than their share, and, if we want any of it, we must pay them for the use of it and help them to accumulate more. This process has been going on for centuries. In every new country it starts anew. That is why the wealth of the world concentrates in few hands, and the older the country the harder the conditions of life. Interest does it, and, as things stand, we must pay the interest annually on more than $30,000,000,000—thirty thousand millions—of bank credit substitutes for real (legal tender) money."

THE RAVAGES OF INTEREST.

The writer might have said that this tribute is paid to the banks by the people on the people's own money.

Paul Thieman, former editor of the Denver Post, in an editorial review of Holden's book, "The Disturbing Factor in Human Affairs," says:

"Holden's proposition is not humanitarianism; it is not confiscation; it is not socialism—it is something new and unique, though simple, that fits with the present laws and order of society. He traces the origin of all social ills to a fundamental cause, namely, to the ravages of interest. Interest, the unescapable. Unescapable under the present money system. Why unescapable? For the simple reason that all business is transacted with a circulating medium that is limited in amount, and no matter how much wealth you possess you must pay interest to the owners of the fixed circulating medium. Why, to be sure, whether it's the gold standard, free silver, or even the old Greenback Party idea, the same would be true, namely, a circulating medium for which interest must be paid. I saw clearly the distinction—the enormous and utterly complete distinction between wealth and money. I saw the startling point that while civilized society possesses wealth so vast that the figures mean something incalculable, it transacts business with a meager fraction of that wealth in the form of dollars of gold and silver. And this man in calm words was pointing out that the gigantic fabric of modern society was the victim of the rude money system of our barbaric ancestors.

"It was all so horribly simple. It was interest on top of interest, endless and everlasting. Fancy a hundred families on an island instead of millions of families on a continent! Fancy that the 100 families had prospered and had plentiful herds and goods and luxuries but that they had limited themselves in exchanging the fruits of their labor and thrift to 10 pounds of gold or silver—or anything else—and every time they wanted to buy they would have to 'borrow' of the possessors of the 10 pounds of precious metals!

"And finally they used notes and obligations on paper, and to discharge these they had to pay 'interest' to the owners of the circulating medium. And one day the owners of most of the 10 pounds of gold or silver refused to lend it—then what? Why, of course, starvation and hardship in the midst of plenty, if the rule held inviolate.

"Apply that to the population of a continent and its vast and varied industries and you have the money system of Christendom."

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee makes the point that no quorum is present. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Almon	Carter	Denison	Hudspeth
Anderson	Chandler, N. Y.	Drane	Humphreys, Miss.
Arentz	Chandler, Okla.	Dupré	Jacoway
Barbour	Clark, Fla.	Dyer	Johnson, Miss.
Bird	Classon	Ellis	Jones, Pa.
Bland, Ind.	Clouse	Freeman	Kahn, Calif.
Brennan	Codd	French	Keller
Britten	Cole, Ohio	Fuller	Kelley, Mich.
Brooks, Ill.	Connolly, Pa.	Garner	Kennedy
Brown, Tenn.	Cooper, Ohio	Gorman	Kindred
Browne, Wis.	Copley	Gould	King
Buchanan	Coughlin	Hadley	Kirkpatrick
Burke	Crago	Hardy, Tex.	Kitchin
Burtness	Cullen	Hawes	Kleczka
Carew	Davis, Minn.	Hays	Kline, N. Y.
Knight	Nolan	Ryan	Thomas
Lanham	O'Connor	Sabath	Thorpe
Larson, Minn.	Olpp	Schall, Minn.	Treadway
Lazaro	Overstreet	Scott, Mich.	Vaile
Linthicum	Paige	Scott, Tenn.	Voigt
Luhring	Park, Ga.	Sears	Wheeler
McClintic	Patterson, Mo.	Shelton	White, Me.
McPherson	Patterson, N. J.	Slemp	Williams, Tex.
Maloney	Pringey	Smith, Mich.	Wise
Michaelson	Rainey, Ala.	Stiness	Wood, Ind.
Miller	Riddick	Stoll	Yates
Montague	Rodenberg	Sullivan	Zihlman
Mudd	Rose	Summers, Wash.	
Newton, Mo.	Rosenbloom	Taylor, Ark.	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll 312 Members have answered to their names—a quorum.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The doors were opened.

MICHIGAN BOULEVARD BUILDING CO.—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report upon the bill (H. R. 5918) for a relief of the Michigan Boulevard Building Co.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania calls up a conference report, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5918) for the relief of the Michigan Boulevard Building Co., having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments.

G. W. EDMONDS,
JAMES P. GLYNN,
H. B. STEAGALL,
Managers on the part of the House.
ARTHUR CAPPER,
F. R. GOODING,
PARK TRAMMELL,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5918) for the relief of the Michigan Boulevard Building Co. submit the following written statement explaining the effect of the action agreed on by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report:

The amount is reduced from $31,931.69 to $18,931.69.

G. W. EDMONDS,
JAMES P. GLYNN,
H. B. STEAGALL,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes.

Mr. BOX. Am I correctly informed that the Senate receded from its amendments to this bill, and that the bill now stands as it passed the House?

Mr. EDMONDS. The Senate advanced the sum awarded the Boulevard Co. by some ten or twelve thousand dollars and receded from the amendment and accepted the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 14144) to limit and fix the time within which suits may be brought or rights asserted in court arising out of the provisions of subdivision 3 of section 302 of the soldiers and sailors' civil relief act, approved March 18, 1918, being chapter 20, volume 40, General Statutes of the United States, with Senate amendments, and move to agree to the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota calls up from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 14144, with Senate amendments, and moves to concur in the Senate amendments. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk reported the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14077) to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 14401) to amend and modify the war risk insurance act.

PER DIEM ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 13430) to amend section 370 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, with a Senate amendment thereto, and move to concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota calls up the bill H. R. 13430, now on the Speaker's table, with a Senate amendment thereto, and moves to concur in the Senate amendment. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

GRANT ROAD, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's table Senate bill 4117, authorizing the closing of certain portions of Grant Road in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin calls up from the Speaker's table Senate bill 4117, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to close, vacate, and abandon so much of Grant Road as lies between Reno Road and Connecticut Avenue NW., upon the acquisition by the District of Columbia by dedication, purchase, or condemnation of the land lying within the lines of Davenport Street between Reno Road and Connecticut Avenue, and within the lines of Thirty-sixth Street between Davenport Street and Connecticut Avenue, as laid down upon the permanent system of highways for the District of Columbia, the title to the portion of said Grant Road so closed and abandoned to revert to the abutting property owners.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to sell a tract or parcel of land owned by the District of Columbia, numbered for purposes of assessment and taxation as parcel 46 over 20: *Provided*, That said tract or parcel of land shall not be sold by said commissioners at a price less than the assessed value thereof: *Provided further*, That the money so realized shall be expended in the purchase of a playground or school site.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A similar House bill was ordered to lie on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and fifty-six Members present, not a quorum.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Almon	Classon	Glynn	Kindred
Aswell	Codd	Gorman	King
Benham	Connolly, Pa.	Gould	Kitchin
Bird	Copley	Graham, Pa.	Kleczka
Bland, Ind.	Crago	Greene, Vt.	Kline, N. Y.
Brand	Cullen	Hawes	Knight
Brennan	Dale	Hayden	Lanham
Britten	Davis, Minn.	Hays	Larson, Minn.
Brooks, Ill.	Denison	Husted	Lazaro
Brown, Tenn.	Drane	Jacoway	Linthicum
Browne, Wis.	Dyer	Johnson, Miss.	Longworth
Burke	Echols	Jones, Pa.	Luhring
Burtness	Ellis	Jones, Tex.	McClintic
Carew	Fenn	Kahn	McCormick
Chandler, N. Y.	Freeman	Kearns	McDuffie
Chandler, Okla.	Garner	Keller	McFadden
Clark, Fla.	Gifford	Kennedy	McLaughlin, Pa.
Maloney	Patterson, N. J.	Smith, Mich.	Voigt
Michaelson	Pringey	Sproul	Wheeler
Montague	Rainey, Ala.	Steagall	White, Me.
Morin	Riddick	Stiness	Williams, Ill.
Mudd	Rogers	Stoll	Williams, Tex.
Newton, Minn.	Rose	Sullivan	Wise
Newton, Mo.	Rosenbloom	Taylor, Ark.	Wood, Ind.
Ogden	Ryan	Taylor, Colo.	Wright
Olpp	Schall	Thomas	Yates
Overstreet	Scott, Mich.	Thorpe	Zihlman
Paige	Sears	Treadway	
Park, Ga.	Shelton	Vestal	
Patterson, Mo.	Slemp	Vinson	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this call 308 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The doors were opened.

REORGANIZATION OF CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4245) to provide the necessary organization of the customs service for an adequate administration and enforcement of the tariff act of 1922, and all other customs laws, with an amendment thereto reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to appoint, pursuant to the civil-service laws and regulations, fix the compensation, and prescribe the duties, when not otherwise defined by law, of one director of customs (in lieu of chief, division of customs), two assistant directors of customs (in lieu of two assistant chiefs, division of customs), one director, special agency service of the customs, and one assistant director, all with headquarters in the District of Columbia. The director of the special agency service and assistant director shall be officers of the special agency service familiar with the statutory and prescribed duties of that service.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby further authorized and directed to appoint deputy collectors, deputy comptrollers, deputy surveyors, deputy and assistant appraisers, examiners of merchandise, inspectors, and such other customs officers, laborers, and other employees as he shall deem necessary, prescribe their designations and duties when not otherwise defined by law, and fix their compensation. He is authorized to appoint special agents of the customs service in number as now provided by law and fix their compensation, and to appoint and fix the compensation of such number of customs agents as he may deem necessary, all of whom shall perform their duties as defined by existing law or prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the immediate supervision of the director, special agency service of the customs. He shall likewise appoint and fix the compensation of the clerks and other employees of the Board of United States General Appraisers. The appointment of such customs officers and employees shall be made pursuant to the civil-service laws and regulations upon the nomination of the principal officer in charge of the office to which such appointments are to be made.

SEC. 3. That the collectors of customs, comptrollers of customs, surveyors of customs, and appraisers of merchandise shall each, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a customs officer familiar with the customs laws and procedure, to act and be known as the assistant collector, the assistant comptroller, the assistant surveyor, and the chief assistant appraiser (in lieu of the special deputies), and the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix their compensation. The collector of customs at the port of New York shall also, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a customs officer qualified in the law and familiar with customs procedure, to act and be known as solicitor to the collector, whose compensation shall likewise be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. That in case of a vacancy in the office of a collector of customs, comptroller of customs, surveyor of customs, or appraiser of merchandise, such assistant collector, assistant comptroller, assistant surveyor, or chief assistant appraiser shall give bond when required, act as such officer, and receive the compensation of such office until an appointment thereto has been made and the person so appointed has duly qualified. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the position of such assistants, chief assistant, and solicitor to the collector, herein provided for, it shall be filled, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, by the promotion or transfer of a trained and qualified customs officer, and the assistant, chief assistant, and solicitor to the collector so appointed shall continue in office and shall not be reduced or removed except for cause and in accordance with the civil-service laws and regulations.

SEC. 5. That all customs officers and employees, including customs officers and employees in foreign countries, in addition to their compensation shall receive their necessary traveling expenses and actual expenses incurred for subsistence while traveling on duty and away from their designated station, and when transferred from one official station to another for duty may be allowed, within the discretion and under written orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, the expenses incurred for packing, crating, freight, and drayage in the transfer of their household effects and other personal property, not exceeding in all 5,000 pounds.

SEC. 6. That the compensation of all customs officers and employees, including the director and assistant director of customs, herein provided for, and the expenses authorized by section 5 of this act, shall be paid from the appropriation for the collection of the revenue from customs.

SEC. 7. That section 1 of the act entitled "An act fixing the compensation of certain officials in the customs service, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1909, is repealed. Except in the case of laborers, no compensation fixed under this act shall be greater than 30 per cent in excess of the limitations of existing law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. COLLIER. I demand a second.

Mr. FORDNEY. I ask unanimous consent that a second may be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that a second may be considered as ordered. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Michigan is entitled to 20 minutes and the gentleman from Mississippi is entitled to 20 minutes.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, this bill is simple in character and easy to understand, but nevertheless it has far-reaching effect in the way of a sounder administration of the customs service and in the way of remedying a great injustice which now exists. In order to understand just what the bill accomplishes it is necessary to understand the present situation. Mr. Speaker, may I suspend? I think I am interfering with the conversation of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I think the distinguished gentleman should have a quorum here, and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Almon	Focht	Logan	Schall
Bell	Frear	Longworth	Scott, Mich.
Bird	Freeman	Luhring	Sears
Bland, Ind.	Garner	McArthur	Shelton
Brand	Glynn	McClintic	Sisson
Brennan	Gorman	McFadden	Slemp
Britten	Gould	McPherson	Smith, Mich.
Brooks, Ill.	Graham, Pa.	McSwain	Smithwick
Brown, Tenn.	Hawes	Maloney	Stedman
Browne, Wis.	Hayden	Michaelson	Steenerson
Burdick	Hays	Montague	Stiness
Burke	Herrick	Moore, Ill.	Stoll
Burtness	Husted	Mudd	Sullivan
Cantrill	Jacoway	Newton, Minn.	Taylor, Ark.
Carew	Johnson, Miss.	Newton, Mo.	Taylor, Colo.
Chandler, N. Y.	Jones, Pa.	Ogden	Ten Eyck
Chandler, Okla.	Kahn, Calif.	Olpp	Thomas
Clague	Keller	Overstreet	Thorpe
Clark, Fla.	Kelley, Mich.	Paige	Treadway
Classon	Kennedy	Park, Ga.	Volgt
Codd	Kiess	Patterson, Mo.	Ward, N. C.
Connolly, Pa.	Kindred	Patterson, N. J.	Wheeler
Copley	King	Paul	White, Me.
Crago	Kitchin	Pringey	Williams, Ill.
Cullen	Kleczka	Rainey, Ala.	Williams, Tex.
Dale	Kline, N. Y.	Riddick	Wise
Davis, Minn.	Knight	Rodenberg	Wood, Ind.
Denison	Lanham	Rogers	Wright
Drane	Larson, Minn.	Rose	
Dyer	Lazaro	Rosenbloom	
Ellis	Linthicum	Ryan	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 307 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Doorkeeper will open the doors——

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The motion was not put on this side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection——

Mr. BANKHEAD. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama objects to dispensing with further proceedings under the call. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Iowa.

The question was taken, and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The House again divided; and there were—ayes 103, noes 27.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote, because there is no quorum present on the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The roll call has just disclosed the fact that there is a quorum and no business has been transacted except the attempt to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

Mr. POU. I demand the yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina demands the yeas and nays on the motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call. Thirty-nine gentlemen have arisen, not a sufficient number.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand the other side.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Regular order!

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The roll call has just disclosed there is a quorum.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order respectfully that the yeas and nays are demanded by one-fifth of the Members present. Thirty-nine Members arose, and if there should not be five times 39 present, 39 would be a sufficient number, and I ask for a count of the other side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The roll call just disclosed that 307 Members are present. Thirty-seven gentlemen arose demanding a roll call.

Mr. BLANTON. It is very evident there are not 307 present now.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. MILLS].

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, to properly understand this bill I remind you of the fact that to-day the Secretary of the Treasury fixes 95 per cent of the salaries in the Treasury Department subject to certain maximum limitations imposed by law, and that except for deputy appraisers, deputy collectors and employees of that class, and the heads, of course, such as the collector, he fixes the salary of all other employees. Now, what does the bill seek to accomplish? In the first place, it takes these employees from outside of the classified civil service and puts them in the classified civil service, which is in line with the best civil-service reform. There is another great advantage in that it gives to the examiners, who are the most important men in the Customs Service because the Government has to rely on their judgment to pass on millions of dollars worth of merchandise, hundreds of millions; every year it gives them the opportunity of ultimate promotion to an executive position with a salary commensurate with their work. In the second place, it provides that the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion may increase the existing limitations provided by law by 30 per cent. Now, the purpose of that is to render the whole salary list more flexible and to permit in certain individual cases an increase to men who are worth to the Government every year three or four times what the Government is paying them and who could get three or four times what the Government is paying in private employment. I refer to the examiners in particular.

Mr. YOUNG. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLS. Briefly; I have only five minutes.

Mr. YOUNG. It does not mean all are going to be increased 30 per cent.

Mr. MILLS. It does not mean that all, of course, are going to be given the increase of 30 per cent, but it does mean in certain cases where men are of extraordinary value to the Government because of their unusual knowledge of the value of merchandise to give them to the extent of 30 per cent an increase of salary in an effort to retain them. And how important this is is indicated by the fact that in the course of the last year the Government out of some 120 of these employees lost 22 of its best examiners by reason of its inability to increase their salary adequately.

Finally, I come to what I consider the third most important provision of the bill. The limitation on the salaries of ordinary laborers is what it was 50 years ago, fixed at $840. I submit to this House that such a salary paid by the United States Government is literally indecent. There is not a man with a family in the city of New York or Philadelphia or Boston, or in any of the great cities, who can support a family on $840, and if this is true the Government of the United States is paying starvation wages to these men.

But there is another side to it. The salaries of laborers in these great cities are fixed by the economic conditions which govern in those cities and which fix the salaries or wages earned by laborers in other lines of industry. The result is that the United States Government to-day is obliged to take the cripples, the halt, almost the blind, to perform its work, and with the increasing labor shortage, which any man can see, I prophesy that it will shortly be literally impossible in a city like New York to obtain labor sufficient to carry on the work of the Government.

There is another great disadvantage which applies to all inadequate salaries. These men take fees or tips from private individuals to supplement their inadequate resources.

Now, there are other minor features of the bill which I would be willing, of course, to go into and explain if there were time, but I have got only five minutes. This bill comes to us from the Treasury Department with the strongest kind of recommendation that it do pass. It is desired to increase the efficiency of the service and enable the United States to do justice to its employees. Gentlemen suggest that it necessarily will increase the amount of money expended. I say it does not create a new position. It does not in any way change the situa-

tion, so far as the money is concerned, because the money expended by the Treasury Department will be, as to-day, limited by the amount appropriated by Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one more minute to the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for one minute more.

Mr. MILLS. I say the money expended by the Treasury Department is simply limited by the amount appropriated by Congress. Congress in the future, as it does to-day, will fix the amount to be expended by that department. But if this bill passes the Secretary of the Treasury, within the amount provided by Congress, will within certain definite limitations be able to fix the salaries of men in accordance with their ability and in accordance with the service rendered to the Government. [Applause.]

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present. This is a very important matter we are considering, and we should have a quorum.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that that is dilatory.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair hardly thinks so.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from North Carolina withhold that point for a moment?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I will withhold it a moment.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two or three minutes in the midst of this in order to make a brief statement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, this is the last day of the session. Gentlemen, of course, understand that it takes a certain amount of time to enroll bills and put them in shape where they can receive the signature of the Executive. The time that is left is not sufficient to permit any very great number of bills passing and reaching the stage where they can be signed and become laws. I think it would help things very much if the Speaker pro tempore could, within a little while, lay before the House the program that he intends to follow for the rest of the day; that is to say, who is going to be recognized for suspension. Of course, so far as unanimous consents are concerned, that it is not important. I think if the House could have that information—could have the program before it—we might expedite matters very much.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. POU. Does not the gentleman think we could expedite matters very efficiently if the agreement should be carried out that was made with me to follow immediately after the farm credits bill and not have it broken?

Mr. MONDELL. What is that? I do not know what that is.

Mr. POU. The agreement as to the $10,000,000 boll weevil nitrate revolving fund bill, to which the Committee on Rules gave a unanimous report.

Mr. MONDELL. It has no more to do with the boll weevil than with the potato bug. Why does the gentleman give it a name that does not apply?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I can not answer the gentleman's question, but I do not know about that agreement. But I do think it would be quite desirable, if possible, if we might have—I do not ask it now—if we might have, in the course of half an hour or so, the program laid before the House, in so far as the Speaker pro tempore is able to do it. I realize, of course, it would have to be conditional, because there are matters coming up that the Speaker pro tempore would be bound to give recognition to, as, for instance, conference reports.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. Of course, you would not agree that this filibuster would stop, even if the program was presented, unless it had on it the things you desired or had off of it things that you did not want to have considered.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I have not heard anything about a filibuster or anything of that sort. [Laughter.]

Mr. SNYDER. I was wondering whether, even if the program was presented, we would be permitted to go on.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. A quorum ought to be here to do business. I have not heard anything about a filibuster. The gentleman from New York may have.

Mr. BLANTON. That is a constitutional requirement, that there should be a quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ABERNETHY] withhold his point of order?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I will withhold it for a moment. I will withhold it, if the gentleman from Wyoming desires to make a statement, for the time being.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, as the power of recognition rests with the Chair under suspension, the Chair must determine what gentlemen shall be recognized and what measures are to be considered.

My own view of the situation, so far as I have any influence over it, is that we should endeavor to dispose of the important and essential public business, bills of a public character that must be disposed of, or at least should be disposed of to avoid the necessity of an extra session.

I am in hopes that we may agree on a farm credit bill; I hope before we adjourn we may agree on a reclassification bill. I hope that before we adjourn that matters between the House and Senate of importance and of a public character may be disposed of—that all the bridge bills may be passed. I think it would be a little difficult for the Speaker to say at this time just what business would be taken up—that is, to enumerate all the bills that are to be taken up. I do not think I should have very much disagreement with the gentleman from Tennessee as to what ought to be considered in this time. Frankly, I do not think that the bill referred to by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. POU] should be taken up and considered. I do not believe it is wise legislation, and I do not see how an opportunity can be given to consider it without setting aside other important matters.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. POU. Mr. Speaker, about a week ago a hearing was had by the Rules Committee on a joint resolution which had been unanimously passed by the Senate providing an appropriation of $10,000,000 to be used by the President of the United States in furnishing nitrate of soda and calcium arsenate for the purpose of meeting the boll-weevil menace. The measure, as I have just said, passed the Senate unanimously, was unanimously reported from the Committee on Agriculture, and the Committee on Rules of the House unanimously reported a rule giving the resolution privileged status. I was assured on several different occasions by the chairman of the Committee on Rules that in so far as he had the power the rule would be presented to the House immediately following the disposition of the farm credits bill. Now it appears that that agreement is not to be carried out, and the House is to be denied a vote on it.

Mr. MONDELL. The farm credits bill has not yet been disposed of.

Mr. POU. The understanding was as soon as the farm credits bill came to a vote in the House the $10,000,000 revolving fund was to be considered. The gentleman now in the chair, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, will not deny that statement. We feel, Mr. Speaker, that this is not fair treatment. Gentlemen have the right to vote as they see fit, of course; but it is nothing short of tyranny to use the power gentlemen possess because of their official position to prevent the matter coming to a vote before the House.

Mr. MONDELL. How about Cape Cod?

Mr. POU. That has nothing to do with the matter about which I am speaking.

Mr. MONDELL. How about Mount Weather?

Mr. POU. I have not yielded, Mr. Speaker. Cape Cod has nothing to do with the question under discussion. If gentlemen want to assume that position, all well and good, but I give notice that we are going to resort to such measures as we deem fair, out in the open, to force the Republican side of the Chamber to carry out their agreement if we can do so. [Applause.]

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina makes the point that no quorum is present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and sixty Members present—not a quorum.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BANKHEAD) there were 132 ayes and 23 noes.

So a call of the House was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Abernethy	Ellis	Larson, Minn.	Rose
Almon	Faust	Layton	Rosenbloom
Barkley	Focht	Lazaro	Rucker
Bird	Freeman	Lee, Ga.	Ryan
Bixler	Garner	Lehlbach	Sanders, Tex.
Black	Gould	Linthicum	Schall
Bland, Ind.	Graham, Pa.	Little	Scott, Mich.
Brand	Hardy, Tex.	Luce	Sears
Brennan	Hawes	Luhring	Shelton
Britten	Hays	McClintic	Sisson
Brooks, Ill.	Hogan	McDuffie	Slemp
Brown, Tenn.	Hukriede	McFadden	Smith, Mich
Browne, Wis.	Jacoway	Maloney	Stevenson
Burke	Jefferis, Nebr.	Michaelson	Stiness
Burtness	Johnson, Miss.	Montague	Stoll
Carew	Jones, Pa.	Morin	Sullivan
Chandler, N. Y.	Jones, Tex.	Mudd	Taylor, Ark.
Chandler, Okla.	Kahn	Newton, Mo.	Taylor, Colo.
Clark, Fla.	Keller	Ogden	Thomas
Classon	Kelley, Mich.	Olpp	Thorpe
Codd	Kennedy	Overstreet	Timberlake
Collins	Kiess	Paige	Treadway
Connolly, Pa.	Kindred	Park, Ga.	Watson
Copley	King	Patterson, Mo.	Webster
Crago	Kirkpatrick	Patterson, N. J.	Wheeler
Cullen	Kitchin	Pringey	White, Me.
Davis, Minn.	Kleczka	Purnell	Williams, Ill.
Denison	Kline, N. Y.	Rainey, Ala.	Williams, Tex.
Drane	Knight	Ransley	Wise
Drewry	Kreider	Riddick	Wood, Ind.
Dyer	Lanham	Rodenberg	Wright
Echols	Larsen, Ga.	Rogers	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this call 298 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BANKHEAD) there were—ayes 177, noes 8.

So the motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call was agreed to.

The doors were opened.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN].

BONUS TO CIVIL EMPLOYEES.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 14435) making appropriations to provide additional compensation for certain civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, with Senate amendments thereto, and agree to the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 14435, the bonus bill, with Senate amendments thereto, and agree to the Senate amendments. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk reported the Senate amendments.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman kindly state the effect of these amendments?

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, this is the bill providing for the $240 annual bonus. The Department of the Interior in reporting the number of people they had on their pay roll reported a number less than they really had, and they sent up a subsequent report which showed the necessity for adding $12,560 more to the bill, which is incorporated in the Senate amendments. That is all there is to it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

W. W. M'GRATH—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report upon the bill (H. R. 2722) for the relief of W. W. McGrath.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania calls up a conference report, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2722) for the relief of W. W. McGrath, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments.

G. W. EDMONDS,
JAMES P. GLYNN,
Managers on the part of the House.
ARTHUR CAPPER,
F. R. GOODING,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2722) for the relief of W. W. McGrath submit the following written statement explaining the effect of the action agreed on by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report:

The amount is increased from $180.50 to $459.50.

G. W. EDMONDS,
JAMES P. GLYNN,
Managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

VALIDATING PAYMENT TO NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report upon the bill (H. R. 14077) to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes, for printing under the rule.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentlemen on the other side to yield some of their time.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, when this bill first came over from the Senate the minority and several other members of the committee were disposed to object to it, and did object to it in the form in which it came, because there was absolutely no limitation upon the amount by which the salaries could be raised by the Secretary of the Treasury other than the amount of money appropriated in a lump sum for that purpose. However, the bill has been amended in such a manner that it is now satisfactory to us. We believe that it is a bill of much importance to the Government at this time and that it will enable the customs officials to function in a much better way. Therefore the committee has made a unanimous report, and we are satisfied, so far as the minority is concerned.

There is one thing to which I invite attention, and that is that it puts deputy collectors and appraisers under civil-service regulations, which we think is desirable, and as there is a lump-sum appropriation only so much money can be expended. As the gentleman from New York [Mr. MILLS] stated, I can not find where this bill increases the appropriation. It simply permits the Secretary of the Treasury to rearrange certain positions. Some men doing technical work, I understand, are receiving salaries that are utterly inadequate, and it is claimed that the laborers are being paid an inadequate compensation. A great deal of very necessary work has to be done by them, and we have not been getting the kind of labor we think we can get when this bill is passed. There is no limitation upon that. I do not care to take up any further time of the House on the bill, and yield five minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JEFFERS].

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, as we come to the close of this Congress I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express to all the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle my appreciation, as a new Member, of the courtesies which have been extended to me by those who have been here a longer time.

At this time I wish to say a few words on a point which I think is very important. I believe something will be developed to correct what seems to be an apparent miscarriage of justice at the present time under present conditions. I am not prepared to-day to suggest the actual remedy, but when the next Congress meets I believe it will be taken up and some remedy worked out.

I refer to the way certain individual Members, making what I consider wrongful use of the power vested in them on account of their positions of importance and authority, have arbitrarily stood themselves as stumbling blocks in the way of some meritorious pieces of legislation, thereby blocking consideration by Congress of legislation desired and duly reported out by committees, and upon which the representatives of the people here have really wanted to take action.

We have had here before this House for some time a comprehensive report from the Committee on Military Affairs with respect to a great question of really national importance. A short time ago the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MCKENZIE], acting chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, stood before the House Committee on Rules and implored the chairman of the Rules Committee to give him a rule for the consideration by this House of this great question of the disposition of the properties at Muscle Shoals and the adoption of a definite policy in connection therewith. Mr. MCKENZIE on that occasion not only stated that the Military Affairs Committee had given careful and thorough consideration to this matter, but stated also that he believed the membership of the House had duly considered the subject and were ready to vote upon it.

In answer to a question from Mr. POU, of North Carolina, Mr. MCKENZIE stated to the Rules Committee that he was duly authorized by the Committee on Military Affairs to come before the Rules Committee and formally ask for a rule for the consideration by the House of the Ford proposal for Muscle Shoals, and he further stated that of all bills that he had to bring up from his committee, that the business of paramount importance coming out of his committee was undoubtedly the Muscle Shoals matter.

Mr. MCKENZIE very frankly stated that while he might not agree with all details of the Ford offer, he wanted the House to have the chance to express itself upon the proposition, because it was up to the House to decide, and not altogether up to him.

But there at the head of that table that day sat Mr. PHIL CAMPBELL, of Kansas, and his opposition and antagonism to the proposition was very clearly apparent. It was evidenced by his remarks to Mr. MCKENZIE, and also by his remarks to Judge ALMON, of Alabama, who also appealed to the committee to grant the rule for the consideration of the matter. Mr. CAMPBELL has all along been known to be opposed to the consideration by Congress of the Ford proposal for the Muscle Shoals properties.

Now, my friends, here is a man, chairman of the Rules Committee, already repudiated at the polls by his own party, sitting up here denying the prayers of the farmers of this Nation and failing to carry out the expressed will of a great committee of this House by a misuse of his powers as such chairman. [Applause.] And just here I want to call attention also to the actual words of the distinguished leader of the majority party in this House.

On the 25th day of August, 1922, when the Muscle Shoals project was mentioned and briefly discussed on the floor of this House, Mr. MONDELL, the Republican leader, said:

> I agree with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Mann] that this matter ought to be considered and settled by this Congress, and as soon as it can properly be done.

He said that it ought to be considered and settled by this Congress, and that was on the 25th day of last August. But that promise went for nothing. If Mr. MONDELL, the Republican leader in this House, after making that solemn declaration, had done everything within his power since the 25th of last August to get this matter before Congress, it would have undoubtedly been before Congress and some definite action had on it. As Republican leader he has done his part to block consideration of this question.

Mr. MONDELL is another one who was turned down last fall by his own people out in Wyoming. And now the prayers of the farmers of the Nation and of the citizens of all walks of life have been denied by these men, who themselves have been defeated and repudiated by their own people at home but who, under present conditions, are still here in Congress, in positions of authority, and misusing their power at the behest, or at least in accordance with what is the will and desire, of such giant interests as the National Fertilizer Association, the great chemical interests, the Chilean nitrate interests, the power company interests, and the aluminum interests of this country. And, by the way, let it be remembered that Andrew W. Mellon, the present Secretary of the Treasury, is one of the aluminum kings of the country, and he has the ear of the administration.

And here on yesterday another gentleman, also defeated by his people at the polls last fall [Mr. JEFFERIS of Nebraska], inserted into the RECORD a long statement which is nothing in the world, my friends, I tell you now, except the brief of the Alabama Power Co. on the proposition. He inserted their brief in the RECORD of yesterday.

Now comes to-day, and Mr. POU tells us here that the Rules Committee had unanimously reported a rule for this $10,000,000 revolving fund bill, providing for the purchase of nitrate of soda and calcium arsenate. Mr. POU tells us that he had had repeated assurance from Mr. PHIL CAMPBELL, chairman Rules Committee and Acting Speaker in the chair now, that this revolving fund bill should be allowed to come up in the House for consideration immediately following the farm credits bill. Now, we voted several days ago on the farm loan bill, and as yet the nitrate of soda and calcium arsenate $10,000,000 revolving fund bill has not been allowed to come up. Again, my friends, the farmers have been denied after a solemn promise had been given. And so we have here the spectacle of men, defeated by their own people at their homes, misusing their authority as leaders and turning aside the will of the people and actually thwarting the wishes of this Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. KNUTSON. Reserving the right to object, on the same subject?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, as a part of my remarks I insert a telegram to Hon. CLAUDE KITCHIN, sent to him by N. S. Smith, ex-lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry, United States Army, and which is in protest of the failure of Congress to pass the so-called Bursum bill which provides for the retirement, under certain conditions, of disabled emergency officers of the Army.

This justifiable protest by ex-Lieutenant Smith is similar to protests that have been coming in on this subject from every section of the country. The bill in question is not what it should be, but as a matter of fairness and justice some legislation should have been enacted to retire disabled emergency officers of the Army upon the same basis as disabled regular officers of the Army. The emergency officers of both Navy and Marine Corps are retired as, of course, are the regular officers of Navy, Marine Corps, and the Army, so why should this one particular class, namely, the disabled emergency officers of the Army, be thus so unfairly discriminated against? It is not right; it is not justice!

The Republican ex-service men in the House caused a Republican caucus to be called for the purpose of trying to get the Republicans in the House to indorse this legislation and to order that it be brought up in the House for consideration. Sad to relate, it appeared that the Members of the majority party in this House were not even sufficiently interested to attend that caucus, so no quorum was present and nothing was done.

Shortly thereafter the Military Affairs Committee of the House tabled the bill. They killed it. The caucus of the Republican Party had not developed a quorum, showing that the party responsible for the legislative program in this Congress was not interested in this matter, so the committee killed the bill, leaving the existing discrimination stand against this one particular class of disabled officers.

It seems to me that the lack of interest shown simply indicates that in the minds of some people "the war is over."

I sympathize with the feelings of the sender of this wire, which is as follows:

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., *February 28, 1923.*

Congressman CLAUDE KITCHIN,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

It is beyond comprehension how Senators and Representatives in Congress can adjourn and go home with a clear conscience and peace of mind after having failed to do justice and grant relief by retirement to emergency officers sorely wounded in the service of their country through a controversy over a technicality as to how less than $1,000,000 of compensation shall be paid. Some of these men have died and others are dying for lack of proper attention and treatment, and some are in want while waiting for what is acknowledged by all as their just due. This message is written by a former officer who, though beyond the draft age, with a wife and family of three children, as well as a dependant mother, volunteered for service; went to France; was wounded; spent 14 months in a Government hospital; has just had a hospital bill of $400 to pay at a private hospital for treatment of wounds due also to a technicality, and who is facing another operation. Please have this statement read before the Rules Committee of Senate and House as a favor to me. It may have no effect, but it will give them something to take home with them. There is yet time if there is a will.

NORFLEET S. SMITH,
Late Lieutenant, Eleventh United States Infantry.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GERNERD].

Mr. COLLIER. I yield the gentleman three minutes.

Mr. GERNERD. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I am not here to find fault with a single man of this House or any leadership. I think this House has done remarkable work, and I desire to express to my colleagues my appreciation for the many courtesies that have been accorded me. There is not a man here who is not interested in the history of the rescue of the Liberty Bell.

With your indulgence, I wish to relate a story of historical value, which I am certain you will all be interested in knowing:

Mr. Speaker, among America's greatest and most sacred treasures is that of the old Liberty Bell, which, on the 4th day of July, 1776, rang forth the stirring proclamation of American independence to all the world. Conceived in the spirit of freedom, it was cast and dedicated to the principles of human liberty. Across its face were inscribed the prophetic words, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Destiny cast its radiant shadows before it, for the bell was hung in the belfry of Independence Hall in August, 1752, nearly a quarter of a century before it proclaimed that fateful declaration, the realization of which was only to be achieved through the human sacrifices of thousands of American patriots.

Few Americans know of the great peril that threatened its destruction and the heroic measures that were taken to protect it for all posterity. It was after the Battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, that General Washington ordered the transfer of all military stores to Bethlehem, Pa. Even before that critical hour had arrived, the Pennsylvania assembly awoke to the gravity of the situation and passed a resolution on the 16th day of June authorizing the removal of all bells, as well as all the copper and brass, in the city of Philadelphia to some place of safety; the Liberty Bell was not taken from Independence Hall until after General Washington's order had been given. It constituted a part of the military train of 700 wagons, which carried the whole of the heavy baggage of the Army, which was escorted by 200 Virginia and North Carolina soldiers under the command of Col. William Polk, of North Carolina. That famous caravan proceeded along the banks of the Delaware River to Trenton, and from there traveled through wild and rugged country to Bethlehem, arriving there on the 24th day of September, 1777. After the military train had reached Bethlehem the wagon upon which the Liberty Bell was loaded broke down in the street.

The next day the bell was placed on the wagon of Frederick Leaser, who, together with John Jacob Mickley, escorted by a small guard of soldiers, brought it and the chimes of Christ Church, eight in number, to Allentown, where they were placed in the basement of the German Zions Reformed Church, where it was kept in hiding until the following spring, when the British Army evacuated Philadelphia. It was then returned to Independence Hall, where it was rehung in the belfry on June 27, 1778. [Applause.] This same church was converted into a hospital for the sick and wounded of the Revolutionary Army during the entire time that its membership kept their silent watch over the hidden treasure. Allentown was then a thrifty little town of 300 inhabitants, located but 6 miles north of Bethlehem on the banks of the Lehigh River. It was in these two towns that the supplies and baggage of the Army were temporarily stored, and where approximately 2,000 sick and wounded soldiers were cared for. This entire community was filled with military activities, for Allentown had works for the repairing of military arms, the manufacture of saddles, and scabbards for bayonets; it also served as a depot for military supplies and maintained a large prison dock, in which were kept the captured prisoners of war. Its people were intensely loyal to the cause of the Revolution, for 27 members of the congregation in whose church the Liberty Bell was secreted served as members of the Continental Army. What a responsibility the consistory of that church assumed, but John Griesemer, Nicholas Fox, Michael Kolb, John Miller, and Peter Rhoads were patriotic and God-fearing men who earnestly and courageously assumed this sacred task.

General Washington and the other leaders of the Revolution knew the character and loyalty of the people who inhabited this frontier country, and because of their great faith in their loyalty intrusted to them the protection of this priceless treasure. They were mostly Germans with a sprinkling of Scotch-Irish, Swiss, Dutch, and French Huguenots. They originally came from the Palatinate, from which Province they fled to escape the cruel persecutions to which they were subjected because of their religious beliefs. It was William Penn who in their plight offered them an asylum in Pennsylvania. Encouraged by his sympathy, thousands of them came to these shores, experiencing all the terrible hazards that a voyage across the Atlantic entailed in those dreary days. They were a thrifty people and soon became prosperous. They despised tyranny and oppression and vigorously opposed British rule. They naturally became champions of freedom and intensely supported the cause of American independence. Hundreds of them and their offspring were with General Washington at the Battle of Long Island, where under the command of Col. Peter Kichlein they stood alone fighting the overwhelming British forces as heroically as did the famous "Legion of the Light Brigade." Their valor and great sacrifices made it possible for General Washington to inaugurate his famous retreat. They proved their worth in every subsequent battle, for they were at Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine, and Germantown, and many of them shared with their comrades the untold hardships of the winter at Valley Forge.

What a rare and conspicuous part these sturdy citizens of Allentown played in that great and tragic drama, the American Revolution. By their vigilance they preserved that precious symbol of liberty for all time, enabling future generations to visit the shrine of American liberty and there in the presence of the Liberty Bell to rededicate themselves to the principles of liberty and human justice. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. McSWAIN.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, from April 16 to April 21, next month, there will be held in Greenville, S. C., two conventions of nation-wide concern. They will be the annual meetings of the United States Good Roads Association and of the Bankhead Highway Association.

Greenville, with only 45,000 human souls population, is another one of "the biggest little cities in the United States," and I invite every one of you to come to attend those conventions. I guarantee that you will have a good time, because you will all be given the opportunity to make speeches. [Laughter.]

I want all of you who can and will come to be guests at my home. [Applause.] And when it overflows, the hospitable homes of my neighbors will be opened wide to you, because so long as I am in Congress no one of my friends shall ever pay a hotel bill in my home town. [Applause.]

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LANKFORD].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, in a few hours this Congress will adjourn, and most of us will go home for a nine months' vacation unless the President should decide to call us back for an extra session.

During this time I am hopeful that the good people of Washington who are in authority will endeavor to enforce the law a little more fully than they have done heretofore. I am speaking particularly along the line of the use of the automobile. [Applause.]

People coming here from a distance say this is a beautiful city, with magnificent parks and handsome buildings, but human life is not safe here on the streets. We should endeavor to make Washington not only a city beautiful but also a safe place in which to live. This can be done by better enforcement of the law. I have ridden on the street cars a great deal since I have been here, and I have observed people driving automobiles, and I find that the motormen on the street cars in every instance endeavor to take care of the man driving the automobile and endeavor to take care of the man walking, but that the man driving the automobile in a great many instances puts the burden on the men driving the street cars of taking care of him, and puts the burden upon the man who is walking and makes him resort to running in order to get out of the way of the machine. In other words, they drive in a way that is careless.

I hope that the authorities of this city will do all that is possible to enforce the laws here, so that the people who come here will not only say that Washington is a city beautiful but they will say it is a safe city. [Applause.]

Mr. McARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?
Mr. LANKFORD. Yes.
Mr. McARTHUR. Even with all those great disadvantages of loss of life and limb, there are a great many gentlemen in civil life who would like to come and live here?
Mr. LANKFORD. Certainly; that is true, but many of them can not. When they do come on a visit, if ever, they should be protected and those of us who are sent here by our people as Members of Congress as well as all people living here should have the protection of the law.
It is to be hoped that when we return we will find a more decent effort to enforce law here, more safeguard thrown around people who walk on our streets and more courtesy between the people living here and visitors.
People visiting here go away saying, the city is beautiful in the extreme but there is such a disregard for law, such an absolute disregard for life by people using automobiles, such a desecration of the Sabbath, and the negroes are something awful.
Washington ought to be not only beautiful but decent. This city ought to be a model of law enforcement, instead of a city awful. Time is too limited to speak fully on these matters now. I hope to do so later. There is a slight improvement in enforcing laws against the would-be murderers at steering wheels of automobiles. I hope the courts will some day go the limit in favor of innocent people against the speed maniacs. Let the people plead for law enforcement and race segregation, and we may hope for a city beautiful and a city decent. I have pleaded and still plead for equal but separate accommodations for the races as being best for both. I do not mean to nag at anyone about this proposition, but I honestly believe that with race segregation the two races can live here on better terms. The South is right about the race question. I have never seen a white person from the North go South and get thoroughly familiar with the situation there who did not become fully convinced that the South is absolutely right about the race question and the North absolutely wrong. William J. Bryan is the latest noted convert on this subject. I have never known of a white southerner who came North and decided that the South was wrong about segregation of the races; in fact they become more convinced than ever that the North is wrong on the question of segregation. The northern negro is afraid that he will in some way admit the supremacy of the white race. I truly believe in the supremacy of the white race. I believe the white race gave us the greatest possible form of government. No other race could have added to it. This government of the white man was not helped when the negro began voting. He will not make it better in the future. I wish to refer in this connection to one suggestion made by a colored paper recently.
The Washington Tribune in its last issue mentioned my remarks of the 19th of last month and still opposes segregation of the races. This paper, though, is right about my belief. It says that I believe "that when this planet was created the Almighty personally turned it over to the whites."
Here is what I said in Congress on January 18, 1922:

He (the Almighty) took the dust of the earth and molded it into His own image, into the form of a man, and breathed into its nostrils His own creative, everlasting, immortal breath; and the image came forth a human being, a living soul, all dominating, all conquering, everlasting, eternal, immortal, a part of God Himself, a Caucasian, a white man; and God gave that first white man dominion over all things and told him to reach to the bottom of the sea and up to the highest skies and understand and know the mysteries of all time and space, and that first man, a white man, went forth to solve, understand, conquer, and know the universe in which he had been placed. And that first white man from that day to this has been the all-powerful, all-controlling, all-dominating man of the world. He has conquered the depths of the sea; he has flown like a bird through the very gates of the skies; he has whispered around the world in the twilight of a new era; he has weighed the moon, the earth, and the sun; he is solving and knowing and bringing under his subjection and dominion all the mysteries of life, of space, and of all the universe of God, and as time goes by he is learning to think, understand, and know the thoughts of the Almighty God of the skies.
Commissioned by the Great Creator, he is the governing power of the world and is gradually shaping the nations of this earth into the highest and best forms of government, and is the ruler and the supreme power of all other races, whether the yellow, the red, or the black. He is the all-controlling, all-powerful, all-dominating man of the world. He always has been and always will be to the end of time.
Forces of nature may oppose him, but he overcomes them. Other peoples, races, and colors of humanity may resist him, but of no avail; he marches onward, conquering, and holding his God-given supremacy.

[Applause.]

White supremacy is not oppressive tyrannical supremacy, but is compassionate, God-like supremacy exercised for the good of our Nation, the happiness of the human race, and the civilization of the world. [Applause.]

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield four minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for four minutes.
Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, you have heard with pleasure and recall with interest the history of the Liberty Bell and what it stands for. You have heard of the Constitution of the United States and what it stands for. The ringing of that Liberty Bell in Philadelphia and over the East is heard very indistinctly in the islands of the Pacific, particularly in the Hawaiian Islands, which constitute a Territory of the United States. Under the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States the American people solemnly declared that involuntary servitude could not exist in the United States or in any of its Territories.
To-day we have upon the calendar of the House, Joint Resolution 171, which violates at least nine positive laws of the United States and directly violates the Constitution of the United States. It provides that in the year 1923 we are to admit peon and contract labor into the Territory of Hawaii and put them under the condition that existed under the dominion of the Chinese in bygone days.
I want to call public attention to the fact that that resolution stands upon the calendar to-day. It ought to be stricken from the calendar instead of remaining there, to the end that the American people might know the exact attitude of this Congress. There is no possibility of the American Congress ever placing upon the statute books that resolution, which will permit 50,000 or more Chinese to be brought in under the old method to Hawaii to labor under bond—contract labor—involuntary servitude.
Mr. MONDELL. May I remind the gentleman that it will go off the calendar at 12 o'clock noon to-morrow?
Mr. RAKER. I want the public to know that it is on the calendar. It is on the calendar now.
Now, one of the conditions of the contract under which laborers would come to Hawaii contrary to the provisions of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution is as follows:

32. Should the laborer have a bad character and violate the rules successfully the employer shall report to the Commissioner of Immigration and shall consult him as to the kind of punishment to be inflicted.

That is a part of the contract that will have to be entered into between this Government and the Chinese Government when the laborer comes to Hawaii. The employer may consult the Immigration Commissioner as to the punishment to be inflicted upon these people.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.
Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection.
Mr. MacLAFFERTY. I object.

VALIDATION OF CERTAIN PAYMENTS TO NATIONAL GUARD, ETC.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 14077) to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes.
The Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14077) to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:
That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.
That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 8, 9, and renumber section 9 section 5; and section 10 section 6; and agree to the same.

FRANK L. GREENE,
LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM,
Managers on the part of the House.
J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr.,
D. A. REED,
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield for a question?
Mr. FROTHINGHAM. Certainly.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Was this conference requested by the Senate?

Mr. FROTHINGHAM. Requested by the House.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Has the Senate acted upon it?

Mr. FROTHINGHAM. The Senate has acted upon it, the papers are here, the Senate accepted it.

Outside of a validation section and putting those to whom pay had accrued on the same basis as those who had been paid, the Senate amendments allow a National Guard man who is injured on duty in camp at a Federal encampment not to get their pay after the encampment is over but to remain in the Government hospital, which he could not do before.

Mr. STAFFORD. That applies not only to the National Guard man but to the members of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM. I believe that is so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BANKHEAD) there were 189 ayes and no noes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote because it shows the absence of a quorum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair counted in the neighborhood of 50 Members that did not vote at all, which, added to the 189, makes a quorum. [Applause.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. I congratulate the Chair on his counting ability. [Laughter.]

BRIDGE BILLS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, there are six Senate bridge bills and seven House bridge bills on the calendar, and I ask unanimous consent that those bills may be taken up and considered at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent to take up and consider Senate and House bridge bills on the calendar, and consider them at this time. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bills in their order.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the gentleman from Wyoming if he will defer his motion for three minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, there is a matter I did not intend to allude to, but my attention has just been drawn to a resolution that is pending and which I hope will receive consideration. The political history of England is marked, as I recall, by at least three documents of outstanding interest—the Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, and the Act of Settlement. Correspondingly our political history is marked by three documents that are of primary importance—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the message of President Monroe to Congress enunciating the policy which has come to be called the Monroe doctrine.

The resolution to which I referred proposes that our Government shall take official notice of the anniversary of Monroe's message and arrange for some participation in a celebration of the fact that the message was sent to Congress on the 2d of December, 1823, 100 years ago. It was on that date that he proclaimed the views which represent the policy that bears his name [applause] and which has made for the peace of this continent and, in large measure, for the avoidance of war with European nations. [Applause.]

I trust that when the gentleman from Ohio presents the resolution, which, I understand, is not to carry any appropriation, but provides for the appointment of a commission made up of Members of the Senate and House and citizens, which will be able to take some active part in the matter of commemorating the great event which occurred a century ago, it will be adopted without objection. Monroe was a man of great qualities which he showed in each one of the many offices he occupied, and there could be no finer display of his intellectual vigor, his far-sighted wisdom, and his patriotic spirit than was embodied in the message in giving the Monroe doctrine to our Republic and the world. [Applause.]

BRIDGE ACROSS RED RIVER OF THE NORTH, N. DAK.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first bridge bill, S. 3580.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto authorized by the act of Congress approved June 5, 1920, to be constructed by the counties of Pembina, N. Dak., and Kittson, Minn., across the Red River of the North at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near the city of Pembina, N. Dak., are hereby extended two and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS HUMPHREYS CREEK, SPARROWS POINT, MD.

The next bridge bill in order was the bill (S. 4503) granting the consent of Congress to the Bethlehem Steel Co. to construct a bridge across Humphreys Creek at or near the city of Sparrows Point, Md.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to Bethlehem Steel Co., and its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across Humphreys Creek at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near the city of Sparrows Point, the county of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGING OF OHIO RIVER AT MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

The next bridge bill in order was the bill (H. R. 14351) to authorize bridging the Ohio River at Moundsville, W. Va.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Marshall-Belmont Bridge Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of West Virginia, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Ohio River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation near the central portion of the city of Moundsville, W. Va., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER, S. DAK.

The next bridge bill in order was the bill (H. R. 14382) granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Hughes County and Stanley County, S. Dak.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows.

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of South Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation between Hughes County and Stanley County, S. Dak., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER, S. DAK.

The next bridge bill in order was the bill H. R. 14383, granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Brule County and Lyman County, S. Dak.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of South Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation between Brule County and Lyman County, S. Dak., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER BETWEEN POTTER COUNTY AND DEWEY COUNTY, S. DAK.

The next bridge bill in order was the bill H. R. 14384, granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Potter County and Dewey County, S. Dak.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of South Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at a point suitable to the interest of navigation between Potter County and Dewey County, S. Dak., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the word "interest" and insert the word "interests."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER, WALWORTH COUNTY, S. DAK.

The next bridge bill in order was the bill (H. R. 14385) granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Walworth County and Corson County, S. Dak.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the State of South Dakota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation between Walworth County and Corson County, S. Dak., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the contsruction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 1, strike out "contsruction" and insert in lieu thereof the word "construction."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ACROSS RED RIVER, GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

The next bridge bill in order was the bill (H. R. 14429) granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Grand Forks, N. Dak., and East Grand Forks, Minn.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to Great Northern Railway Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, its successors and assigns, to reconstruct, maintain, and operate its existing bridge and approaches thereto across the Red River between Grand Forks, N. Dak., and East Grand Forks, Minn., at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE ACROSS RED RIVER, MOORHEAD, MINN.

The next bridge bill in order was the bill (H. R. 14428) granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, N. Dak.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to Great Northern Railway Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, its successors and assigns, to reconstruct, maintain, and operate its existing bridge and approaches thereto across the Red River between Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, N. Dak., at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE RIVER.

The next bridge bill in order was the bill (S. 3874) granting the consent of Congress for a bridge across the Rio Grande River.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Citizens Bridge Co., a corporation, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Rio Grande River, at or near the city of Del Rio, State of Texas, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS SULPHUR RIVER, TEX.

The next bridge bill in order was the bill (S. 4631) granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Bowie and Cass, State of Texas, for construction of a bridge across the Sulphur River at or near Paces Ferry, in said counties and State.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the counties of Bowie and Cass, State of Texas, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Sulphur River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Paces Ferry, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE COLUMBIA RIVER AT MARCUS, WASH.

The next bridge bill in order was the bill (S. 4638) authorizing the Great Northern Railway Co. to maintain and operate, or reconstruct, maintain, and operate, its bridge across the Columbia River at Marcus, in the State of Washington.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

A bill (S. 4638) authorizing the Great Northern Railway Co. to maintain and operate, or reconstruct, maintain, and operate, its bridge across the Columbia River at Marcus, in the State of Washington.

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Great Northern Railway Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, its successors and assigns, to maintain and operate, or reconstruct, maintain, and operate, its existing bridge and approaches thereto across the Columbia River between the town of Marcus, Wash., and a point across the river opposite thereto, all in Stevens County, Wash., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

BRIDGE ACROSS RIO GRANDE BETWEEN EAGLE PASS, TEX., AND PIEDRAS NEGRAS, MEXICO.

The next bridge bill in order was the bill (S. 4592) granting consent of Congress to the Eagle Pass & Piedras Negras Bridge Co. for construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande between Eagle Pass, Tex., and Piedras Negras, Mexico.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

An act (S. 4592) granting consent of Congress to the Eagle Pass & Piedras Negras Bridge Co. for construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande between Eagle Pass, Tex., and Piedras Negras, Mexico.

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby, granted to the Eagle Pass & Piedras Negras Bridge Co., a corporation organized under the laws of Texas, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, across the Rio Grande between Eagle Pass, Tex., and Piedras Negras, Mexico, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906: *Provided*, That the consent of the proper authorities of the Republic of Mexico to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the bridge shall also be obtained.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The extension of remarks referred to is here printed in full as follows:

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, in approaching a discussion of the subject of what the future holds for Muscle Shoals it is extremely difficult to know where to begin and where to leave off. This question has been a much mooted one for the past year and a half. In that time the public has become bewildered by a mass of evidence, much of which is false and some of which is true. In this time the paid propagandist has had his opportunity to shower upon the public a hazy mass of unfounded statements. Many of these men who are paid to do this sort of thing have thrown truth to the winds and have drawn entirely upon their imaginations.

Mr. Ford submitted an offer for the Government interests at Muscle Shoals, I think, sometime in July, 1921. Since that time men with literary ability have been hired to influence the public. They have been paid to write newspaper and magazine articles and circulars on the subject of the Ford offer. The public mind has been deluged with these writings regardless of whether they contained any truth or not. Those who are Ford advocates for pay have attempted to make the people believe that Henry Ford is a superman, and strange as it may seem they have succeeded in some instances. I am not sure but that their efforts have been attended with some success with a small part of the membership of Congress, as ridiculous as this statement may seem.

This contention has grown in favor until there are those who believe and claim that the law should be written and placed upon the statute books of our country for the guidance of every man and woman except Mr. Ford. They would exempt him from the law's restrictions. Personally, I do not believe that anyone is so distinctively superhuman that he should have a class created entirely for himself. I think all, without exception, should be made to obey the same law.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal water power act that was finally passed by the Congress of the United States after years of diligent work upon the part of its proponents was made to apply to all alike. The intention of this law was to preserve the great water-power sites of our country for the use of the people. It was therefore made general in character and no one was exempted from its provisions. This great act was written into the statute books of our country so that unprincipled and greedy corporations could not get unrestricted control of our rivers and thereby create cheap hydroelectric power for themselves and sell to the people at unconscionable prices. This, in brief, was the reason that actuated those great proponents of conservation of the water power of the United States. The great corporations to-day that secure license to use any of the streams of the United States for the purpose of building dams to be used in creating power must be governed by the Federal water power act. In this way no power company can exploit the users of hydroelectric power because the Government through this act throws its arm of protection about the public. Strange as it may seem there are those in and out of Congress to-day who would pass a special act exempting Mr. Ford and his company from any such restrictions. They would transfer in fee simple to Mr. Ford, for practically nothing, about 3,900 acres of land upon which is built the two great nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals, Ala., known as plant No. 1 and plant No. 2. These great sites with all of their numerous buildings and machinery and railroad tracks would be turned over to Mr. Ford and his heirs and assigns forever for the comparatively paltry sum of $5,000,000. This property to be thus transferred to him cost the taxpayers of this country something over $85,000,000. Besides this, if his proposal is accepted, the taxpayers of this country would build two dams across the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals, together with the locks, gates, and machinery necessary in the production of hydroelectric power at a cost to these taxpayers of about $67,000,000, and when completed would turn them over to Mr. Ford, who is reputed to be the richest man in the world, for a period of 100 years.

When thus ready for use Mr. Ford would pay to the Government 4 per cent on $50,000,000 of the investment throughout this lease period of 100 years and would be given the use of $17,000,000 for that time free. It will be seen from this that the people of the United States would be required to build the dams and install the machinery at a cost of about $67,000,000 and Mr. Ford would not be required under his offer to pay full interest on this money while the work was under construction.

Mr. Speaker, because of the long period of time that has been and will be required to build these dams it is estimated that the Government would lose in interest during the process of construction on the new money put into the project since Mr. Ford made his offer about $13,320,000. This is quite a subsidy by way of interest to hand over to this very wealthy man when it is remembered that every other company that gets a lease of water-power rights must build its own dams and install its own locks and gates and machinery with its own money and therefore must bear all interest charges while the work is under construction.

Up until this time no man has thought to ask the Government to build for him dams for this purpose out of the funds in the Public Treasury. It will be remembered, too, that no other man can get a lease under the Federal water power act for more than 50 years, but of course some of those who advocate the Ford offer have schooled themselves into the belief that he is superhuman. Let it be said in his behalf that Mr. Ford makes no such foolish or silly claim for himself.

It is well understood that dams of this character require huge sums of money to keep them in repair, and all companies who have water-power rights must not only build but must maintain the dams at their own expense. However, in this remarkable offer that has been made by Mr. Ford for Muscle Shoals, it is proposed by him that he pay to the Government of the United States $55,000 per annum, to be used by the Government in repairing these two dams when such need may arise. The best engineers of our country agree that the minimum maintenance cost of such dams is about 1 per cent per annum of the cost of construction, and the maximum cost of maintenance is about 3 per cent of such cost. If this maintenance should cost only the minimum, it will be noticed that this would amount to $670,000 per year. Mr. Ford only pays $55,000 of this, leaving a balance of $615,000 to be paid by the weary taxpayers of this country. But if it should cost the maximum, or 3 per cent, the taxpayers would have the bag to hold to the extent of three times this sum, or $1,245,000 per annum.

However, the proponents of the Ford offer claim that $55,000, the sum that Mr. Ford agrees to pay in annually as a maintenance fund, will be sufficient to meet the cost of all repairs. Then I would suggest that if he thinks this sum will be sufficient that we write into the contract that he will maintain the dams at his own expense. He certainly can lose nothing, because he says this amount will be sufficient, and by good luck he might save some of the $55,000. The fact is it is well known among engineers that $55,000 for this purpose is hardly a drop in the bucket. If Mr. Ford and these men who make this claim are sincere, why does he not change his proposal and agree to maintain these dams at his own expense? He is the only man who is going to get any advantage out of them.

Natural deterioration over a period of 100 years will require huge sums of money to keep them in perfect repair. It is also well known that at any time these dams may go out through natural causes. Floods may wash them away, earthquakes may cause the earth to gap and in an instant destroy the dams. An invading army might some time destroy them with explosives, but from whatever cause these dams may go out Mr. Ford holds the taxpayers of this country bound to rebuild them for him without any expense to him except the $55,000. To my mind this seems to be asking too much. It would seem that this company should be compelled to keep these dams in repair provided the Government, at the expense of the taxpayers, builds the dams for him and turns them over to him fully equipped for the rather insignificant annual rental of 4 per cent of only $50,000,000. Let us remember as we go along that these dams will have cost the Government $67,000,000, yet it is only proposed that the taxpayers get a return on $50,000,000 of this cost. Remember also that he is to use this hydroelectric power thus created in any way that he may see fit, unrestrained by the hand of any authority, either Federal or State, with one exception. The exception to which I refer is the proposal that he use about 100,000 horsepower in the manufacture of fertilizer, provided he can make it at a profit of 8 per cent to himself.

Mr. Speaker, it will be noticed, too, that there is no provision in the contract that would bind this company to pay any damages that might arise should these dams from any cause break and allow this imprisoned water to suddenly rush down over the surrounding lower country, destroying life and property. Should these dams break, I do not know how many lives would be lost or the value of the property destroyed. The money cost might reach, in the course of 100 years, into the billions. I am sure if such a disaster as this should ever occur the loss would mount high into the millions. Mr. Ford rather cleverly, I would say, guards his company against the payment of any loss of this character.

Every other set of men who build dams for this purpose build them at their own expense, pay interest on the money invested while the construction is going on, equip them at their own expense, maintain them at their own expense, and should they go out from any cause rebuild them at their own expense and be liable for the payment of all damages arising by reason of the escape of the empounded waters. To my mind the Ford offer is a very astounding proposition, and I can not follow the process of reasoning of those who advocate that this Government should stand quietly by and allow this company to manacle it hand and foot. If we should accept this Ford offer we ought to amend it so often that it would be rewritten from beginning to end. The interests of the Government ought to be safeguarded in some instances if we turn this gigantic

property over to Mr. Ford practically as a gift and finance him for 100 years.

This offer further contemplates that the Government must turn over the addition it built to the steam plant belonging to the Alabama Power Co. on the Warrior River, known as the Gorgas plant. This Muscle Shoals project was commenced by the Government when the war was on and at a time when it needed immediate power. The agents of the Government negotiated with the Alabama Power Co. at that time for power and it was agreed that the Government should build this addition to its Gorgas plant, together with certain transmission lines leading from there, a distance of 88 miles, to Muscle Shoals. At this time the Alabama Power Co. had greater demand for electric power than it could meet and it had commenced to build an extension to its steam plant at this place. It had already built the foundations for this extension and had constructed its intakes and outlets for the necessary water to operate the plant.

It was agreed between the Federal agents and the Alabama Power Co. that the Government should build this extension to the Gorgas plant on these foundations and over these water intakes and outlets and also build the transmission lines from that place to Muscle Shoals. This was done on the part of the Government at a cost of $4,900,000. At the commencing of this work on the part of the Government a contract was entered into with the Alabama Power Co., by the terms of which the Government, when through with the Gorgas plant and transmission lines, was to sell these holdings to that company at a "fair value."

Claiming its right to purchase under this clause of the contract, the Alabama Power Co. has first offered the Government $2,500,000 for this property and later the offer was raised to $3,000,000.

When we remember the disgracefully low and ofttimes criminal prices at which war properties have been sold, ranging from practically nothing to 10 and 12 per cent of the original cost to the Government, this price of $3,000,000 would seem to be one of the best bargains that the Government has ever been offered for any of its war property. Yet it will be remembered that the Ford offer contemplates that the Government must reject this offer of $3,000,000 and include the Government's interest in the Gorgas plant and transmission lines in the transfer to Mr. Ford. Just why he would ask this rather strange conduct on the part of the Government has never been clearly explained.

It is constructed as one building and one plant and the same machinery operates it as a single concern. It needs this plant in furnishing electric service to its numerous customers that are located throughout all that section of the country. It has an investment of about $40,000,000. It has built its own dams and pays the upkeep of these dams. These users of light and power have a right to be supplied. I do not know what number of consumers it has to-day but two years ago the number was 58,500. Take away from it this plant and you cripple the service to 58,500 consumers. You effect the industries of that entire section, many of them you kill. Can any man assign a sane and truthful reason why these industries should all be crippled, why some of these municipalities should be put in darkness, why the wheels of these industries should be stopped, in order to give Mr. Ford this property? The most speculative mind can not offer one sound and legitimate reason that is based upon the facts surrounding this offer.

Perhaps it would be well to state that Mr. Ford is offering for the Government's real-estate holdings at Muscle Shoals only $5,000,000. These holdings cost the Government, to be exact and without any accumulative interest, $85,343,296. For this real estate, with all of the gigantic buildings constructed upon it, together with all the railroad engines, steel freight cars, steam shovels, picks and shovels, rock crushers, cement mixers, railroad tracks, and numerous other machinery and tools, he is offering the ridiculously low and unconscionable price of $5,000,000.

This property includes Waco quarry, cost $1,302,962; Gorgas Steam Plant, $4,900,000; Nitrate Plant No. 1, $12,887,941; and Nitrate Plant No. 2, $66,252,393. These figures, of course, do not include accrued interest on these huge sums now amounting to many millions.

For the Congress of the United States to authorize the sale of more than $85,000,000 worth of Government property to probably the richest man in the world for $5,000,000 would seem to me to come dangerously near being criminal. Especially do I say this when I remember that Mr. Ford could immediately sell and ought to sell to the Alabama Power Co. the Gorgas plant for $3,000,000. He could easily sell personal property at nitrate plants Nos. 1 and 2, which I have just enumerated and which he could declare as surplus, for at least the other $2,000,000. Therefore, at the very lowest estimation you would be deeding by warranty deed to Mr. Ford, his heirs and assigns forever, more than $75,000,000 worth of property without consideration. Because he would have already recovered for himself in these two sales the full amount that he paid and have at least $70,000,000 worth of property left that would not have cost him one cent.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Ford by his offer also demands that the Government shall furnish him the overflow right at Dam No. 3, the cost to be paid by the Government. These rights will cost anywhere from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Of course he says he will pay 4 per cent interest on whatever this cost may be, but he agrees to pay nothing for the great reservoirs that the Government must build to hold the water that is backed away from Dam No. 3. I do not know how many millions of dollars these reservoirs would cost.

He may fool Congress, but I am only mentioning these facts to show you that Mr. Ford would have a decidedly hard job before him in fooling a set of high-school boys with a proposition of this kind.

The Ford propagandists, in order to sooth the nerves of the taxpayers of this country, heralded abroad the statement that while it will require $50,000,000 of new money to complete Dam No. 2 and build Dam No. 3, Mr. Ford is going to pay back to the taxpayers this $50,000,000. They claim it is only a loan that the Government is making to him and that he will make full restitution during the period of 100 years. They claim he will repay this huge amount dollar for dollar, and here is the very amazing scheme that Mr. Ford has of paying it back. Listen to it carefully because I think it is something new to the financial world.

He agrees to pay to the Secretary of War for the use of the Government the sum of $23,363 semiannually to be used in retiring at the end of 100 years the $50,000,000, the additional money put up for him by the Government to build the two dams. As this method of discharging a debt is so unique you will pardon me for analyzing it a little further. He proposes to pay $23,363 each six months of the 100-year period. The total amount of annual payments, therefore, would be $46,726. This same amount paid yearly for 100 years, of course, would be one hundred times $46,726, or $4,672,600.

This offer that is now disturbing the minds of the membership of this House proposes that the Government shall accept these semiannual payments and immediately invest them at 4 per cent interest payable semiannually, and when the interest is due add it to the principal and loan it again at 4 per cent interest, and if it is thus compounded throughout the term of the lease, which is 100 years, he says it will amount to $49,071,935, which is practically the $50,000,000, although you will see even with this rather doubtful scheme of financing he has short changed the Government nearly a million dollars. But what is a million dollars when the United States Government is playing Santa Claus to Mr. Ford? The richest man in the world would hardly take note of such an insignificant gift as that.

You will notice in this very startling method of discharging a debt of $50,000,000 with the comparatively small sum of $4,672,600 that Mr. Ford leaves the matter of investing these semiannual installments to the Government. It matters not to him whether the loans prove to be bad or successful. It matters not to him to what additional cost the Government will be put in order to make these loans, collect the semiannual interest, add it to the principal, and reinvest again.

It is perhaps pertinent to say here that by observing the same rules of finance that he has laid down it would cost the Government considerably over a billion dollars to complete and deliver these new dams to Mr. Ford, together with overflow rights at Dam No. 1.

Oh, I know you claim that Mr. Ford has promised to manufacture fertilizer at nitrate plant No. 1 and sell it to the farmers cheaply; and, in this way, compel the other manufacturers of fertilizer throughout the United States to sell their product to the farmers at one-half the price for which they are now selling it. Mr. Ford only agrees, that in the event he can make nitrate at all at Muscle Shoals, to manufacture it at the approximate present annual capacity of nitrate plant No. 2.

This present capacity would mean the manufacturing of about 1,500,000 tons of standard fertilizer per year, provided he can manufacture it at all. No one knows whether he can manufacture fertilizer successfully by any known process at this time; and, even if he is successful in manufacturing this amount, let me call your attention to the fact that about 15,000,000 tons of fertilizer have been used per annum in the United States, and 18,000,000 could be used to a good advantage.

Can anyone explain to me how the manufacturing of 1,500,000 tons of fertilizer can bring down 15,000,000 tons of fertilizer one-half in price? This is going on the assumption that fertilizer can be made at all there. The amount would require only about 100,000 horsepower to manufacture it. Mr. Ford says that he is going to create 1,000,000 horsepower. If he does you will readily see why Mr. Ford wants this water-power lease for 100 years. It means that he is going to get at practically Government expense 900,000 horsepower to use as he may see fit without Government interference of any character. He would have nothing like the Federal water power act curbing him in his activities. If he saw fit he would use this 900,000 horsepower with which to exploit the people. He could use it in manufacturing for himself anything that he might see fit. Whether it would be the manufacturing of threshing machines or bird cages would be left to the judgment of Mr. Ford and his company, and they would use that 900,000 horsepower in the manufacture of the latter if it would yield them greater profits than would the manufacture of other articles.

You are deceiving the farmer by telling him that Mr. Ford wants this great water-power privilege down there in order that he can manufacture and sell to him cheap fertilizer. If that is true, then why not write into this contract a clause that will require him to use all of this power, whatever it may be, in the manufacture of fertilizer? Else if you do not, then tell the farmer plainly and honestly that it is one-tenth fertilizer if he can make it at all and nine-tenths power to be used by Mr. Ford in manufacturing anything that he may see fit.

You tell another class of men, in order to elicit their sympathy and their support, that he is going to create a new era in the United States by furnishing cheap transportation and cheap power for the industries all over this country. The man who has carefully read the proposal and the hearings and makes these statements unqualifiedly knows that he is misleading the farmers and the laborers and the industries of America. He does not agree to sell an ounce of this energy to the factories throughout the country or to electrify railroads or to furnish power for traction companies. They tell the farmer and the business man and the poor washerwoman of the country that he will furnish them cheap power to run all of their machinery on the farm, to turn the wheels of the industries, to run the washing machine of the woman who does laundry work for a living. Let me call your attention to the fact that this is a base fabrication, that it is devoid of a single element of truth, and the men who are informed about the Ford offer know that it can not be true.

Mr. Mayo, who represents Mr. Ford in this matter, has testified for days before the Military Affairs Committee of the House and the Agriculture Committee of the Senate. Let me call your attention to Mr. Mayo's testimony as recorded in the hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-seventh Congress, volume 1, page 243:

Mr. MAYO. Mr. Ford has given that a great deal of thought, and he thinks that very few really know the magnitude of this project, and as he proposes to use all this power for himself eventually it will take a very large investment down there and quite a few years to build up to it.

The CHAIRMAN. He proposes to use all the power himself?

Mr. MAYO. He expects to.

Again on page 262 Mr. Mayo testified as follows:

Mr. MAYO. Mr. Ford intends to use that power himself. It is not a question of selling the power.

On page 286 will be found the following testimony:

Q. Does Mr. Ford put very much stress on this clause relating to after the 100-year period?—A. I think so. He will have built up a plant to consume all the power, and if you took the power away from him the plants would have no value.

Mr. Speaker, the foregoing testimony is only a small part of the statements made by Mr. Ford's representative on the subject of what is intended to be done with Muscle Shoals provided this offer is accepted. This testimony is recited for the purpose of disclosing that Mr. Ford has no intention of selling power to electrify railroads, or to operate traction lines, or to grind the farmer's feed for his stock, or to light cities or dwellings, or to turn the wheels of the industries of the South that are idle because of lack of power. It is recited to refute the many misstatements that have been made on this subject. It is recited to show that Mr. Ford is going to use all of this power in the manufacture of whatever suits him best at his own plant and unrestrained and unhampered by any commission or other authority, either State or Federal.

Muscle Shoals was placed in the Tennessee River in order that its power might be used by and for the benefit of all and not one. This Congress has no right to set aside the great scheme of the Creator of the universe and thwart His plans by giving this great opportunity to one man. If Mr. Ford desires this property and can get it, it ought to be leased to him at a fair rental value and then he ought to be made to operate under the Federal water-power act and distribute this electric energy to all parts of the South. Every man in that section of the country who desires to start a business ought to have the right to obtain this cheap power. This is the plan of Him who created it. It was the purpose of those who fought for and struggled long overcoming obstacles and finally succeeded in giving to the country the Federal water-power act that conserves this power for the benefit of those to whom it rightfully belongs—the entire people.

As I have said before, no one knows that Mr. Ford can manufacture nitrates by any known process at Muscle Shoals. No one knows that any process will be found in the future that will prove successful, and Mr. Ford's representative frankly tells you that if he can not manufacture fertilizer at a profit to himself he will abandon the attempt. In verification of this statement let me call your attention again to the House hearings and the testimony of Mr. Mayo. On page 245 will be found the following testimony:

Question. I will simply speak of it as nitrate which can be produced at Muscle Shoals, and I understand you to say that as long as it is profitable or can be produced without a loss Mr. Ford would be glad to continue to produce that product.

Mr. MAYO. Yes, sir.

Question. And I think you stated it very correctly when you said that it is a fair assumption that if it was being produced at a loss it would only be a matter of time when even Mr. Ford with all his wealth would go out of business, and therefore the element of profit or the cost of manufacture has to be taken into consideration.

Mr. MAYO. Yes, sir.

Again, on page 254, is the following testimony:

Question. If found by Mr. Ford, after the starting of operations, that he can not produce ammonium nitrate in competition with the wholesale market price of the same materials from other sources, do you understand that his agreement binds him to continue the operation of the plant for nitrogen compounds at a loss?

Mr. MAYO. I do not think so.

Question. It would not bind him to continue?

Mr. MAYO. I hardly think so.

Again, on page 255, in response to a question, Mr. Mayo said:

Mr. MAYO. The only reason for him to discontinue (fertilizer) would be his actual inability to manufacture at a profit.

Again, at page 309, this testimony is found:

Question. What does that mean—that he does not have to do it (manufacture fertilizer)?

Mr. MAYO. In my opinion he would not have to do it (manufacture fertilizer), as I have said before, if he exhausted every known effort and still could not make it except at a great loss.

Question. He could make it, whether he makes it at a loss or not, can he not?

Mr. MAYO. I do not think he could do it very long.

This testimony is recited for the purpose of showing that Mr. Ford does not know for a certainty that he can make fertilizer at Muscle Shoals, and that he will not make it unless he can make it at a profit to himself. Those who contend otherwise simply fly in the face of the facts without regard to the Ford proposition and the testimony in support of it.

The Ford proponents may succeed in deceiving the public for the time being and barter away the rights of the people, but the day of retribution will come. I would like to see the taxpayers' interests guarded in this matter and I would like to have the country advised of the facts as they are and not what we would like them to be.

Remember that nitrate plants Nos. 1 and 2 with their 3,900 acres of land and all these buildings and machinery are to be transferred to him with a fee-simple title. It is true we ask him to make a certain amount of fertilizer and keep nitrate plant No. 1 in a stand-by condition for the making of nitrates should war come, but Mr. Ford has not written into his proposal any recapture clause in the event that he should either fail or neglect to do these things. And Congress is arrogantly told that it must accept this offer just as Mr. Ford has written it without the changing of a sentence. So sacred is this offer that Congress must not presume to change it or amend it in any way. It must be accepted just as he wrote it and presented it and Congress shall only have the poor privilege of ratifying the proposal without having any right to say what the proposal shall contain. For Mr. Ford states in his proposal as follows:

The above proposals are submitted for acceptance as a whole and not in part.

So you see we must sign on the dotted line, or if we have courage to defend the rights of the United States, then we must refuse his offer in its entirety. But you see if we accept his proposition by signing on the dotted line, then we give him among other things an unqualified lease for 100 years—twice the length of time any other man can secure a leasehold.

So you see this estops Congress from safeguarding the Nation's rights. This lease ought to have a clause written into it that would render that instrument void provided the Ford Co. failed to do the things for which the lease provides.

Would any Member of Congress part with his own property without a reconveyance clause in the event the consideration for the transfer should fail? If it were your own property would you insist upon safeguarding your rights? I think you would demand a clause of recapture, but we can sometimes become very generous and bountiful with other peoples' property.

While Mr. Ford says that he will generate a million horsepower at Muscle Shoals, personally I think his statement is not borne out by the facts. I think also that a statement by Mr. Mayo to the effect that 900,000 horsepower can be generated there is somewhat in excess of the Muscle Shoals possibilities.

One of the great water-power conservators of this country and one who labored for many years to save these rights for the people, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, now Governor of Pennsylvania, thinks that 700,000 horsepower would be all that could be counted on at that place and it is very pertinent to quote from a statement made by him on the subject of Muscle Shoals, and I quote as follows:

"The Ford offer," says Gifford Pinchot, "is seven parts water power to one part fertilizer, even if the fertilizer part should work out. For the water power itself Mr. Ford would pay nothing, and he would be free from all taxes on the property. Other lessees to water-power rights from the Government not only bear the total cost of building their own dam and power houses and pay taxes on them, but they also pay for the water power in addition. The Ford offer is like offering a man 4 per cent on the cost of his factories as rent, and then asking him to throw in a coal mine to supply fuel for the engines for nothing."

Mr. Speaker, this is the view taken on this subject by most men whose judgment is unbiased on the one hand and whose zeal for the rights of the people is pronounced. It is true when Governor Pinchot says that Mr. Ford would be tax exempt on these dams because the dams belong to the Government and they are practically loaned to him for 100 years. It is true, as the governor says, that all other water-power companies are compelled to build their own dams at their own expense and if they are partially injured or completely destroyed they must repair or rebuild them at their own expense. If damages to property occur or if life is lost the operating company must pay the bills. Other companies must not only do all these things but they must pay taxes to the State on the taxable value of these dams. They have no Santa Claus.

To my mind this Ford offer unamended would represent one of the boldest and most brazen daylight robberies that has ever occurred in the history of this country. I do not blame Mr. Ford. He has made his offer in the open and if this Congress barters away the rights of the people in this high-handed fashion the condemnation will rest on the Congress and not on Mr. Ford.

I do not know what magnetic power this man possesses that he can so hypnotize a part of the membership of this House that they would add this priceless legacy to the already dangerously great wealth of this man who is twice a billionaire if common report be true. Remember, he got these billions from the pockets of his customers as profits in the sale of his automobiles and the necessary parts to keep them in repair. Remember, too, that this has all been accomplished in the short period of 20 years. If he is given Muscle Shoals with all this immense power donated, even the flighty imagination of man could not conceive the number of billions that he would extract by way of profits from the pockets of the people in the next 20 years. Therefore, let us be done with all of these exaggerated statements and misinformation and let us tell the people the truth about their own property and what Mr. Ford proposes to do with it if he gets it. Let us truthfully and frankly tell them that he only intends to use a small portion of this power in the manufacture of fertilizer, if indeed he can manufacture it at all.

Let us tell them that the reason he wants it is because he desires to use five or six, or perhaps seven or eight, hundred thousand hydroelectric horsepower as a gift from the people in the carrying on of a private enterprise for himself. Let us be frank and tell them that if this is done he can carry on this manufacturing project of his at this place and sell the manufactured product at any price that he may see fit. When you tell them this is a fertilizer project, tell them that only a small portion of it is fertilizer and that feature is exceedingly doubtful. If Mr. Ford can use 100,000 horsepower and manufacture 1,500,000 tons of fertilizer, if this is a fertilizer project, then let him use the remainder of this power for the same purpose and manufacture at least 10,000,000 more tons. If he could do this and sell this huge amount at a low price he would then be the farmers' real benefactor. But let us tell them that he has no such intention as this, and then, as the years roll by and Mr. Ford does not make them the expected cheap fertilizer, their disappointment will not be so keen.

In conclusion, let me again say that an acceptance of this offer would be a repudiation of the Federal water power act. This act throws safeguards around our natural resources throughout all time to come. It preserves these rights for all the people. The great investors in water-power rights have found its provisions to be wise. It was the pet theory of President Roosevelt. He devoted many years of his life to have it written upon the statute books of the Nation. He continued his efforts after his term as President of the United States had expired. This great work was carried on through Taft's administration, and these efforts were finally crowned with success during the Wilson administration. All of the great engineers of the country agree that the Federal water power act is the embodiment of wisdom and that no man should be allowed at this day to lay a violent hand upon its provisions.

Mr. MOORES of Indiana. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MOORES of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article:

AMERICAN GROUP OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION—PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

The following is a stenographic report of the proceedings of the twentieth annual meeting of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union:

The twentieth annual meeting of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union was held in the caucus room, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., Saturday, February 24, 1923, at 10.20 o'clock a. m., Senator WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY, president, presiding.

President MCKINLEY. Gentlemen, shall we come to order? The notice for this meeting sent out by the executive secretary contains the agenda, as follows:

NOTICE.

The twentieth annual meeting of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union will be held in the caucus room, third floor, House Office Building, Saturday, February 24, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The program will include:

1. Reading of the minutes.
2. Announcements and communications.
3. President's report.
4. Treasurer's report.
5. Executive secretary's report.
6. The election of officers.
7. Unfinished business:
   (a) Report of delegates to the twentieth conference at Vienna, Austria, August, 1922.
8. New business:
   (a) Plans for the twenty-first conference of the Interparliamentary Union:
   —August next (?)
   —at Copenhagen, Denmark (?)
9. Adjournment.

You are receiving herewith the executive secretary's report of the conference in Vienna.

If your name does not appear on the list of members inclosed, you will wish, of course, to send to the executive secretary the card which is also inclosed.

Every member of the congress should be a member of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union. If you are not a member, mail the application at once.

Surely you will agree that this is important.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY,
President.

ARTHUR DEERIN CALL,
Executive Secretary, 613 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

The first matter on the program is the reading of the minutes. I should suggest that, since the minutes of the last meeting have been printed and distributed, perhaps we may waive the reading.

Mr. OLDFIELD. I move, Mr. President, we dispense with the reading of the minutes.

(The motion was duly seconded and carried.)

President MCKINLEY. As to announcements, I might suggest that we have not yet been advised what place the conference will select for the next meeting. We understand it will probably be held in Denmark and probably about the middle of August.

There are two vacancies on the board, caused by the retirement from Congress of Representative RUCKER, of Missouri, and Representative STEENERSON, of Minnesota.

The next matter in order is the president's report, and, for the benefit of some of the gentlemen who have not examined our work, I respectfully submit the following:

THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION.

"For the contribution of the United States toward the maintenance of the bureau of the Interparliamentary Union for the promotion of international arbitration, $4,000." This language is taken from the act making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. The amount representing this year something of an increase over previous annual appropriations, has been paid annually by the United States Government for a number of years. The money, indicating something of the Government's interest, is turned over to the secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union at the office of the bureau, Geneva, Switzerland.

The secretary general is Dr. Christian L. Lange, recently honored by the Nobel committee.

BEGINNINGS.

The founder of the Interparliamentary Union was a member of the British House of Commons. The first idea of such a union seems to have been suggested to a member of the Austrian Parliament at the time of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. The settlement of the *Alabama* claims shortly afterwards and the spread of interest in arbitration throughout the world paved the way. The Interparliamentary Union began in Paris October 31, 1888, in the interest of arbitration treaties between the United States, France, and Great Britain. Its twentieth conference was held in Vienna, Austria, August 28, 29, 30 last, in the interest of European reconstruction. To William Randal Cremer, of the British Parliament, assisted by Frédéric Passy, of the French Chamber of Deputies, is due all the credit for organizing the union. Because of their energy the organization grew rapidly. As a result Cremer received from the President of France the decoration of the Legion of Honor, from the King of England a knighthood, and in 1903 from the Nobel Committee the peace prize of about $45,000. A labor member of the British Parliament, a carpenter by trade, and a poor man, he forthwith gave all of this money to the cause of peace.

OBJECTS.

The Interparliamentary Union is composed of representatives of various parliaments. The object of the organization is to develop the principle of arbitration in general and to promote intelligent and peaceful relations between peoples. Its first labors were in the interest of treaties of arbitration between France and the United States and between Great Britain and the United States. At what is officially known as the First Interparliamentary Conference, held during the World Fair in Paris in 1889, nine parliaments represented, it was resolved: "The conduct of governments tending to become more and more the expression only of ideas and sentiments voiced by the body of citizens, it is for the electors to lead the policy of the country in the direction of justice, of right, and of the brotherhood of nations."

ANOTHER CONFERENCE IN AMERICA.

In 1914 the United States Government invited the union to hold the Twentieth Interparliamentary Conference in the city of Washington, and an appropriation of $50,000 was carried in the diplomatic appropriation act for the expenses of the gathering. The war naturally interfered, but there are many in and out of Congress, recalling the successful conference at St. Louis in 1904, who hope that the invitation of 1914 may soon be renewed.

CONFERENCES HERETOFORE.

Conferences of the union have been held as follows: Four times at Brussels (1895, 1897, 1905, and 1910); twice in each of the following: Paris (1889 and 1900), London (1890 and 1906), The Hague (1894 and 1913), Vienna (1903 and 1922); once in each of the following: Rome (1891), Berne (1892), Budapest (1896), Christiana (1899), Berlin (1908), Geneva (1912), Stockholm (1921), St. Louis (1904).

ADVANTAGES.

The advantages of such an organization readily suggest themselves. Freed from the domination of any government, it represents a universal and democratic aspiration. Nothing in it savors of particular interest or privilege. Composed of officials, holding its conferences in houses of parliaments, it is itself only semiofficial. Perhaps its main service is its opportunity for parliamentarians from all parts of the world to meet, to confer, to educate one another. At the meeting this summer in Vienna 24 nations, the largest number ever participating at any conference of the Interparliamentary Union, were represented by delegates. The governments represented were: Germany, America, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Spain, Esthonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Dutch Indies, Italy, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Sweden, and Turkey. For parliamentarians from so many different countries just to meet, officially or unofficially, at conference, at table, at social gatherings, is in itself not without benefit.

Speaking before the conference in St. Louis in 1904, the then Assistant Secretary of State, the Hon. Francis B. Loomis, said to the assembled delegates: "You have aroused, directed, and educated public sentiment in favor of arbitration throughout the civilized world." Mr. Loomis also said: "The Interparliamentary Union deserves credit for practically forecasting five years in advance what proved to be the most salient work of the peace conference at The Hague." There is no doubt that the first Hague conference was called because of the work of the Interparliamentary Union. There is no doubt that its labors made possible the establishment of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Upon its initiative President Roosevelt initiated the second Hague conference.

OUR OFFICERS.

The present officers of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union are Senator WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY, president; vice presidents: Representative ANDREW J. MONTAGUE (Virginia), Representative HALVOR STEENERSON (Minnesota), Representative WILLIAM A. OLDFIELD (Arkansas); Representative ADOLPH J. SABATH (Illinois), treasurer; Representative H. GARLAND DUPRÉ (Louisiana), secretary; Arthur Deerin Call, executive secretary. Executive Committee: Representative FRED BRITTEN (Illinois), Representative THEODORE BURTON (Ohio), Representative HENRY ALLEN COOPER (Wisconsin), Representative WILLIAM W. RUCKER (Missouri), Senator JOSEPH T. ROBINSON (Arkansas), Senator THOMAS STERLING (South Dakota), Representative HENRY W. TEMPLE (Pennsylvania), Representative JAMES C. MCLAUGHLIN (Michigan), Representative MERRILL MOORES (Indiana).

OUR OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

On May 24, 1921, the American group sent to the council of the Interparliamentary Union the following self-explanatory communication:

To the Council of the Interparliamentary Union, 14 Rue de l'Ecole Medicine, Geneva, Switzerland.

SIRS: Please accept greetings from your fellow members of the American group, all of whom are pleased to know of the plans of our council for the nineteenth interparliamentary conference at Stockholm August 17–19 of the current year. The gracious invitation of the Swedish group, combined with the generous cooperation of the Swedish Government, leads us to feel that the resumption of our conferences will take place under circumstances as happy and propitious as could well be possible.

We have examined the "agenda of the conference" submitted under date of April 20, 1921, and we hasten to express our earnest hope and perfect confidence that our brethren will come again to a meeting of minds with reference to questions peculiarly within the historic province of the union, questions relating principally to international law. The time we believe has not arrived when our union can profitably discuss, much less decide upon, political or even economic questions which may give rise to disputes between States. The peaceful and judicial settlement of international controversies, so wisely and constructively discussed and advanced in the first and second Hague conferences, remains still the supreme opportunity of the Interparliamentary Union; so much so, indeed, that we of the American group urge upon our coworkers of other nations—

1. The calling of a third Hague conference.

2. The extension of the principle of international conciliation, as set forth in the score and more of treaties negotiated between the United States and other powers in 1913, commonly known as the "Bryan treaties."

3. The creation of a judicial union of the nations, under which such questions as the interpretation of treaties or of international law, the breach of international obligations, the determination of reparations, and the interpretation of prior decisions passed by the court of the union may all be decided by the court according to principles of accepted law and known equity.

4. The continuation of the conference of the Interparliamentary Union, not only for these high purposes herein set forth but for the additional and by no means insignificant reasons, namely, that lawmakers of the world may become more generally acquainted, more intelligently informed of each other's tasks, and more sympathetically alive to the possibilities awaiting them in the realm of practical international achievement.

We of the American group have not lost interest in such questions as the limitation of armaments, the reduction of the cruelties of war, the establishment of a prize court, the rules relating to neutrality, and the like; but we feel that these matters are dependent upon, and that they are not anterior to, the mode of international conference, the method of conciliation, and the means of judicial settlement, to which we have taken the liberty here to advert.

We believe that the Interparliamentary Union has in its traditional adherence to substantially these high matters amply proved its reason for being, and that nothing has happened since our last meeting in 1913 to warrant any change in its independent action, in its fundamental aims, or in its methods.

A CONCLUDING REMARK.

It is not without significance that in this day of divergent interests, points of view, and policies there exists in the world this organization of parliamentarians, each trying as best he may to understand the other fellow's job. [Applause.]

The treasurer's report is next in order.

[Treasurer A. J. Sabath presented his report, as follows:]

Treasurer's report—A. J. Sabath.

AMERICAN GROUP, INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 24, 1923.*

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
On hand December 13, 1921	$383.87	
February 10, 1922—Arthur D. Call		$21.45
February 27, 1922—Arthur D. Call		7.79
February 27, 1922—Judd & Detweiler (printing)		8.25
April 4, 1922—Douglas O. Morgan (reporting)		18.90
April 12, 1922—D. H. Elkins (duplicating)		10.60
June 1, 1922—American Peace Society		29.00
April 23, 1922—Arthur D. Call, American Peace Society (printing minutes); Doctor Lange (cable)		41.41
	383.87	137.40
Disbursements	137.40	
On hand February 24, 1923	246.47	

President MCKINLEY. A very worthy report. We are glad to receive it.

The next is the report of the executive secretary.

[Executive Secretary Arthur D. Call presented his report, as follows:]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The last annual meeting of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union was held February 24, 1922, in the caucus room of the House Office Building, Washington, D. C., at 10.30 o'clock. A stenographic copy of the proceedings of that meeting was printed and distributed to every Member of the House and of the Senate.

Since the last annual meeting certain things in connection with the work of our group have happened worthy of record. They may be briefly enumerated.

EVIDENCES OF INTEREST.

During the year there have been two evidences of a growing interest in the labors of the group. Upon the initiative of Senator SPENCER the Interparliamentary Union and the list of the officers of the American group are listed in the Congressional Directory under the heading "Joint Commissions and Committees." This is the first time that our union has been thus officially recognized. Furthermore, the Congress has seen fit to increase its appropriation to the Interparliamentary Union from $2,000 to $4,000. The practical unanimity with which this action was taken both in the Senate and in the House is encouraging.

There have been a variety of meetings of your executive committee, usually taking the form of a luncheon, supper, or dinner at the gracious invitation of the president of our group, Senator WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY.

NEXT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

No little attention has been given to the question whether or not our American group should invite the Interparliamentary Union to hold its twenty-first international congress in the United States during the current year. After conferring with the Executive department your committee decided that it would be wise to defer inviting the Union to meet in America at least until 1925. Thereupon the following cablegram was sent to Secretary Lange, under date of January 29, 1923:

INTERPARLEMENT, *Genéve:*

Mature deliberation convinces us would be unwise to invite union meeting America this year. No diminution of interest. Just matter of expediency.

CALL.

Replying to this telegram, under date of February 1, Secretary Lange has written:

DEAR MR. CALL: I need not tell you that I was very sorry indeed to receive your wire of the 29th, which I found here on my return from a short vacation in the mountains. Of course, we have to bow to your decision, taken after mature deliberation, but I can not but think that it would have been a very great boon to our interparliamentary work if you had seen your way to receiving us this year. I know pertinently that especially in France an American invitation would have been accepted with great favor, and I need not point out how important it would be just now under the present circumstances to draw French parliamentarians into our circle. You will know that Canada was quite ready to support an invitation from America and to take part in the reception. It may be difficult to find for some years an opportunity which will suit both groups as well as would have been the case in 1923.

I am very glad that you add expressly that there is no diminution of interest, but that your attitude is due only to considerations of expediency. I shall take care to let this be known as widely as possible.

We shall then have to fall back on the Danish invitation, and, as far as organization and a thorough preparation of the conference go, we could hardly be in better hands than in Denmark. The secretary of the group, whom you met at Vienna, is a very capable man in all that pertains to organization, and I am quite sure that all members of the forthcoming conference will have great pleasure and find special interest in taking part in this meeting. I suppose it will take place in August, probably about the middle of the month, and I trust that at any rate we can count on a numerous and representative American delegation. You know there are direct and very good steamers from New York to Copenhagen. * * *

Will there be any special subject which an American would like to try out before the conference? I suppose that we shall send around a circular to the groups after the meeting of the executive, containing a draft agenda for the conference. It would be a matter for satisfaction if this year, too, we could have an American to submit a report, as Mr. BURTON did last year. What about Mr. MONTAGUE presenting a resolution in favor of international arbitration or America's entering the international court? It would be necessary to be informed as to this some time before the meeting of the council, which, I presume, will take place at the beginning of April.

With best wishes, yours very sincerely,

CHR. L. LANGE.

VISIT FROM SECRETARY OF CANADIAN GROUP.

Your executive secretary wishes to record that on February 6, 1923, he was visited by Senator C. P. Beaubien, secretary of the Canadian group of the Interparliamentary Union.

TWO EVENTS.

There remain two other outstanding events of the year:

(1) The attendance by our American delegation upon the twentieth conference of the Interparliamentary Union at Vienna, Austria, during the last days of August, 1922. The delegation from this group to the conference in Vienna was as follows: Senator William B. McKinley, of Illinois, president of the American group; Senator Selden P. Spencer, of Missouri; Senator E. F. Ladd, of North Dakota; Senator T. H. Caraway, of Arkansas; Senator W. J. Harris, of Georgia; Representative Andrew J. Montague, of Virginia, president of the American Peace Society; Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, former president of the American Peace Society; Representative Henry W. Temple, of Pennsylvania; Representative William A. Oldfield, of Arkansas; and Arthur D. Call, executive secretary of the group. Other members of the party were: H. M. Pindell and J. W. Stipes, of Illinois; Mrs. Harris and daughter; Mrs. Montague and her daughter, Mrs. Moore; Senator McKinley's niece, Miss Julia Mattis, and her friends, Mrs. W. H. Smith and Mrs. Edward Clifford, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and Mrs. Call.

Your executive secretary had printed and sent to each Member of the Congress a report of the conference, showing that there were 24 nations represented at the conference. In the report there was a record of the officers, of the work of the conferees, and a copy of the resolutions passed. There is also a brief account of the trip to Budapest and to Belgrade. The report includes some 10 pages of "Notes on the Setting in Austria."

(2) Another important event was a supper given to the executive committee by President McKinley at his home, 1736 Massachusetts Avenue, Sunday evening, February 18. During the evening addresses were given by Representatives THEODORE E. BURTON and HENRY W. TEMPLE, by Senators JOSEPH T. ROBINSON and SELDEN P. SPENCER, and by Dr. James Brown Scott. While these addresses were extemporaneous, every effort is being made to persuade each of the gentlemen to write out his remarks for purposes of publication; this with the thought that in the form of a brochure they can be made of service not only at home but abroad.

AN APPRECIATION.

Your executive secretary craves the privilege of recording his deep appreciation of the unfailing courtesy not only of the officers and members of our executive committee, but of all Members of the Congress whom it has been his duty to approach in matters relating to the work of the Interparliamentary Union. [Applause.]

President MCKINLEY. The next in order is the election of officers. Please permit me to say that I deem it a great honor to have been elected three times as president of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union, but I really think the office should be passed around, and I shall be glad indeed if some one be named in my stead as president.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, for years we have had the same president, and I never could quite bring myself to believe that rotation was the best method for securing efficiency or the proper presentation here and elsewhere of the aims of the local group; and I am going to make a motion that the present officers, excepting Messrs. Steenerson and Rucker, who withdraw, be reelected—that is, for president, Senator William B. McKinley; for vice presidents, Messrs. Andrew J. Montague and William A. Oldfield, and in place of Mr. Steenerson, Mr. Henry W. Temple, of Pennsylvania; for treasurer, Mr. A. J. Sabath; for secretary, Mr. H. Garland Dupré; and for executive secretary, Mr. Arthur D. Call. And I move that the rules be suspended and that the executive secretary be directed to cast the unanimous vote of the group for the members nominated. Are there any other nominations? [After a pause.] If not, I will take the liberty of putting the motion, if it is seconded.

(The motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried.)

Mr. BURTON. There are three vacancies on the executive committee: Mr. Rucker, who retires; Mr. Steenerson, who retires; and Mr. Temple, who has just been elected a vice president, and that makes him ex officio a member of the executive committee.

President MCKINLEY. That is right.

Mr. BURTON. I move that the rules be suspended and that the executive secretary be directed to cast the unanimous vote for the reelection of the following-named gentlemen as members of the executive committee: Mr. Fred Britten, Mr. Theodore Burton, Mr. Henry Allen Cooper, Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Senator Thomas Sterling, Mr. James C. McLaughlin, and Mr. Merrill Moores; and to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. Rucker and Mr. Steenerson, Senator Seldon P. Spencer, and Mr. John T. Raker.

President MCKINLEY. Are there any other nominations?

Mr. BURTON. If not, Mr. President, the motion is that the executive secretary be directed to cast the unanimous vote for the reelection of the present members of the executive committee, and that there be added thereto the names of Senator SPENCER and Mr. RAKER.

(The motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. President, I do not know whether I am in order or not; but it seems to me this is not the most available date or time in the year, rather, to hold the annual meeting and the annual election. A few days before Congress adjourns we are invariably very busy, and everyone is trying to get away and is attending committee meetings, etc. I wonder whether we could not hold the next election early in January, when nearly everyone is here and when they are not so engaged. If that could be brought about, I think it would secure a much larger attendance and more interest in the organization.

Mr. BURTON. Let me make this suggestion: The place of meeting and some other things are usually determined after January. The place of meeting this coming year would not have been determined in January. I think there is a good deal of substance in what Mr. SABATH says, and the question is whether the executive committee should not have the right to call a meeting at an earlier date, especially during the short session of Congress, when everybody is absorbed in the work of the session.

Mr. SABATH. I have spoken to some of the members who would have been pleased to be here, but they are busy and it is impossible for them to come.

President MCKINLEY. Perhaps you will make a motion, Mr. SABATH.

Mr. SABATH. I think we should leave it with the President.

President MCKINLEY. Perhaps you will make a motion to give the executive committee power.

Mr. SABATH. I move the executive committee be given power to call the next annual meeting at the most advantageous date after January 1.

(The motion was duly seconded.)

Executive Secretary CALL. Mr. President, may I call attention to the fact that article 6 of the by-laws of our American Group of the Interparliamentary Union reads as follows:

"The annual meeting of the American group shall be held February 24, except when that date falls on Sunday, when it shall be held on the next subsequent day."

Mr. SABATH. Then I move to amend the by-laws, unless we can do so only at some meeting called for that purpose.

President MCKINLEY. Would we have a right to amend the by-laws at this regular meeting?

Executive Secretary CALL. No.

Mr. OLDFIELD. I move that we give this matter consideration between now and the next meeting.

Mr. BURTON. Then the resolution should be that the executive committee be requested to consider the desirability of changing the date for the annual meeting and make a report thereon at a later meeting of the union.

Mr. SABATH. Yes; I accept that amendment.

(The motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried.)

Mr. DUPRÉ. Mr. President, a matter has occurred to me that might be of some interest. What success attended your efforts when you extended your great hospitality for a meeting at the Metropolitan last spring to induce attendance at the Interparliamentary Union? Has any result followed that effort?

President MCKINLEY. Mr. Call can answer that.

Executive Secretary CALL. There are two definite results following that meeting: One is that a number of the ministers and ambassadors who were present have been taking the matter up with their respective governments. In other words, action is being taken. A second result is this: That for the first time in the history of the Interparliamentary Union a South American government was represented at the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union this summer. That Government was Chile.

Mr. MOORES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. The other day the suggestion was made that we extend to the Interparliamentary Union an invitation to meet here in 1924. I remember the first meeting of the Interparliamentary Union I ever had the pleasure of attending was at St. Louis during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; and it occurred to me that there will be a fair and exposition in Philadelphia in 1926, and that it might be exceedingly appropriate to invite the Interparliamentary Union to meet in this country and at Philadelphia in 1926 at some time during the exposition. That is the suggestion that I have to make. We would probably have a larger attendance and be able to do better work during that year at the exposition.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I think the suggestion made by Mr. MOORES should have serious consideration. The delegates from the foreign countries would like very much to come here during an international exposition. But I do not think we can decide that question now. The European officers and members are very anxious to meet on this side of the water just as soon as they can. Conditions might arise that would make it very desirable for them to meet here in 1925. The sooner the better. I really think we should not decide that now.

President MCKINLEY. I did not think Mr. MOORES made that as a motion.

Mr. MOORES. I made it merely as a suggestion.

Mr. WATSON. I do not think we should now decide to invite the Interparliamentary Union to meet at Philadelphia during that exposition. There seem to be differences of opinion as to whether that exposition will be held. Conditions might change in a year. I think we had better wait.

President MCKINLEY. Is there any other business?

Mr. OLDFIELD. I move we adjourn, Mr. President.

(The motion was duly seconded and carried, and thereupon, at 11 o'clock a. m., the group adjourned.)

Mr. ASWELL and Mr. JAMES asked unanimous consent to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object——

Mr. BLANTON. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. JEFFERS of Alabama have leave to extend his remarks made awhile ago.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I have no objection to the remarks of the gentlemen making the request if they are their own remarks.

The extensions of remarks referred to are here printed in full as follows:

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I present, in 8-point type, the two following letters and one resolution on agricultural extension work:

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY,
Baton Rouge, La., February 26, 1923.

Mr. J. B. ASWELL,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ASWELL: I have read in full your speech as given in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 20 regarding the States Relations Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. You certainly gave them the plain, unvarnished truth about a situation in the department that ought to be very severely condemned. I most heartily commend you for your straightforward, clear-cut presentation of the facts. I had known of most of the things that you enumerated, and I expect you will find some additional facts that may follow your splendid opening of these questions that are also to be heartily condemned by right-thinking people.

With best wishes, I am,
Very respectfully,

W. R. DODSON,
Dean and Director.

—

EASTERN FEDERATION OF FEED MERCHANTS,
Bullville, N. Y., February 28, 1923.

Hon. JAMES B. ASWELL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ASWELL: Your speech of January 20 before the House of Representatives was called to the attention of the members of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, in convention assembled at Binghamton, N. Y., February 8–9, as recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 20.

I am pleased to hand you herewith copy of a resolution that was later adopted, which I think very fitly expresses the opinion of the members present. The writer knows something of the information you gave to Congress and has had numerous occasions to criticize.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am
Very truly yours,

FRANK C. JONES, *Secretary.*

Whereas the Hon. JAMES B. ASWELL, a Member of the House of Representatives from Louisiana, has seen fit to give to Congress and the country some facts with relation to the extension work of the United States Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas he has shown that the extension work of the department is being operated in a very partial manner; and

Whereas it has long been the belief of the members of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants and others that the extension bureau was being operated in such a way as to be not in the best interest of the Nation's agriculture, and therefore not in the best interest of the country at large; and

Whereas it seems to be the object of some of those having direction of its affairs to build up an organization that would create lucrative positions rather than to advance the interest of the people of the Nation; and

Whereas it appears that this operation tends to favor one class of citizens over other classes and some sections of the country over other sections; and

Whereas this tends to weaken the efficiency of the work and defeats the purpose for which Congress established the bureau and provided a fund to defray the expenses of it: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants in convention assembled at Binghamton, N. Y., February 8, 1923, indorse the efforts of the Congressman from Louisiana to have the extension service conducted in such a way that it will serve the best interests of the Nation and to remove it from partisan politics and from the domination of any man or men for their personal advantage; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary be authorized to send to the Hon. JAMES B. ASWELL a copy of this resolution.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, an opponent of the Ford offer recently stated that "the paid propagandist has had his opportunity to shower upon the public a hazy mass of unfounded statements about this offer. Many of these men who are paid to do this sort of thing have thrown truth to the winds and have drawn entirely upon their imaginations." I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that those who are obliged to draw upon their imaginations for their arguments are not the advocates of the Ford offer but its opponents. Its advocates have only to refer to the signed proposal which speaks for itself. What may or may not have been said in the testimony prior to the submission of Mr. Ford's final offer of May 31, 1922, has nothing to do with the case. What counts is the final proposal which Mr. Ford signed. That is the only offer of Mr. Ford's which is before Congress, and when it is accepted its terms will control the operations at Muscle Shoals.

I wish to take emphatic exception to the statement that hired propagandists have been paid to write newspaper and magazine articles and circulars on the subject of the Ford offer. It is true that there has been a certain amount of speculation in lands at Muscle Shoals, but I have it directly from Mr. Ford's representatives that neither he nor his representatives have purchased a single foot of land at Muscle Shoals, nor anywhere in that country, nor taken options on any; and no one responsibly connected with Mr. Ford or his advisers has prepared any newspaper or magazine articles whatever.

Neither is it true that the advocates of the Ford proposal have attempted to make people believe that Henry Ford is a superman, nor that he should be exempted from the law's restrictions, but those who support his proposal do believe that Henry Ford is a master organizer, a man who has successfully solved the problems of labor and production in the large way which eminently qualifies him to undertake to work out the problems of Muscle Shoals.

As for exempting Henry Ford from legal restrictions, there has been no effort, so far as I can learn, to exempt Mr. Ford from any legal restrictions applying to such a case.

It is true that his offer specifies terms not in accordance with certain provisions of the Federal water power act, but it is also true that the Muscle Shoals project is so far different from an ordinary water-power project that the Federal water power act does not apply to it at all. On the other hand, Mr. Ford's restrictions, regulations, and obligations under the terms of his offer far exceed those of any licensee under the Federal water power act; and if he should substitute its terms for the terms of his offer there would be no gain to the country, but, on the contrary, a great loss.

The purposes of public control of water power are best realized when the maximum amount of water power is developed and the power, or the products of the power, are made available to the public at least cost.

The Federal water power act does not serve these purposes. The Federal Power Commission can no more regulate the rates of public-service utilities than can a private individual. The making of those rates is a function of the States in which the power is generated and used; and the States have provided public-utility commissions which make the rates and are wholly independent of the Federal water power act. When Mr. Ford distributes power in Alabama he automatically comes under the jurisdiction of the Alabama Public Utilities Commission; and if he should sell power from Muscle Shoals, in Tennessee, then it becomes the joint duty of the State public-service commissions of Tennessee and Alabama to determine a rate.

Mr. Ford in distributing power could not avoid regulation like that of any other power distributer if he should desire to avoid it, and I have never heard it intimated that he had any such desire or purpose.

Mr. Ford, however, goes far beyond the water power act when he voluntarily agrees to limit his profit on his principal article of manufacture, for it has been shown by the testimony of officers of the Ordnance Department and the United States engineers that the manufacture of fertilizer, which he has obligated himself or his company to make on demand, will require the greater part of the useful power available at Muscle Shoals.

The Federal Power Commission makes no effort to regulate the profit on any product of a private manufacturing operation which obtains its power from a water-power development licensed under the water power act. It has no constitutional right to do so; but there is nothing in the Constitution which will prohibit an individual from voluntarily placing a limit upon his profits from such a private manufacturing operation, and it is this limitation combined with the definite obligation to produce the equivalent of 250,000 tons of Chilean nitrate of soda annually and the maintenance of the nitrate plants in modernized condition, ready for immediate use in a national emergency, which constitute the chief considerations in the Ford offer. These are the principal benefits which the country, as a whole, receives from the operations at Muscle Shoals under the

Ford proposal; and in comparison the $5,000,000 which he offers for the Government's nitrate plants is merely a cash payment to bind the transaction. It should be remembered that one of these plants is admittedly unsuccessful, and all are agreed that the other plant uses a process which is obsolete for the purpose of making high-grade fertilizer at low cost.

To substitute the provisions of the water power act for those of the Ford proposal would be to eliminate the Muscle Shoals development as a great fertilizer project with possibilities of benefits to the farmers running into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and to substitute in its place a mere water-power development which all will agree is of local and not of national interest and importance.

The contention of the supporters of the Ford proposal that it is not his violation of the provisions of the water power act which troubles the opposition was evident last week when the Federal Power Commission granted a license to this same Henry Ford for a large power development on the Mississippi River at the Twin City Government dam at St. Paul, Minn. The consideration was approximately 4 per cent on the Government's investment at the dam, yet no one declared that it was outrageously inadequate. There was no provision that Mr. Ford should pay any part of the maintenance and operation of the dam and navigation locks, but no one complained. There was no provision that in case the dam should be washed out or destroyed by an earthquake, or blasted out by an enemy, that Mr. Ford should replace the structure at his own expense, yet he was not declared to be a robber. There was no requirement that Mr. Ford should distribute a single kilowatt of this power to the surrounding communities—and, according to his own statement, he proposes to use all of this power in his own operations—yet no one objected. There was no regulation whatever on the profit which Mr. Ford should make on any product of his own manufacture in which this power shall be used. There was no provision for a sinking fund to return to the Government its investment at the end of the lease period. Every single provision for the lease of the power dams at Muscle Shoals which has been pointed to as a violation of the rights of the American people was also violated in this license under the Federal water power act with one single exception. The lease of the Twin City dam is for 50 years.

So, Mr. Speaker, we find that this terrible transgression of the rights of the people is right and fair and just if it is for 50 years, and it only becomes an outrageous robbery when the lease is for 100 years. It is right to do wrong for 50 years, but it is terribly wrong to do wrong for 100 years.

The facts are, Mr. Speaker, that the welfare of the people is safeguarded far more in the Ford offer than it is in the Federal water power act; and if Mr. Ford finds that he must have 100 years in order that the cost of the power and the products made by its use shall not be excessive—for it is well known that a 4 per cent amortization fund is eight times as costly over a 50-year period as over a 100-year period—then I contend, Mr. Speaker, that we must have a better reason for rejecting his offer than this clamor of the opposition about the sacredness of the Federal water power act.

If this Congress desires to protect the rights of the people in their water powers, let them protect these rights under the public welfare clause of the Constitution, rather than upon the questionable basis of the commerce clause, for, Mr. Speaker, the great water powers of the United States are not upon navigable streams; they are upon the nonnavigable streams. And the interests which have opposed the 100-year license to Henry Ford at Muscle Shoals have rights on these nonnavigable streams, which are not limited to 50 years nor to 100 years, but are perpetual.

Take the Aluminum Co. of America, for example, who own outright practically the entire watershed of the Little Tennessee River in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. Here, unrestricted by any regulation and unlimited as to their tenure, they are utilizing some 72,000 horsepower for their own private use in the manufacture of aluminum, and have planned to install 475,000 horsepower in the future as their needs require. The water of the Little Tennessee River flows down to Hales Bar, where the United States has granted the Chattanooga & Tennessee River Power Co. a license for 99 years on an installation of 56,000 horsepower. But when these same waters come to Muscle Shoals, where the problem of cheaper fertilizer for the farmer of the United States is yet to be worked out, then we say that 50 years is as long a lease as should be granted. The situation is absurd. It is no more right for the Aluminum Co. to enjoy perpetual rights for the use of the waters of the Tennessee River and then deny that right to Mr. Ford than it would be right to do so if the position of these parties were reversed.

Under the Federal water power act a licensee of a Government dam does not agree to maintain the dam at his own expense. Mr. Ford was not required to assume this obligation at the St. Paul dam; why should he do so at Muscle Shoals, when it is not required of any other licensee? Should we penalize Mr. Ford at Muscle Shoals because he has money and a disposition to use it in the interest of the farmer?

Suppose, for example, that a great office building is leased for a period of years and during that time is destroyed, we will say, by an earthquake. Does the lessee assume the responsibility for its rebuilding? Of course not. Neither does the lessee of any Government dam assume the responsibility for its rebuilding in case of destruction, and no licensee under the Federal water power act, whether he leases a Government dam or builds a dam of his own, assumes the responsibility of guaranteeing the replacement of that structure at his own expense if it should be washed out or otherwise destroyed.

Mr. Speaker, this effort on the part of the opposition to single out Mr. Ford and make him the target for this unfair and unjust criticism is evidence to any fair-minded man that this opposition is not sincere. It is not the dear public which they propose to protect and whose interests so deeply concern them, but it is the undeniable fact that Mr. Ford has made a better offer than they are willing to make. He is taking chances and assuming risks which they are unwilling to assume. They have no good reason, Mr. Speaker, to fear that Mr. Ford will fail, but, like the rest of us, they know that such masterly organizing ability, backed with practically unlimited capital, can and will do the things at Muscle Shoals which they say can not be done. What they fear is not that Mr. Ford will fail to produce fertilizers but that on the contrary he will cut the cost in half, and perhaps more than half; that he will set up a competition that will strike the control of the American nitrate trade from the grasp of the British and destroy the monopoly control of our supply of such a useful metal as aluminum in this country and reduce the cost of both these and other products to the consumer.

Since this country can secure a guaranteed production of the equivalent of 250,000 tons of nitrate of soda by disposing of war-built plants, formerly costing $85,000,000, for $5,000,000, then I say that this country is fortunate to have such an opportunity. Only two years ago we proposed to scrap these same plants and to get no value from them except what little they might bring as junk, and here comes a man agreeing to produce as much nitrate as all American agriculture together with imports from Chile in normal years, and backing his offer with the assets of an estate worth hundreds of millions of dollars. Under the Ford offer we get this great production annually and at the same time are assured of a national nitrogen industry which will maintain this Nation in the leading position which we ought to hold among the nations in a matter so important to both national defense and permanent agriculture.

The opponents of the Ford offer have little regard for truth in their effort to set up reasons why this offer should not be accepted. One of them says that Mr. Ford "agrees to pay nothing for the great reservoirs that the Government must build to hold the water that is backed away from Dam No. 3."

The United States engineers have testified (Senate hearings, page 35) that there is no storage reservoir back of Dam No. 3. There is a lake there, to be sure, and Mr. Ford pays 4 per cent interest on the cost of the lands and overflow rights required in the creation of this lake; but as for storage reservoirs of value to increase the power at Muscle Shoals, these must be built, not back of Dam No. 3 but on the upper tributaries of the Tennessee River where the sites are available, and Mr. Ford's representatives have testified that he proposes to build these dams at his own expense. This is a purely business proposition, Mr. Speaker, for there is only 241,300 horsepower that can be depended upon all the year round at both these dams combined, even when both steam-power plants are used to their full capacity to supplement the water power. Upward of 500,000 horsepower of generating equipment is without any reliable supply of water for its operation and must stand practically idle until these regulating dams are built. Mr. Ford, however, has agreed to pay the Government 4 per cent interest on its cost, whether he can operate this equipment or not, so that he pays a large annual cash penalty until these dams are built.

As to the Gorgas plant, if the contentions of the representatives of the Alabama Power Co. are correct, that they have a legal right to exercise an option to purchase the Government's Gorgas power plant, then that right is theirs whether the Ford offer is accepted or not, for Mr. Ford specifically provides in section 12 of his offer, dealing with the Gorgas plant, that "nothing in this paragraph shall be held to affect any question of the

validity of any provision of said contract"—between the Government and the Alabama Power Co. If the Government has no right to sell the Gorgas plant to Mr. Ford, as these power interests maintain, then under the terms of the Ford offer they get the Gorgas plant and he does not.

And so, Mr. President, summing up the situation, we find that the Government asked for bids on the Muscle Shoals project; that it secured only one bid which the committees of Congress were willing to recommend, and this was the bid from Henry Ford. We have only to review the record to see that, instead of requiring Congress to sign on the dotted line, Mr. Ford has made every effort to comply with the wishes of our committee with whom he was dealing. No less than 27 changes in the language of the Ford offer have been made since it was originally presented on July 8, 1921. In the face of a torrent of criticism and abuses Mr. Ford has remained silent, patiently awaiting the answer to which he is entitled at the hands of this Congress. His offer has been attacked from every angle, but the attackers are those who would play the dog in the manger and prevent Mr. Ford from doing that which they themselves declined to do when they were offered the opportunity under conditions even more favorable than those of the Ford proposal.

Aside from these few selfish interests, Mr. Speaker, there is a nation-wide demand that Henry Ford, the one man with the courage and the money to solve the problem at Muscle Shoals, be given the chance to do it. We may delay and argue and evade the issue, but the longer we postpone our decision the more insistent will be the demand throughout the country that the Congress of the United States shall play fair with Henry Ford.

Mr. HILL, Mr. APPLEBY, Mr. TINCHER, Mr. STRONG, Mr. STEENERSON, and Mr. TILSON asked unanimous consent to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The extensions of remarks referred to are here printed in full as follows:

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, January 28, 1923, a Member of this House made a speech at a Sunday afternoon mass meeting in Baltimore arranged by the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland.

This Member saw fit to attack me as inconsistent upon the question of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act. The Baltomore Sun, on Monday morning, January 29, reported this Member as having said of me that in Washington I advocated enforcement of the Volstead Act as a State proposition, while in Baltimore I opposed a State enforcement law. It is true that I opposed, and I am proud of having opposed, the fastening upon the State of Maryland of a law similar to the so-called Volstead Act, which is based upon fundamental untruth and injustice.

It is true that I stand, and have consistently stood, for the proper balance of State rights and State obligations under the Constitution. As long as the Federal Government maintains upon its statute books the Volstead Act, I am entirely opposed to the State of Maryland putting a similar act upon its statutes and thus creating two sets of laws covering the same subject matter, under which a citizen of Maryland could be tried and convicted in a State court and sent to the Baltimore City jail, and could afterwards be tried in a Federal court and sent to the Atlanta penitentiary for buying from one bootlegger at one time in one place one pint of pure grain alcohol to be used to rub a sick baby.

Our colleague who made this recent speech in Baltimore followed closely the line of thought and action of the Anti-Saloon League of America. A short time previous to his remarks the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America unanimously adopted a resolution of which the following is a portion:

> When a daily paper like the Chicago Tribune and a college president like the president of Columbia University advocate nullification of the Constitution by those persons and communities which do not approve of any particular amendment to that document, it is time that the friends of orderly government should enter a united protest against such unpatriotic and individualistic doctrine. The acceptance of this annulment doctrine would result in the flouting of the Constitution in any community where any considerable number of the people, for any reason whatsoever, do not favor its enforcement. As long as this is an inseparable Union, nullification of the Constitution by any State or community is treason, and those who advocate it are fomenters of treason.

The Anti-Saloon League of America obviously forgets that they passed the eighteenth amendment by the use of votes of Members of this House who were sitting in direct nullification of the fourteenth amendment. We do not, however, hear them calling themselves "traitors" and "anarchists" for this reason. To me this is the best example of the warped and fanatical viewpoint of the professional prohibitionist, who sees nothing in the Constitution of the United States except the eighteenth amendment.

The same resolution adopted unanimously by the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America contained the following illustration of this warped viewpoint:

> In view of the many and increasing violations of the prohibition law by aliens, we hereby urge the adoption of a bill by the United States Senate, which has already passed the House by a vote of 222 to 73, to deport such aliens after a hearing has been had before the Secretary of Labor and such aliens have been declared undesirable citizens. (If "aliens," how can they be "citizens"?)

I am delighted to say to you that the Senate has not passed this absurd bill which I fought, and I only refer to it as an illustration that the Anti-Saloon League thinks nothing of other provisions of the Constitution, but would apply the penalty of banishment to aliens who violate a law connected with prohibition, which seems to be the only important thing in the Constitution to those who call some of us traitors because we desire to repeal the Volstead Act.

Because I oppose and have consistently opposed the Volstead Act, and because I oppose the constitutional principle, or lack of principle, embalmed in the eighteenth amendment, this same Member in Baltimore and his colleagues of the Anti-Saloon League refer to me as an "anarchist."

In view of this fact, I will present to this House the following observations on the tenth amendment and the fourteenth amendment as related to the eighteenth amendment. On March 7 I expect to participate in a joint debate with Mr. Wheeler, the general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League; our colleague, Representative KELLY of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Hudson Maxim, of New Jersey, on the subject "The eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act—are they reasonable and tenable?"

Availing myself of the unanimous consent of this House, I present to you the following general outline of my proposed remarks before the Economic Club of Providence, R. I., at the Biltmore Hotel:

Is the eighteenth amendment reasonable? Is the Volstead Act reasonable? Is the eighteenth amendment tenable? Is the Volstead Act tenable? These are the four questions for consideration to-night. To all four of these questions my opponents in this discussion, Representative KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mr. Wheeler, the general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, will undoubtedly give an unqualified "yes." To me, the eighteenth amendment is not reasonable, and the Volstead Act is neither reasonable nor tenable. Whether the amendment is tenable depends on one's definition of "tenable."

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT WAS ADOPTED BY NULLIFICATIONISTS OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The eighteenth amendment was passed in the House of Representatives by the votes of Members whose very presence in Congress shows that the fourteenth amendment is not "tenable." The Volstead Act was passed in the House by votes of Members who sat as the result of the nullification of section 2 of the fourteenth amendment, which provides that when the right to vote for Representatives in Congress is denied to any of the male—now also female—citizens or in any way abridged "the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens 21 years of age in such State."

If the South had not nullified the fourteenth amendment there would to-day be no eighteenth amendment, yet willfully closing their eyes to this fact, the Anti-Saloon League, whose views Mr. KELLY and Mr. Wheeler represent, call me a nullificationist because I oppose the retention in the Constitution of "stolen goods," which the eighteenth amendment most certainly is.

The fourteenth amendment remains as a scrap of paper, a part of the Constitution, but it has been nullified by almost unanimous consent. When Representative TINKHAM, of Massachusetts, tried even to inquire into its nullification, the Anti-Saloon-League-dominated House in the Sixty-seventh Congress voted down his resolution. If "tenable" means to hold a place in the Constitution as the fourteenth amendment holds its place, then the eighteenth amendment is "tenable," but if "tenable" means vital and enforceable, then I say that the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act alike are neither reasonable nor tenable.

IS THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT REASONABLE?

Is the eighteenth amendment reasonable? The answer to this question depends on one's conception of the fundamental theory of American government.

One of your local prohibitionists recently said, "Three classes of people make up the opposition to the prohibition program—first, those who want to make money out of the liquor traffic; second, those whose craving for alcohol is stronger than

their love for the fundamental law of their country; and, third, those who worship at the shrine of the pagan god, 'personal liberty.'"

I do not, nor have I ever, nor has any of my family "made money out of the liquor traffic." When in 1795 my great-grandfather, for 64 years the established minister of a Puritan church in New England, dedicated the second meeting house, the selectmen paid for "entertainment for the ministers." After the morning service they were regaled by a "hospitable mug of cider," and after the afternoon service "an exhilarating draft of hot toddy." My grandfather succeeded him in the ministry of the church thus dedicated; and if the present meeting house is ever abandoned for church purposes, by the deed of gift it reverts to me; yet I do not fall into that second class—those whose craving for alcohol is stronger than their love of country. Therefore I, and perhaps some of you, must be class 3, designated by Mr. KELLY and Mr. WHEELER'S friend as worshipers at the shrine of the pagan god, "personal liberty."

THE PAGAN GOD, PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Are those who say that the eighteenth amendment is unreasonable worshipers at the shrine of a pagan god? Is advocacy of "personal liberty" a pagan thing? I think not, and I call to my support the fundamental theory of government of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE FOUNDED ON THE WORSHIP OF PERSONAL LIBERTY.

The reverend and learned Cotton Mather, D. D., writing in 1696, relates that about the year 1630 there arrived in New England "one Mr. Roger Williams." He then relates the events which led to the banishment of Mr. Williams from Massachusetts and narrates that—

upon the sentence of the court, Mr. Williams and his party going abroad (as one says) to seek their providences, removed into the southern part of New England, where he, with a few of his own sect, settled a place called Providence.

That Providence is the same Providence in which we meet to-night. Although Roger Williams might not recognize some of the physical changes that have occurred, he would find the same worship here of "personal liberty" upon whose faith he founded this city, for Doctor Mather continues the story of Williams and his followers, describing the founding of Providence thusly:

Whereupon they dissolved themselves and became that sort of sect which we term "Seekers," keeping to that one principle that every man should have the liberty to worship God according to the light of his own conscience.

For myself I prefer to follow the Rev. Roger Williams than the Rev. Mr. Tarbell. I worship "personal liberty" as Washington and Jefferson and Madison and Carroll worshipped it in the days of the Revolution; and we have the authority of Roger Williams that when we do worship "personal liberty" we bow at the shrine of the true God and that we do not worship at the shrine of a pagan god. It is the Anti-Saloon Leaguers that worship at the shrine of the pagan god of the Arabs of the Sahara, not we.

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT IS CONSTITUTIONALLY UNREASONABLE.

The eighteenth amendment is constitutionally unreasonable judged by the fundamental theory of American government upon which the Union was formed, upon which Rhode Island entered the Union, and upon which the Constitution remained until the adoption of the eighteenth amendment in 1919.

The tenth amendment, adopted before Rhode Island consented to enter the Union, provides:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

THE EIGHTEENTH NULLIFIES THE TENTH AMENDMENT.

The eighteenth amendment is a direct nullification of the express guaranty of the tenth amendment, upon the faith of which Rhode Island became one of the United States. The theory of the founders was that general matters were for the Federal Government, local matters for the States. The tenth amendment was a basic guaranty adopted with the Constitution itself.

The local views of the descendants of those who banished Roger Williams, under this tenth amendment, could be retained in Massachusetts, but the local views of Williams and his people could equally be retained by their descendants in Rhode Island. If Massachusetts wanted to believe in witchcraft it was permitted to do so, but it could not force Rhode Island to burn old women for riding astral broomsticks at night.

Under this theory of the basic law, Rhode Island might and did prohibit murder and arson and rape, but that was never considered the function of the Federal Government. Under the basic theory of our Government, Maine had entire right to pass a law prohibiting the use of alcoholic beverages, just as Massachusetts had a right to maintain the Puritan churches by taxes levied on Baptists and Episcopalians. All these were local powers of the States. The reason for the existence of Article X was that many men of many minds might all live together under a Federal Government of limited powers without rending the Constitution by forcing local views on other localities. Kansas might lie down with Rhode Island, and the Constitution be the guardian of them both.

State prohibition is constitutionally reasonable, but national prohibition of any kind of beverage is no more reasonable than would be national prohibition of dancing or card playing, which are denounced by the discipline of the Methodist Church as two of the trilogy of iniquity of which alcoholic beverage is the first.

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT IS NOT "TENABLE."

If the fourteenth amendment is "tenable," then is also the eighteenth, as I have before pointed out. The same combination of prohibition States that passed, may hold the eighteenth amendment in the Constitution, but constitutions, like laws made in pursuance of them, are no stronger than the sentiment of the people of the various States. The New England ministers in 1795 cheered themselves with mugs of cider and warmed themselves with hot toddies of New England rum after preaching in fireless churches. If the prototypes of the Anti-Saloon Leaguers had abused them as they abuse me and some of you to-day, the ministers might have quoted to them the words of our Lord in Matthew, Chapter XI, verses 18 and 19:

For John came neither eating nor drinking, and they say, He hath a devil.

The Son of Man came eating and drinking, and they say, Behold a man gluttonous and a winebibber, a friend of publicans and sinners! * * *

James Madison stated that in all ages in all places "some exciting substance has been sought for as a relief from the languor of idleness or the fatigues of labor." He added that in the progress of refinement "beverages of less intoxicating but still of an exhilarating quality have been more or less common."

The superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland declares, when seeking the rural vote, that any man who owns an apple tree can use his apples for cider, can let it stand and get hard and can give it to guests in his home. The Secretary of Agriculture says that hard cider averages 6 per cent of alcohol. All we farmers—for I own a share in a New England orchard—know that if we put a barrel of cider outside the door in a New England winter, let it freeze and throw away the ice, we get something over 30 per cent of alcohol.

Since prohibition, 60,000 illicit stills have been seized by the Federal Government. The apple tree still bears its fruit, the winter winds still freeze, and the moonshiner's still is easily made in the mountains and in city cellars. The eighteenth amendment, except as a general declaration of a State, not a Federal, principle, is untenable by the laws of nature itself.

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

The eighteenth amendment will be difficult to remove from the Constitution and therefore the above discussion is more or less academic. It is important, however, to consider the true fundamentals of the Constitution, because the same well-meaning people who backed the eighteenth amendment are proposing further amendments to the Constitution to provide for the extension of the Federal power further into the sphere of the local State power by assumption by the United States Government of the laws of marriage and divorce and of the regulation of hours of labor for children and women. I helped pass the child-labor laws of Maryland, and I am for proper laws on domestic relations, just as I am for proper laws regulating the speed of motors or the flights of migratory birds, but they are matters for the individual States and not for the Federal Government.

IS THE VOLSTEAD ACT REASONABLE?

Is the Volstead Act reasonable? How shall we deal with the eighteenth amendment while it remains a part of the Constitution?

Mr. Chief Justice White said, in the case of Rhode Island versus Palmer, of the eighteenth amendment:

* * * as the prohibition did not define the intoxicating beverages which it prohibited, in the absence of anything to the contrary it clearly, from the very fact of its adoption, cast upon Congress the duty not only of defining the prohibited beverages but also of enacting such regulations and sanctions as were essential to make them operative when defined. * * *

The Volstead Act is one of many possible efforts at enforcement, but the Volstead Act is in two essentials utterly unreasonable.

ONE-HALF OF 1 PER CENT IS NOT INTOXICATING IN FACT.

It is unreasonable, first, because it sets up a false standard of what is prohibited by the eighteenth amendment. The presence of one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol in a beverage does not make that beverage "intoxicating." When, therefore, the Volstead Act, posing as an enforcement act, sets up a false standard which is contrary to fact, it seeks to enforce a falsehood.

I do not ask you to accept my statement on this. I shall give you the testimony of Mr. VOLSTEAD himself, of Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, and of the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland that one-half of 1 per cent is not intoxicating, and that therefore the fundamental basis of the Volstead Act is false.

On Friday, June 10, 1921, before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives, discussing cider and homemade wine, Representative CANTRILL asked Representative VOLSTEAD the following question:

According to your construction, it was not the intent of Congress that it would be a violation of law if wine was made at home containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol?

To this Representative VOLSTEAD replied:

No; my contention is this, that it might contain 1 or 2 or possibly 3 per cent without being intoxicating.

On May 2, 1922, Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes wrote me officially that under the provisions of section 29, Title II, of the Volstead Act, nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices manufactured exclusively for use in the home of the maker are not necessarily limited to "less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol, but must be intoxicating in fact to be in violation of the Volstead Act." He also stated that "no specific alcoholic limit had been fixed," and that "as at present advised his office was not disposed to take action against the manufacture for use in the home of the maker of cider or other fruit juices containing not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol by volume."

I at once, on June 12, 1922, asked him to fix the "specific alcoholic limit" of cider and homemade wine. On June 20, 1922, he declined to do so, and gave as a reason "that Congress has not done so, and the courts have not as yet definitely settled the question."

After some more correspondence, on July 3, 1922, Mr. Haynes wrote me that his statement of May 2 was a "misapprehension." Finally I got the Secretary of the Treasury to ask the Attorney General for a ruling as to what "nonintoxicating" meant in section 29, Title II, of the Volstead Act. The Attorney General has not yet rendered an opinion, but these proceedings show that even the Government itself agrees to the falsity of the fundamental one-half of 1 per cent declaration of the Volstead Act.

I have already quoted to you what the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland said as to the permissibility of hard cider under the Volstead Act. We therefore have Mr. VOLSTEAD, the Federal prohibition commissioner, and the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland agreeing that the fundamental statement of the Volstead Act that beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol are "intoxicating" is not true.

THE VOLSTEAD ACT CONTAINS IN ITSELF A DOUBLE STANDARD OF MORALITY.

The Volstead Act in itself contains a double standard of morality. Section 29, Title II, of the act provides that none of the penalties imposed in the Volstead Act shall apply to "nonintoxicating" cider and fruit juices made for use in the home. I have already said that the Member of Congress, after whom the Volstead Act is named, Mr. VOLSTEAD, has said that under this section a beverage might contain as much as 3 per cent of alcohol without being "intoxicating." This section applies a standard of truth to the determination of what is or is not "intoxicating," but the remaining portion of the Volstead Act applies a standard of falsehood to the determination of what is or is not intoxicating, when it states that one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol contained in beer or other beverages makes that beverage intoxicating. It is impossible to have proper respect for a law which bears on its face these utterly inconsistent and unreasonable provisions. If one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol plus malt and hop juices is intoxicating, why is not the same amount of alcohol plus apple juice intoxicating? If 3 per cent of alcohol plus apple juice or fruit juice is not intoxicating, why should 3 per cent of alcohol plus the juices of hops and malt be legally declared to be intoxicating?

Mr. Chief Justice White has very clearly stated that the eighteenth amendment does not define the "intoxicating" beverages which it prohibits. It is therefore the duty of Congress to make such a definition or to permit the States to do so under the concurrent power. The definition contained in Title II, section 29, of the Volstead Act prohibits what is actually intoxicating, but the prohibition of all other beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol makes the Volstead Act totally unreasonable.

THE VOLSTEAD ACT IS NOT ONLY UNREASONABLE BUT UNTENABLE.

Congress has not honestly carried out its duty as set forth by Mr. Chief Justice White under the eighteenth amendment, since it has not honestly defined "intoxicating beverages." No law based on a legislative lie can endure.

Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, in an address delivered at the International Convention of the World League Against Alcoholism, recently held in Toronto, said:

The reason for prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic must rest absolutely upon fundamental truth.

He then quoted "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." There may be some honest ground for difference of opinion as to whether or not claret and the ordinary white wines are in fact intoxicating, but there can be no sincere contention that beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol is intoxicating, when VOLSTEAD himself says that cider and fruit juices containing 3 per cent of alcohol are not intoxicating. Doctor Cherrington is right when he says that the Volstead Act must stand or fall on the basis of truth. It is not based on truth, and therefore I hold that it is not tenable.

THE VOLSTEAD ACT HINDERS TEMPERANCE.

The Volstead Act is hindering the movement toward temperance which was so successfully under way when the eighteenth amendment was adopted. A recent study of statistics shows the evil effects of prohibition in Rhode Island. From 1920 until 1922 there has been a retrogression of temperance in this State. In 1920 there were 12 deaths in Rhode Island from alcoholism, while in 1922 there were 35 deaths attributed to this cause. In 1920 there were 14 insanity cases due to alcoholism admitted to your State institutions. There were 41 in 1922. In 1920 there were 153 cases of intemperate parents responsible for their children being brought under the supervision of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In 1922 there were 1,036 of such cases. In 1920 there were 620 men sheltered and fed in the municipal lodge. This number in 1922 had increased to 3,266. In 1920 there were 4,118 arrests for drunkenness in your State's six cities; in 1922 this number had grown to 6,912. In 1920 there were 11,995 arrests for all such causes in the six cities, while in 1922 there were 15,692 such arrests.

The same sort of facts are reported all through the country. In Georgia, the home of so-called prohibition, R. Q. Merrick, chief of the prohibition forces, reports that his force of 20 men in the past eight months had captured approximately 40,000 quarts of all brands of imported and domestic whiskies, in addition to more than 100 automobiles and auto trucks transporting intoxicating beverages. He also reports that in Georgia, the State which Representative UPSHAW holds up as a model for the prohibition world, in the same eight months about 1,110 liquor stills and 700,000 gallons of beer mash were destroyed.

I do not believe the Volstead Act is tenable, and I am one of those optimists who believe that it will be modified by the 68th Congress.

POSSIBLE SUBSTITUTES FOR THE VOLSTEAD ACT.

If the false standard set up by the Volstead Act is swept away, what will take its place? It may be that for one-half of 1 per cent, 3 per cent will be substituted. It may be that the test applied by Title II, section 29, will be adopted throughout the Volstead Act, and only those beverages will be prohibited which are "intoxicating in fact," such determination to be left to the individual cases. It may be that a greater than 3 per cent of alcoholic content will be permitted. Some change, however, will, in my opinion, be made.

The question which appeals most strongly to me, however, is how can we possibly reconcile the eighteenth amendment with the tenth amendment of the Constitution and restore the rights of the States without the kind of nullification of the eighteenth amendment which has already been applied to the fourteenth amendment? I suggest, therefore, for your consideration, the following substitute for the Volstead Act:

MY SUBSTITUTE FOR THE VOLSTEAD ACT.

Repeal the Volstead Act and enact the following:

SECTION 1. Each State shall for itself define the meaning of the words "intoxicating liquors" as used in section 1 of Article XVIII of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and each State shall itself enforce within its own limits its own laws on this subject.

SEC. 2. Any person who transports or causes to be transported into any State any beverage prohibited by such State as being an "intoxi-

cating liquor" shall be punished by the United States by imprisonment for not more than 10 years or by a fine of not less than $10,000 nor more than $100,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The first section of this proposed enforcement act is based on the theory of local option; the second section is based on the Webb-Kenyon Act, by which the United States guarantees the States from outside interference. The proposed substitute, taken as a whole, permits concurrent action each in their own sphere by the United States and by the individual States to carry out the provisions of the eighteenth amendment.

LOCAL OPTION AND STATE'S RIGHTS.

In 1907 the Anti-Saloon League approved my declaration for local option, made as a candidate for the Maryland Legislature. In 1914 I advised the American Express Co. that the Webb-Kenyon Act was constitutional, and that they should not ship liquor into West Virginia.

The Supreme Court sustained my view, and Mr. Wheeler successfully argued that view in the Supreme Court in the appeal in the cases of Clark Distilling Co. against Western Maryland Railway Co. and the State of West Virginia, and Clark Distilling Co. against my client, the American Express Co., and the State of West Virginia, which cases were decided in 1917.

The Volstead Act, being based on a misstatement of fact, should be repealed, and a true standard applied to decide what are intoxicating beverages. Under the law I suggest, the States could not say constitutionally that 49 per cent whisky is not "intoxicating," but they could say that 2.75 per cent beer, or beer and light wines of a higher alcoholic content are not "intoxicating," and the Supreme Court would say, as it did of the one-half of 1 per cent declaration of Congress, that a State's declaration to this effect is not improper.

THE PAGAN GOD OF UNTRUTH.

The President, on December 8, 1922, in his message to Congress, referred to "men who are rending the moral fiber of the Republic through easy contempt for the prohibition laws." There is unquestionably throughout this Nation "easy contempt" for the Volstead Act. As I view this act, based on an untrue standard, and containing also one standard for the people of the city and another for the people of the rural communities, I am not surprised at this contempt, but the pitiful thing, and I say this as one who was formerly a United States district attorney, is that this contempt spreads to other laws. The sooner, therefore, we abolish the Volstead Act, the sooner shall we bring back that old respect for Federal law which was so strong in the United States. The sooner we do away with the immoral Volstead Act, the sooner shall we cease to worship "at the shrine of the pagan god," the pagan god of Mahomedan untruth, masquerading in the guise of moral law.

Mr. APPLEBY. Mr. Speaker, under the permission granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I desire to call the attention of the House to Senate bill 3968, introduced by Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, passed by the Senate September 1, 1922, and now on the House Calendar, to improve the navigability of waters of the United States by preventing oil pollution thereof. This bill is exactly the same as H. R. 10956, which I introduced in the House on March 18, 1922.

Numerous hearings were given by the Rivers and Harbors Committee on H. R. 10956, before whom the bill was pending. Testimony was submitted both orally and in the form of briefs by steamship owners, harbor masters, fishermen, bathing-beach owners, fire underwriters, chambers of commerce, and other interested individuals and organizations. The consensus of this testimony was to the effect that the evil of oil pollution as now practiced was a very serious menace to the fishing, bathing, harbor, property, and other interests adjacent to ocean and ocean inlets on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Hearings were also given before the Senate Committee on Commerce on the Senate bill. The measure was passed by the Senate and came to our Rivers and Harbors Committee. This committee, after many weeks of deliberation, reported the bill to the House. The bill as reported amends the Senate bill by more clearly defining navigable waters.

At all of the hearings representatives from the various oil companies were present and agreed that the nuisance should be abolished by appropriate legislation.

Since the bill has been placed on the House Calendar I have made repeated efforts to get it before the House for consideration. Many Members on each side of the House have expressed themselves as anxious to vote upon this important legislation. My friends in this body, as well as Senator FRELINGHUYSEN'S friends and colleagues in the Senate, have urged upon the Speaker pro tempore that the proposed legislation should be enacted into law, but all of the requests and arguments have fallen upon deaf ears. As a result of the Speaker pro tempore's opposition and refusal to accede to the wishes of his colleagues, both in the House and the Senate, no domestic oil pollution bill can be enacted at this session. You will probably recall that the House joint resolution which I introduced in the last session authorizing and requesting the President to call a conference of maritime nations with a view to adopting effective means for the prevention of the pollution of navigable waters, passed both Houses and was signed by the President. This resolution deals only with oil pollution in navigable waters beyond the 3-mile limit.

The oil interests have been most diligent in their efforts to prevent a vote being taken upon the proposed domestic legislation. In my mind there is no question that had the House been allowed to vote upon this important measure the bill could have been passed by a large majority. However, the seed has been sown, a great deal of valuable data on the subject has been developed, and a large amount of information has been printed by the Rivers and Harbors Committee which will be of service in the next Congress when the measure is reintroduced.

In making these statements for the information of the House and the benefit of my constituents who are so vitally interested I desire to clearly indicate where the responsibility rests. I have labored long and earnestly to secure the enactment of this much-needed legislation, and the responsibility for the fact that the Members of this body were prevented from voting on the measure rests not upon my shoulders.

Mr. TINCHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave given to extend I am inserting speech of Hon. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, of Ohio, delivered before the Kansas Day Club at Topeka, Kans., on January 29, 1923.

The speech is as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, OF OHIO, BEFORE KANSAS DAY CLUB, TOPEKA, KANS., JANUARY 29, 1923.

I am here to speak to you as a Republican to Republicans. I am here not to apologize or explain but rather to boast of the record of my party, not only of what it has done in the remote past but what it has done since the beginning of the present administration and is doing now.

I come from a State which gave to the Nation the great man whose birthday we are honoring to-night, one of the most beloved of all Presidents of the United States, William McKinley; a State which has but recently given to the Nation a President equally beloved, Warren G. Harding. We Republicans of Ohio are proud of our party and we are proud of its leader. We indicated that in no uncertain way last fall. It is true that a Democrat was elected governor—and it is upon that fact that our opponents base their charge that Ohio in the last election did not support the President. In the campaign for governor, however, national issues were not even remotely considered. The issues which determined that election were purely of a local nature. But when it came to national questions, where the question of support of the national administration was concerned, there the people spoke in no uncertain tones, for they gave to the Republican candidates for Congress a net majority of more than 140,000, one of the largest ever recorded in Ohio in a nonpresidential year.

Far from apologizing for the record of my party in and out of Congress I affirm that no party in the history of the Nation has ever within the same period accomplished so much progressive and constructive legislation, gone so far in the redemption of its platform pledges, done so much for the preservation of the peace of the world as has the Republican Party since the inauguration of President Harding.

We came into power when there was financial chaos at home as well as abroad, when we were still in a state of war—technically at least—with the Central Powers, because a Democratic President had persistently refused to ratify any treaty of peace which did not contain as a vital and integral part that wholly un-American and vicious provision known as article 10 of the League of Nations, which the American people had repudiated a few months before by a majority of more than 7,000,000 votes. We found that the national debt, which had been something less than $1,000,000,000 when the Democratic Party had last assumed the reins of Government had risen to the appalling and crushing total of more than $25,000,000,000, and that the expenses of government, which in 1913 were in the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000 a year, had risen to the staggering sum of more than $5,500,000,000 a year.

We at once set about putting our house in order, and how well it has been done is indicated by the fact that the national debt has been reduced by more than $2,000,000,000 and the national annual expenditures by nearly $2,500,000,000.

That debt when we took hold was composed of two principal items, about $14,000,000,000 made up mainly of war ex-

penditures and $11,000,000,000 of loans to our allies in the late war.

No arrangements whatever had been made for the collection or funding of this foreign debt. In fact, it had been contracted in a manner wholly outside the law. The first Liberty bond act, under which for the first time a foreign loan was authorized, provided that all loans should be secured by the bonds of foreign governments similar in terms to the bonds issued by the United States to provide the necessary funds.

The various other bond acts had a similar provision. Did the last administration follow this plain provision of the law? On the contrary, for not one cent's worth of the $11,000,000,000 actually loaned was a cent's worth of security given. All that we received as security was an informal I O U signed by the ambassador or commissioner of the debtor country who happened to be in Washington at the time. As a consequence we have not received a dollar either on account or by way of interest from that day to this from any country except Great Britain, and it has only been in the past few months that Great Britain has made some payments, aggregating, I believe, about $100,000,000. We think that that debt was honestly and honorably contracted and ought to be paid. Some well-intentioned people have thought we ought to forget about it. We take the position that while it is possible that some countries may never be in a financial condition to repay the loan in full, that, nevertheless, we do not intend to officially forgive it. On the contrary, we have passed legislation providing for a commission, which the President has appointed, to take up with the various nations plans for the refunding of the loans. That commission has already met with a similar commission from Great Britain, and we understand that they are very close together on a proposal to fund the entire British debt into long-term bonds and provide for the immediate payment of interest.

The remaining $14,000,000,000 of the national debt is a direct inheritance from a Democratic administration notable for its careless, injudicious, and extravagant methods of administering the country's financial affairs. No such riotous expenditure of the people's money has ever been known in history. Favored contractors literally wallowed in huge profits; the effect of the cost-plus contract system upon the cost of living was immediately felt, because under that system the greater the cost for materials of every sort the greater the profits to the contractor. Billions of dollars were wasted in construction of plants and the acquisition of war materials which were never used.

More than a billion dollars was expended in the building of airplanes, and not one fighting plane was ever delivered to our troops at the front. Several billions of dollars were expended in the manufacture of guns, and less than a hundred cannon were ever delivered to our troops in France. Hundreds of millions were expended in the building of plants to produce nitrates and similar war materials, and not a pound of nitrates was ever produced. Of that $14,000,000,000 it is safe to say that somewhere between a third and a half was an absolutely useless expenditure and represents nothing but waste, extravagance, and worse.

Most of it is gone forever, but a part we hope may be recoverable, and this administration is bending every effort to save something from the wreck. Civil suits have already been instituted for the recovery of hundreds of millions, and I am informed by the Department of Justice that within the next 90 days suits will be filed for the recovery of more than $300,000,000 additional. We are going to see this thing through to a finish. We want to see that all innocent persons are absolved, but we intend that guilty persons shall be brought to justice.

The most difficult and vital problem that we faced at the outset was to restore the running expenses of the Government to something like a reasonable basis. We promised economy and we have given you economy to an extent almost unbelievable. We found the cost of government in the last year of the Wilson administration, three years after the war was over, still remaining at the appalling total of more than $5,500,000,000. The following year it was reduced to less than $4,000,000,000, representing a saving of something over $1,600,000,000. The next year it was reduced to $3,500,000,000, and for the fiscal year of 1924, for which all the appropriations have been acted on by the House, including the deficit for the Postal Service but not including that part of the Postal Service which is self-sustaining, it will amount to only a trifle over $3,000,000,000. When you take from this the nearly $2,000,000,000 of fixed charges—that is to say, interest on the public debt, expenses of the Veterans' Bureau, the sinking fund, and the increases in pensions—the fixed charge for the conduct of every department of the Government is only about $1,080,000,000 aside from the self-sustaining portion of the Postal Service, so that we are now back practically to the pre-war basis.

I say to you, my fellow citizens, that if the Republican Party had done nothing else its record for strict practical economy deserves the gratitude of the people because this colossal and unexampled saving of the public money was accomplished without any undue weakening of the two defensive arms of the Government—the Army and the Navy—or the crippling of any of its civil branches.

Such an unprecedented record could have been accomplished only by a party which has at all times acted with an eye single to the redemption of its pledge to reduce the cost of government.

This retrenchment of expenses and expenditures made possible a very substantial reduction of the tax burden and leaves the way open for a further substantial reduction, I hope, in the near future. One of the major enactments of the last Congress was an amendment of the existing revenue law. It repealed the excess-profits tax—a tax which, if justifiable in time of war, is not justifiable in time of peace, because it is the most damaging of all taxes to ordinary business, and particularly to little business as compared with big business. It reduced the high surtaxes from 65 per cent to 50 per cent, for it had become apparent that the very high taxes were driving wealth from useful investment into investments where it could not be taxed at all. It repealed all taxes on transportation; it repealed the taxes on clothes, musical instruments, athletic goods, soda-water fountains, and many other so-called nuisance taxes. It increased the exemptions in the income tax law applying to heads of families with a salary or wage income of less than $5,000 a year, a provision which will favorably affect more than 90 per cent of the taxpayers. The total amount of reduction in taxes brought about by these reforms amounts to something like $850,000,000 a year—a reduction which seemed absolutely impossible at the outset and could only have been effected by the most rigid sort of economy.

Let me put before you in another way the financial situation as we met it and the manner in which it has been solved. The fiscal year 1922 began with a deficit of $759,000,000, but before the close of the year that deficit had been transposed into a surplus of $313,000,000. The fiscal year 1923, which began on the 1st of last July, opened with an apparent deficit between the income and the outgo of $698,000,000. So far this has been worked down to $272,000,000, and we hope that it will be wiped out before the 1st of next July. So far as we are able to calculate now there is an apparent surplus for 1924, for which the House has just finished making appropriations, of $181,000,000, so that even if the deficit of $272,000,000 for this year is not wiped out we will show for the first three years of the Harding administration an actual surplus of about $220,000,000.

In addition to this we have, as I said before, made a reduction of $850,000,000 a year in taxes, which in three years will amount to $2,550,000,000. That means that we have transposed about $1,400,000,000 of deficits to a surplus of $220,000,000, which, including the $2,550,000,000 saved in taxes, makes a change of substantially $4,000,000,000 from the red-ink side of the national account to the credit side in the first three years of the Harding administration. Such an achievement as this has been accomplished by no other nation in the world, and I doubt whether any business institution could make anything like the same showing.

Full advantage was taken of the Budget system inaugurated in the first few months of this administration by the passage of a bill which had been vetoed by President Wilson, but much of the credit must go to the Committee on Appropriations of the House, of which your Congressman, DAN ANTHONY, is a most influential and valuable member. This year all previous records for speed in the passage of the necessary appropriation bills have gone by the board. A week ago last Saturday the House passed the last of the appropriation bills, 40 days in advance of the earliest time in which the appropriation bills have been passed by any Congress in the short session in the history of the country.

Another of the major enactments of the last Congress was the passage of a law which restored the time-honored American system of protection to American industries and to American labor, under which we have invariably thrived and without which we have invariably suffered. We found the gates of all our ports of entry wide open to the products of the world. We closed them, to the extent at least that fair competition might be had and a fair chance afforded to the American producer to sell in the Nation's market. Let me tell you this, my friends, and it is true as any postulate of Euclid: No Republican tariff

bill ever closed a factory, mortgaged a farm, or lost an American workingman his job. No Democratic tariff bill ever failed to do all three.

It was predicted by our opponents that the new tariff law would seriously damage our import trade and utterly ruin our export trade. What are the facts? Receipts from customs since the law went into effect have been larger than ever before in history. If the present average keeps on, they will amount possibly to $500,000,000, and even the most sanguine of us hardly dared to estimate that they would run as high as $400,000,000. For instance, the receipts from the 21st of last September to January 18 amounted to $165,000,000, as compared to $102,000,000 for the same period a year ago.

How about exports? In the face of the prediction of our opponents that our foreign trade would be ruined our exports for the last three months of last year, immediately after the tariff law had gone into effect, were for October $370,000,000 in round figures, as compared with $343,000,000 for October, 1921; for November $380,000,000, as compared with $294,000,000 for November, 1921; and for December $344,000,000, as compared with $296,000,000 in December, 1921.

It is not necessary to remind the people of Kansas of agricultural conditions when the Republican Party took hold on March 4, 1921. Never before, perhaps, had agriculture in all its branches been suffering a depression so severe. It amounted practically to disaster. The farmer had no market for his products and he had practically no means of obtaining credit to tide the situation over. Wool and grain, frozen meat, and all sorts of agricultural products were pouring into the United States from countries where they were being produced under conditions with which no American farmer could possibly compete. We at once passed the emergency tariff law, and from that moment the situation began to improve; and we supplemented that with the agricultural credits bill, the Capper-Tincher bill, and various other measures designed for the economic relief of the agricultural industry, and further improvement in the situation became at once manifest. Other measures of a similar nature are on their way and will be enacted into law without doubt before this Congress adjourns. But even now I say without fear of dispute that during no administration since the Government was founded has so much salutary and constructive legislation been enacted for the direct benefit of American agriculture as has been during the administration of President Harding.

In addition to the farming class of the community there was another class which was suffering almost equally. On the 4th of March, 1921, there were more than 5,000,000 American laboring men without jobs. Show me an able-bodied American citizen to-day who wants work who can not get it. The word "unemployment" in America to-day is practically obsolete. Indeed, the appeal comes to Congress from employers in many cities to let down the bars against immigration in order that they may get more and cheaper labor.

This, my fellow citizens, we resolutely decline to do. When the Republican Party came into power we found the gates of all our ports wide open to the unrestricted entry of the riffraff of the world. We proceeded to close those gates to all whose presence here would be plainly undesirable or dangerous to the maintenance of American institutions. We propose to keep them closed; if anything, tighter. For my own part, if I could have my way, I would go even further, for I would see to it that the anarchists and the trouble makers and the Bolshevists now here should be deported on the first available ships to the countries where they belong.

What was the condition of the credit of the United States Government when the Republican Party took hold? Our bonds were selling at 85 cents on the dollar. Every American citizen who had loaned money to his Government in time of need had lost 15 cents on every dollar that he had advanced. There is not a Government bond to-day which is not selling at around par or better. The credit of the United States Government has been fully reestablished.

Our course in foreign affairs has been wisely steered by the President and by his great Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes. The state of war existing between this country and Germany and other powers was promptly terminated on terms satisfactory to all, and almost immediately the Executive took steps to bring about a conference of all the principal nations to further establish a guaranty of peace of the world. This conference, presided over by the Secretary of State, did more in a few months to bring about a firm and enduring peace than had ever been accomplished in history. Best of all, it was done without involving this Government in any one of the quarrels between other nations about matters which are of no direct interest to us, or committing us in advance to take orders from any supergovernment or any other than the Government of the United States of America.

We Republicans, whether we live in Kansas or in Ohio, have no reason to be ashamed of our party. We have no good reason, I think, to be dissatisfied with its present leadership, and we have no good reason to do otherwise than boast of its record in the past 22 months. Let me again sum up the situation as it existed on the 4th of March, 1921, when the Democrats went out of power, and as it exists to-day:

Then there was unemployment involving more than 5,000,000 American citizens. That is what they did. To-day there is no such thing as unemployment throughout the land. That is what we did. Then agriculture was flat on its back. That is what they did. To-day it is standing on both feet. That is what we did. Then the credit of the Government was 15 per cent below par. That is what they did. To-day it is above par. That is what we did. Then the bars of America were open to the riffraff of the world. That is what they did. To-day they are closed agajnst all whose presence here would menace our prosperity and our institutions. That is what we did. Then the ports of America were open to the products, agricultural and manufactured, of the world, produced under conditions which we of America would not permit here. That is what they did. To-day they are closed to the extent at least that our products, whether raised on the farm or produced in the factory, have at least a fair chance of competing in our own and in foreign markets. That is what we did. Then we were at war with other nations and there was complete uncertainty as to our future position in the world's affairs. That is what they did. To-day we are at peace with every country and our position and the extent of our participation in the affairs of the world is assured. That is what we did.

I repeat, my friends, that we ought to have no feeling but pride in our party and in its record.

I wish that we would all pull together to make it bigger and better. This can only be done by cooperation. Otherwise disintegration is inevitable. Of course, it is only natural that in a country so big and great and varied, both racially and climatically, as this there should be conflict of interests and sharp clashes of opinion, but I know of no divisions so great among those who believe in the bedrock principles of Republicanism that they could not be compromised by friendly discussion and friendly cooperation. It is a sign of the times that party ties possess less binding force than formerly. To an extent this is quite natural because of late problems which have come upon us entirely unprecedented and upon which public opinion has not yet become firmly crystallized. To an extent also it seems to me regrettable, because it is through parties alone under our form of government, parties well organized and well knit together that the public will can be made effective. Surely those of us who have been elected to high positions on account of our affiliation with the Republican Party should cooperate to the fullest extent possible. Teamwork is necessary to produce results, whether it be in private affairs or in the public business. If our party is not progressive enough, let us make it so. We can do that by pulling together, not by playing with the fellows who oppose us.

The main theater of political activity in the next two years, I think it is conceded, will be the House of Representatives. Whether it be good or bad the majority there can do the things it wants to do. We shall have a Republican majority there of but 15. With the assistance of any 8 men upon our side the opposition party acting as a unit can do what it pleases.

Under these conditions it is apparent that teamwork will be vital if we are to present anything like a solid front to the attack of the opposition.

Another disadvantage under which we shall labor as compared with the present Congress is that we have lost a large number of our best fighting men. James R. Mann, the peer of them all, will not be with us, nor will MONDELL or FESS or PHIL CAMPBELL or WALSH or STAFFORD or GREENE or KELLEY or REAVIS. These were the men who stood up and bore the brunt of every battle, and their places will be difficult if not impossible to fill. On the other hand, our opponents have lost none of their fighting force and have a number of additions of great strength. We as a party will have our work cut out for us if we are to emerge from the parliamentary battles of the next two years with credit to ourselves and to the country, and it can not be done without cooperation and teamwork.

The leadership of the majority under these conditions will be a position of peculiar importance, responsibility, and difficulty. It is a position which ought not to be sought for the sake of the gratification of any personal ambition. It should go to the man best fitted under all the circumstances to discharge its duties. Some of my friends, including my good

friend TINCHER here, believe that I have superior qualifications for the majority leadership. If they are right, and this position comes to me, I assure you that I will undertake it with feelings far less of jubilation than with a stern sense of the seriousness of the responsibility which it will involve. I should not want it under any circumstances if I did not feel that it came to me backed by the confidence of a substantial majority of my colleagues.

I have not asked and shall not ask for support from anyone as a personal favor, and I have not the slightest personal ill feeling against anyone who thinks another better qualified. I should want, if I were elected, in the party councils equally men who opposed me and supported me. I should want to be in close touch with men of all shades of opinion and from all geographical divisions of the country. With that end in view, I would ask each Republican delegation to name a man who could constantly advise with me upon matters of legislation in which that State was interested.

I should also be glad to see an enlargement of that committee which under our present system determines in the main the legislative program from day to day. I think that its enlargement from its present membership of seven by two members, making it nine, would give full representation of all geographical divisions and schools of thought.

In the final determination of our legislative program no one would go further than I to compromise honest differences of opinion in the interest of party harmony and party solidarity. My only limit would be the infraction of the principles upon which my party was founded, as interpreted by its leaders and ratified by the people in the administrations of Lincoln and Grant and McKinley and Roosevelt and Harding.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, under permission given me by the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD I wish to make a statement of the accomplishments of the Republican Congress and President Harding's administration.

In 1918 a Republican Congress was elected and President Wilson was compelled to call it into session in May, 1919, to enact the seven great supply bills which his Congress had failed to pass. Carrying out the wishes of the people for economy these bills were reduced $940,000,000 below the sums they carried when approved by the committees of the former Democratic Congress.

The country was at that time technically and officially at war. Foreign trade agreements were impossible. The railroads were still being operated by the Government at a loss to the taxpayers of nearly $2,000,000 a day, with high rates and poor service. The telegraph and telephone systems of the country were still under public control. The war laws were still upon the statute books. The gross debt of the Nation on August 31, 1919, was $26,594,267,878. No industry nor enterprise anywhere was functioning normally. The deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by President Wilson was being carried out. Money was scarce and rates of interest high. Agriculture was being ruined, while the obnoxious war taxes were still in force.

THE SAVINGS MADE AND LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

It repealed the so-called daylight saving law and passed the same over the President's veto.

It passed the Budget bill, which was killed by President Wilson's veto.

It passed the Army reorganization bill, rejecting the demand for a large Army and universal compulsory military training favored by the Wilson administration.

It returned the railroads, telegraph, and telephone systems to their owners.

It passed the Volstead Act for the enforcement of national prohibition over President Wilson's veto.

It passed the water power bill and the coal, oil, and gas leasing bill.

It passed the uniform cold storage bill.

It passed the act reviving the War Finance Corporation to finance the marketing and exportation of agricultural products over the veto of President Wilson.

It liberalized the Federal reserve act and the farm loan act in the interest of the farmer.

It passed the bill incorporating the American Legion and enacted liberal provisions for vocational training and rehabilitation of our wounded soldiers and sailors and made generous appropriation for the same.

It amended the war risk insurance act to increase the efficiency of the bureau and liberalize the provisions in the payment of compensation to ex-service men.

It passed the act providing for the return of the bodies of our dead heroes from France.

It passed the Fuller bill providing for the increase of Civil War pensions.

It passed the Sell bill providing for increased pension for Spanish War veterans.

It passed the employees' retirement act and the minimum wage law.

It created a woman's bureau in the Department of Labor.

It made possible the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment.

It raised the wages of all Government employees, including the immense Postal Service system.

It passed the Fess bill providing for Federal aid and cooperation with the States in the vocational training and rehabilitation of those injured in industry, agriculture, and transportation.

It made a total saving to the taxpayers of the Nation, through reducing the appropriations asked for by President Wilson's administration, of $2,414,115,144.13.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS UNDER PRESIDENT HARDING'S ADMINISTRATION.

The Sixty-seventh Congress established a record by holding four sessions, working 624 days, passing 931 laws, practically an average of one and a half a day, besides passing 144 measures which failed in the Senate.

It promptly passed the farmers' emergency tariff act, which stopped the importations of wheat, milk, and cheese from Canada, corn and beef from Argentina, wool and mutton from Australia, eggs from China, and butter from Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, which were being shipped into this country under the free-trade provisions of the Underwood Democratic tariff.

It authorized the use of a billion dollars by the War Finance Corporation to finance the orderly marketing and exportation of agricultural products.

It reduced the Army to 125,000 and the Navy to 86,000 men.

It passed the peace resolution with Germany and brought about a limitation of armament through an international conference.

It passed the Budget bill, vetoed by President Wilson, and put the same into operation.

It discharged 100,000 useless Government employees.

It reduced the expenses of the Government through economy and good business management, and was thus enabled to reduce the national debt from $26,594,267,878, on August 31, 1919, to $22,715,338,730 on February 28, 1923, and in addition has repealed the soda and ice cream, clothing, drug store, and freight and express taxes.

It was able to further reduce the burden on the taxpayer nearly $1,000,000,000 in the new revenue bill, leaving a 50 per cent tax on the large incomes and reducing the tax on all heads of families with an income below $5,000 a year by increasing the exemption from $2,000 to $2,500 and that allowed for children under 18 years from $200 to $400 each.

It combined the activities in behalf of the disabled and injured soldiers in the Veterans' Bureau, as desired by the ex-service man, and provided $500,000,000 annually for soldier-relief work.

It restricted foreign immigration to a 3 per cent basis.

It established a Foreign Debt Funding Commission, which has secured satisfactory settlement of the British debt and is negotiating the settlement of the amounts due us from the other nations.

It passed the maternity bill.

It passed a law regulating the grain exchanges and the packing houses.

It appropriated $38,000,000 to build hospitals for sick and disabled veterans.

It provided for the return of alien property not in excess of $10,000 to each person.

It provided for the organization of agricultural cooperative-marketing associations.

It passed the antinarcotic act.

It passed the bill prohibiting the sale of filled milk.

It provided for the monthly payment of Civil War pensions.

It made possible the independent citizenship for women.

It created the United States Coal Commission, and made possible the prosecutions now being conducted against the war profiteers and grafters.

It passed a permanent tariff law, protecting agricultural products and reviving the operation of our industries, to the end that the 5,000,000 idle men have found employment.

It enacted the Capper-Lenroot-Anderson-Strong bill, establishing a system of rural credits.

Four years of a Republican Congress and two years of President Harding's administration has settled our foreign affairs, protected the products of our farmers and laboring men, given employment to the idle, reestablished business confidence, reduced expenses of Government, paid over $3,000,000,000 on the public debt, lightened the burden of taxation, reduced interest rates, and brought Liberty bonds to par.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few words about postal legislation. The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads has considered and favorably reported a great many bills during the present session of Congress, but owing to the pressure of appropriation bills, which have occupied nearly all of the time, we have been denied the privilege of submitting any of them to the House. After consultation with the Speaker and the leader [Mr. MONDELL] I consolidated five of the most important measures into one. This omnibus bill was promised consideration under a special rule, but although the Rules Committee granted it, the rule was never presented to the House.

The first section of the omnibus bill relates to postal savings. It leaves the maximum deposit by one person at $3,000 and increases the rate of interest to depositors from 2 to 3 per cent. Under existing law interest is paid only on deposits which are not withdrawn within one year; otherwise the interest is lost. Thirty per cent of the deposits are withdrawn before the year has expired, so that the average interest paid on the money left on deposit is only 1.4 per cent. The depositors as a rule are people of small means who prefer to leave their hard-earned savings with the Government because they have more faith therein than in banks. We could well afford to encourage them by raising the interest to 3 per cent. The only opposition came from the American Bankers' Association, whose representatives occupied half of the time at the hearings. Among other things they showed that most banks maintained savings departments and paid interest of from 3 to 5 per cent on deposits, and there are a number of banks that pay as high as 5½ per cent. This money is then loaned, mostly on real-estate mortgages for building dwellings, upon which the interest rate is 6 and sometimes 7 and 8 per cent. The bill not only received the unanimous support of the committee but was strongly urged by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, whose letter I will ask to have printed here in 8-point type:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 23, 1923.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I received your letter of January 15, 1923, in which you ask my views in regard t· H. R. 8334, to amend the laws relating to the Postal Savings System, as reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

This bill provides in section 1 that the minimum age limit of 10 years, at present placed on depositors of postal savings, shall be abolished and that joint and trust accounts shall be authorized. Under the present law a child under 10 years of age can buy postal savings stamps but can not open an account, nor can a trust account be opened for him. The result has been to discourage thrift among children, whereas every encouragement should be given to promote the saving habit as early as possible. The proposed amendment will remedy this condition. The Treasury has found that trust and joint accounts have operated to advantage in connection with war savings stamps and Treasury savings certificates, and it would seem that these provisions are equally well adapted to postal savings deposits.

Section 2, as amended by the committee, proposes to limit the amount to be allowed as a balance to the credit of any person in a postal savings depository, exclusive of accumulated interest, to $5,000, instead of $3,000, as provided by the bill, or to $2,500, as in the present law. I believe that the maximum amount of $3,000, fixed by the bill, is preferable to the larger sum provided in the amendment. The Postal Savings System, as you know, is operated primarily for the purpose of promoting thrift and encouraging the sound investment of funds that would otherwise be lost through fraud, speculation, or carelessness. It is particularly effective in meeting the needs of wage earners having comparatively small amounts to invest each week and of foreign-born citizens who will trust their savings only to a Government institution. There is no intention on the part of the Government that postal savings should be operated in competition with savings banks or that the Government should be put into the banking business. Statistics show that the average savings account in this country is much less than $3,000, and that depositors who have saved this amount not only should enter the investment class but do so by putting their money in securities or homes. I believe, therefore, that to increase the maximum deposit above $3,000 would serve no useful purpose and might unnecessarily arouse a feeling on the part of the banks that the Postal Savings System is attempting to invade their field of operation.

Section 3 of the bill increases the rate of interest to be paid depositors from 2 to 3 per cent per annum. I am thoroughly in favor of this increase in the amount of interest allowed on postal savings. As stated above, the Postal Savings System is not operated for profit but for the purpose of promoting thrift and providing a safe and acceptable depository for funds which would not otherwise find their way into any other institution. The deposits come from small wage earners and others who, while primarily needing security, need also the utmost return possible on their savings. The Government can not afford to be less than honest with these people or to give them anything less than a fair return for the use of their money. The expense of administration should not be more than one-fourth per cent. The depositors, therefore, are entitled to the 3 per cent rate, which can be paid by charging not less than 3¼ per cent per annum on postal savings funds deposited in banks, as provided by section 4, or by investing in Government securities.

Section 5 terminates the practice of permitting depositors to surrender postal savings deposits and to receive in lieu thereof United States coupon or registered postal savings bonds, paying 2½ per cent per annum. The necessity for this amendment is apparent when it is remembered that the parity of these bonds has been maintained only by the standing offer of the board of trustees of the Postal Savings System to buy them from the holders at par and accrued interest, and that, if this offer is withdrawn, the bonds will depreciate to considerably below par. But, more important still, if the rate of interest on deposits is increased, the trustees would not be able to buy these bonds at par on account of the necessity of paying 3 per cent on deposits; nor would there be any demand for converting a 3 per cent deposit into a 2½ per cent bond.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. HALVOR STEENERSON,
Chairman Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

If the House had been given an opportunity to consider it, this bill would undoubtedly have passed. It is the belief of those who have studied this question that the enactment of this measure into law would have brought out hundreds of millions of dollars that are now hoarded and would have encouraged the saving habit among the young generally. It would have also increased postal revenues.

Section 2 provided for the establishment of motor-vehicle routes between 50 and 86 miles, which can not now be established, and which would enable the department to serve a large number of patrons who are now denied service.

Section 3 is to encourage commercial aviation. It authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with private parties for air-mail service. It provides for increased postage on first-class mail carried by air to not less than 8 cents per ounce and authorizes the payment of 2 mills per pound-mile for transportation of such mail, and that other first-class mail not provided with extra postage can be carried at the rate of one-half a mill per pound-mile, or one-fourth the rate of air mail paid matter. After careful computation as to the average length of the probable haul it was believed that this air-mail service would not only be self-sustaining but would return a large profit to the Government and would have enabled the department to do away with the present Government owned and operated lines, which operate without revenue and which cost $2,000,000 a year to the Government.

Section 4 provided for insurance and collect on delivery privileges to third-class matter, for which there is a considerable demand. The department believes that the enactment of this provision would result in a considerable increase in revenue.

Section 5 provided for a new basis of computation for overtime of clerks and other employees in post offices. Under existing law the overtime service of these employees is computed on the basis of 365 days of 8 hours each, or 2,920 hours, which is 16.2 per cent less than the pay for regular service. It was the opinion of the committee and the department that the compensation for overtime service should be the same as for regular service and that the rate should be computed on the basis of 306 days of 8 hours each, or 2,448 hours.

There was no opposition to sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the bill, but being in this way tied up to the postal savings section they all failed of consideration.

As soon as it became evident that the measure could not be reached on the regular call of the calendar, and that the only chance for consideration would be either by motion to suspend the rules or under special rule from the Committee on Rules, I applied to the Speaker for recognition, but without success, and to the Rules Committee for a special rule which was in fact granted, but pocketed by the chairman and never presented to the House. The bulletin issued by the Republican floor leader, posted Monday, February 19, included the omnibus postal bill as one of the bills to be considered that week, but later, upon inquiry, I learned that the steering committee had changed the program. It is enough to say—I got no rule, nor did I get recognition from the Speaker for a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. This would have required a two-thirds vote, but I was confident it would have carried. In this way the will of the majority to enact important and needed legislation was thwarted. I will criticize no one. I will simply say "these are the facts." "Let the public draw its own conclusions."

THE BUDGET SYSTEM.

This leads me also to add a few words about the lessons taught us by the two years' experience we have had with the Budget system. The concentration of all power of appropriation in one committee was urged as a necessary part of that system, because it was urged only by such concentration could economy in public expenditure be secured. Never was there a greater fallacy. I go further and assert that such concentration is not only unnecessary to its successful operation, but a source of weakness, which will ultimately lead to grave abuses of power. The friends of that system should join in remedying this at once. It is true that the Budget, which throws the responsibility for estimates directly on the President, has simplified the work of Congress in making appropriations, but the concentration of power of appropriation in one committee in no way tends to economy, but has given the Appropriations Committee such a dominating power over all legislation in the House that there is no one left to criticize or oppose.

The arguments put forward at the time of the adoption of the Budget for the concentration of power over appropriation in one committee were mainly, first, that it would tend to economy and prevent duplication, and, second, that the practice of including legislative provisions or "riders" in appropriation bills was in all cases an evil and would be abolished by concentration. The answer to the first is that extravagance or duplication in estimates must now originate with the President, who alone is responsible, and to the second that a rider when inserted by a committee having legislative, as well as appropriating, power is often the best and most expeditious way of legislating. Nearly all of our most important postal legislation was enacted in that form, as witness Rural Free Delivery, postal savings, parcel post, the space plan for railway mail pay, and so forth. None of these measures could ever have been enacted when they were if they had not been riding on the annual appropriation bills which had to be enacted promptly or the wheels of Government would have stopped. The Budget system has not, however, done away with riders. If anything, the practice has become more objectionable than it ever was for the reason that now riders are submitted to the House in the shape of Senate amendments without any opportunity for any legislative committee to consider them, and riders now come from a committee without legislative jurisdiction or experience. The House must vote them up or down without any information, and in most cases they are voted up, for to do otherwise would mean the defeat of the necessary appropriation bill.

This all has a tendency to atrophy the authority and activity of regular legislative committees, and the result will be that legislation and appropriation will be more concentrated than it ever was and the evil sought to be avoided will be increased. Besides, the Executive power, which has been greatly augmented by the Budget system, when it has only one committee to deal with, will be prone to "swap favors" with those on that committee, and not be held to the strict account they would be if there were seven or eight other committees with appropriating power to deal with. Seven or eight critics will be more efficient than one, and eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty but of the control by the people, through their Representatives, of the purse strings of the Nation, and therefore over the power of taxation. The Appropriations Committee of the House, through its affiliation with the Steering Committee, has dominated the legislation during this session. It has actually wasted and frittered away time in order to prevent consideration of bills they objected to from other committees, and which they were afraid to trust to a vote here. And, mind you, this is only the beginning. If it be permitted to develop to its logical result, the individual Member, no matter how able or energetic or how important a cause he may advocate, will amount to nothing as against this powerful combination of Members representing only a small fraction of the people of the country.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, it is astonishing at times to find how many good citizens of the United States there are who understand so imperfectly the system of government under which they live. Some of our best people, otherwise well informed, would probably be puzzled whether to start toward the city hall, the State capitol, or Washington if they wished to have a law passed to remedy some real or fancied ill. During my own experience in Congress educated men and women and associations made up of such have appealed to me to secure action by Congress affecting matters as to which, if anything whatever could be done, it would have to be done by the board of aldermen or by the legislature at Hartford. Such lack of understanding on the part of so many in regard to things so important has led me to make what may be called an elementary talk on the Constitution of the United States.

We think of ourselves as Americans and are rightfully proud of the title. Bearing this title means that we owe our allegiance and loyalty to the United States over and above any and all other countries in the world, and that we stand ready to defend our country even to the extent of our lives against all enemies, foreign and domestic. All understand this and, fortunately, very few ever fail to live up to it, as was shown during the World War. On the other hand, it is not always so well remembered that each of us owes a double allegiance. A good citizen is equally loyal to his State and to the Union. Each of these is supreme and sovereign within its own sphere. The Constitution as it came from the hands of our forefathers was framed so that there should be no conflict between the two but that instead each might support and strengthen the other.

There was good reason at the time our Constitution was framed why such a government should be established. Before the war for independence what later became States were called Colonies. They were entirely separate and independent of each other. After the Declaration of Independence had been made good by the Revolutionary War a confederation of States was formed. The bond of union thus formed to hold the States together was so weak that any State could at its pleasure fail or refuse to keep its agreement with the other States, and there was no way to compel it to do its part. It was soon proved that such a union of the States was too weak and imperfect to form the basis of a great and strong nation. Our wise old forefathers foresaw the benefits that would come to them and to their posterity from the founding of such a nation, so they conferred together and, after much labor, finally agreed to ordain and establish the Constitution, which they said was "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

In the Colonies, and later in the States, the people had been learning how to govern themselves, and they had learned the lesson quite well. In New England the town meeting came to be the method of local government, and it proved to be a system well adapted to the purpose. The people of all the States were justly proud of what they had accomplished in working out self-government and they were most wisely unwilling to give up anything essential that they had gained in this direction. They were not willing that some great outside government, made up of all the States, with its capital located at some distant place then unknown, should regulate and exercise control over their local affairs.

The men who framed the Constitution held the same views as to local government as did the other people of the States from which they came, and yet they realized that it was necessary to yield something in order to secure the advantages and greater benefit that could come only from a more strongly united common country. Upon this sound basis of compromise the great Constitution was wrought out and established; but in order to understand it correctly, it must be borne in mind that all rights and powers originally belonged to the States or to the people. The Union formed by the Constitution had and can now have only such rights and powers as have been granted to it.

The Government as established was divided into three branches, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, and to each was delegated certain powers.

The judicial power was vested in the Supreme Court and such other courts as may be established by law. These courts are called Federal courts, to distinguish them from the courts of the States. It is the duty of the courts to declare the law in cases submitted to them.

The President is the Chief Executive, and, with the officers appointed by him, exercises the executive powers conferred by the Constitution. The appointing power of the President is probably the greatest power now exercised by any executive or ruler in the world.

The legislative branch of the Government is the Congress, which is divided into two Houses called the Senate and the House of Representatives, each of which has certain limited powers; but in order to pass any law or appropriate any money out of the Treasury it is necessary for both Houses of Congress to come to an agreement and pass it.

The three branches of the Government are distinct and independent of each other in the exercise of their proper powers; but in certain cases joint action is required. For instance, the President has power to veto an act passed by Congress, and if he does it can not become a law unless two-thirds of both Houses pass it over his veto. The judges and important officers of the Government are appointed by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. Treaties with other nations are made by the President, but must be ratified by the Senate. Only the House of Representatives can impeach a judge or executive officer and the Senate sits as a court to try the case. It requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate in an impeachment case to convict the accused and remove him from office.

The powers originally delegated to Congress are contained in 18 clauses of the Constitution:

1. The power to lay and collect taxes.

This is one of the most important powers granted, for without money to pay its running expenses no government can live. The lack of this power was the fatal weakness in the government established by the articles of confederation and the one which more than any other caused that government to fail.

2. The borrowing power.

The power to borrow money on the credit of the United States was necessary to make the new Government strong and to insure it against breaking down in case of a great emergency like a war.

3. The power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States.

This is one of the greatest and most important of the powers granted. It would have been a constant source of trouble and irritation if the several States had been left free to regulate commerce with foreign countries or among the States themselves. Anyone who has traveled in the small countries of Europe and found himself held up every few hours at the boundary between two countries will appreciate the practical wisdom of the fathers in putting in the commerce clause.

4. The power to establish naturalization and bankruptcy laws.

While this power does not rank with the first three enumerated, it is not without importance, especially the clause concerning naturalization.

5. The power to coin money, to regulate its value, and to fix the standard of weights and measures.

The coinage of money is a proper and necessary function of a national government, while the fixing of a uniform standard of weights and measures is one of convenience for the people in trade.

6. The power to punish counterfeiting.

This is necessary for the protection of the coins and securities of the Government.

7. The power to establish post offices and post roads.

This needs no explanation.

8. The power to grant patents and copyrights.

This has proved a most beneficial power in encouraging useful inventions, literature, and are by securing to inventors and authors for a term of years the benefits flowing from their toil and genius.

9. The power to constitute United States courts other than the Supreme Court.

10. The power to define and punish piracy and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

The next six powers enumerated may be called the powers for making war and maintaining the national defense. They are necessary for the very existence of a nation among the other nations of the world. They are the powers—

11. To declare war;

12. To raise and support armies;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia;

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be called into the Federal service.

17. The power over what is now the District of Columbia and over other Federal territory.

18. The power to make laws necessary to carry out the powers granted.

There are other powers, more or less important, named in later clauses, such as the power to admit new States and to make rules and regulations concerning a number of things not necessary to include here; but the 18 clauses just enumerated contain the principal legislative powers conferred by the Constitution and the ones upon which the National Government was founded.

There are in the Constitution a number of limitations and restrictions upon what the United States and upon what the States may do, but for the purposes of this talk they need not be referred to here. The limitations and restrictions upon the powers of the United States for the most part only make clear and emphasize the point that powers not granted are not to be exercised.

There have been 19 amendments added to the Constitution. The first 10 were added at one time in pursuance of what was practically agreed upon before the Constitution itself was adopted and in effect may be regarded as a part of the original document. They add no new powers. In fact, their purpose was to restrict as well as to make certain the powers already granted. They contain some very important provisions and are sometimes called the Bill of Rights.

The eleventh amendment made it clear that the United States courts have no power over suits against a State brought by a citizen of another State or of a foreign nation.

The twelfth amendment changed the manner of electing the President and Vice President, and was adopted because in the election of 1800 the old method did not work well.

The thirteenth amendment abolished slavery.

The fourteenth amendment attempted to confer civil rights on the former slaves and to restrict the power of the States in certain other matters.

The fifteenth amendment sought to give the former slaves the right to vote.

The sixteenth amendment gives power to the United States to lay income taxes without fixing the amount to be collected from each State in proportion to the population.

The seventeenth amendment changed the manner of electing United States Senators, so that they are now elected by popular vote instead of by the legislatures of the States as was originally provided.

The eighteenth amendment prohibits the manufacture and the sale of intoxicating liquors and gives to Congress, as well as to the States, the power to pass laws to enforce the amendment.

The nineteenth amendment takes away from the States the right to keep women from voting.

All the power that can be exercised by Congress or by any other branch of the Government must be found within the limits of the original Constitution or one of the 19 amendments. If a law is passed for which there is no authority in the Constitution, the Supreme Court will declare the law to be void and of no effect. Those who desire good laws, before trying to have a law passed, should first be sure that the lawmaking body has the power to pass it and, second, that the law, if passed, will not make matters worse instead of better.

It should be ever kept in mind that the Government at Washington is one of limited powers. Many are prone to forget this and to proceed upon the theory that Congress ought to pass laws regulating everything that they think needs regulation. If bread, or milk, or ice, or coal, or house rent, or any other necessity of life seems high in price, there are those who would have Congress straightway pass a law to bring the price down. Of course Congress has no power to pass such a law; but even if it had the power, it would probably find an equally strong demand from the owners of the articles named for a law to raise the prices even higher. Power to lower a price means also the power to raise it. Also, the power to lower the price of an article means the power to take it without paying for it at all; but the Constitution itself forbids taking property without paying for it.

Our honored forefathers showed their great wisdom by limiting the things upon which Congress might act to those necessary for carrying on the Central Government, while reserving all else for the State and local governments. Even the thirteen original States occupied a long stretch of territory whose people had different customs, different local laws, and different notions of government. It would have been unwise and dangerous at that time to have lodged power in a central government to make the laws most closely relating to the daily lives of people residing in widely separated communities.

With the growth of the Nation the wide range of difference between the widely separated parts of the Nation has become

still wider and the difficulty of making laws in Congress that will best serve all the remote parts of the country has become all the greater. In spite of this there is a growing tendency to leave untried our State and local governments and hie away to Washington for all kinds of legislation. And when the law on the desired subject is enacted, if it fits Kansas rather than Connecticut, there is no just ground for complaint. The basis of the trouble is in the National Government attempting to enact and enforce such laws at all.

Our dual form of government has worked well for a century and a third. It has made us strong as a Nation, and yet has left the people free to work out their local problems in their own way. It is important to the welfare of this Nation that this principle of government be preserved. It will be lost if the people insist upon carrying to Washington the problems that should be solved at home.

The labor of love that it has cost to bring forth this little talk will be more than repaid if one additional person is thereby induced to study the Constitution more diligently than he has heretofore done. The recompense will be so much the greater if thereby some may come to better understand what are the proper spheres of the State and National Governments and where to go for needed legislation, whether to Washington or to Hartford, Albany, or Harrisburg.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, since long before I came to Congress I have regarded the immigration problem as one of the most perplexing and important questions confronting the country. There are few matters that deserve the attention of this House more than the enactment of a permanent, constructive restriction law. I am bitterly disappointed that this Congress is to close without the performance of platform pledges and the satisfaction of public expectations, as well as the specific promises given time and again during the past two years by those in charge of immigration bills and by leaders of the party in power controlling the legislative program of Congress that a permanent, constructive, restrictive measure would be enacted into law.

I followed the hearings conducted two years ago by both the House and Senate Committees on Immigration with hopeful anticipation of the needed legislation. I believed the assurance repeatedly made, for instance, by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, such as that found on page 6 of the 713-page volume of hearings published by that committee two years ago, to the effect that a "permanent" "constructive" law would be proposed and passed "after a thorough investigation of the whole matter in view of world conditions."

I have no particular fault to find with the House committee for it has been industriously active, and after months of hearings both in Washington and throughout the country, reported to this House several weeks ago, as an amendment to or substitute for Senate bill 4092, a comprehensive measure that would go far toward meeting the serious immigration situation confronting the country and toward satisfying immigration officials and expert students of the problem.

There have been assurances on the part of those high in authority that the House committee bill would be put through the House and either concurred in by the Senate or sent to conference; but the days have gradually slipped by without action, and here in the last 24 hours of this Congress we find the splendid measure so glowingly eulogized by the House committee report (No. 1621), forty-odd pages in length, abandoned, and that a new bill, House Joint Resolution 494, not even considered or reported by the House committee, is proposed to-day to be thrust upon us, under suspension of rules, and therefore not open to amendment, but to be voted up or down, just as some one Member introduced it.

There seems to be a disposition to legislate in this field for foreigners and to let America and Americans "shift for themselves." I can not permit such an attitude to go unnoticed and uncriticized.

The meritorious restriction bill that has been on the House Calendar since February 15, and which this House would pass as decisively as any other bill that has been voted on, would, as the House committee declares in its 43-page report recommending it to pass, "prevent the arrival of unfortunates at our gates," permit the legitimate "near relatives of persons here to come," thus preventing the separation of families, "minimize hardships" that exist under the existing "temporary emergency quota law," enacted two years ago, provide a practical plan of registering aliens as urged by the President and favored by the people of this country, cure the "wide open doorway" defect existing at present by which loathsome, contagiously and dangerously diseased, and other objectionable aliens get into the counry as seamen by the thousands, and exclude from the country aliens ineligible to citizenship.

I believe our first duty to be to our own. I am for America first. I do not approve the Senate bill that came to us proposing to repeal existing restrictions and admit thousands upon thousands of one particular race of refugees, the expense of bringing here each one of whom would cost far more money than it would take to feed and clothe 10 over there almost indefinitely. I can not join those who would further import poverty for the sake of further exercising and overloading our benevolence.

I have read the statements and arguments of certain generous, charitable churchmen who want us to open our gates to the poverty stricken, homeless victims of the various wars and massacres now going on and likely to go on for years in southeastern Europe and western Asia, but the more practical and sensible solution is to do what the bill reported to this House on February 15 proposed, namely, admit merely those very near relatives of foreign born here who are naturalized or who intend to become citizens and who are able and willing to care for those destitute near relatives; and then through organized charities like the Red Cross and the Near East Relief take care of the rest of the millions of starving and naked somewhere over there.

We have our almshouse, our asylums and even our jails bulging with foreigners already. As I understand the charts now on display in this House that were prepared by the House Committee on Immigration, after a two years' intensive study of State public institutions, foreign-stock inmates of those institutions, in spite of our immigration laws excluding all such dependents, delinquents, and defectives, cost some States as much as 30 per cent of all taxes collected. It is a matter of history that various foreign countries for decades shipped their public charges, their degenerates, to this country and simply unloaded their objectionable public charges and defectives upon us. We exclude defective seeds, defective cattle and horses, and even will not permit shrubbery and other inanimate life to be imported. Can it be that this and future generations of Americans are less important? America is worthy of the best and none but those clean of limb, clear of eye, and free from taint and disease! Only those at most should be allowed to come, and very few of those until we can Americanize and civilize the great mass of foreign born and children of foreign born now among us. Only yesterday the Secretary of Labor, Hon. James J. Davis, an immigrant himself, called public attention to the fact that there are in this country nearly 15,000,000 foreign born, half of whom have not even taken out naturalization papers. The melting pot is full to overflowing and its contents should be refined before more are added.

The heart of every generous person goes out to the refugees, but his heart must also go out, if he is a real American, to Americans—our kith and kin—as well as to our institutions, to our standards, to our ideals, and to this civilization of ours which has made us great, prosperous, and free. The American llama has its load of foreignism and alienism, foreign poverty and pauperism and other isms and asms, and until we can set our house in order very few more aliens should be admitted, regardless of how many go back to their native land.

The war awoke the public to the situation as never before, and opinion seems to me stronger to-day than ever before in favor of rigid, restrictive immigration laws. No more patriotic group of men could be associated together than the boys who fought the country's fight in France. The American Legion demands that the doors be absolutely closed for a period of years, and those boys' demand is entitled to go a long, long way in determining the action of Congress and the attitude of the President on this important public question, in which only the racial, the employing, and the transportation groups have a selfish mercenary interest.

I am aware of the demand of some manufacturing and employing and labor-importing interests that alien labor be imported to man their industries, fill their ships, and stock their labor pens, but this very month the United States Department of Labor reports there are over 250,000 idle miners and over a million and a half unemployed workingmen. Cable dispatches state there are millions of unemployed in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, and other north European countries, and yet those countries are not sending here their full 3 per cent quotas. The Secretary of Labor, in his annual report for 1922, states that even with existing restriction laws the United States is still the greatest immigrant-receiving nation on earth. With this in view can it be true that we have to import foreigners to mine our coal, harvest our cotton and grain, till our fields, run our trains, dig our ditches, and man our industries? I do

not believe it. The real issue, it seems to me, is well put by that great American national weekly, the Saturday Evening Post, in its timely issue of February 24, 1923, only last week, in a leading editorial entitled "Do we want coolie labor?" as follows:

Early in the year the representatives of various interests appeared before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives and cried a loud cry in favor of letting in more immigrants. They stated with singular unanimity of thought and language that there was a scarcity of labor in America, and that the scarcity could be met only by more immigrants. They further stated that the existing immigration law is not giving to the United States the number of immigrants to which the country is legally entitled, and for this reason:

America is entitled to 40,000 Italians, for example, by the terms of the immigration law; 40,000 Italians therefore entered America last year. But in the same period 53,000 Italians left America and went back to Italy. Consequently America has received no net immigration at all from Italy—has received, in fact, 13,000 less than none of them. Therefore she should have been permitted to receive not only her 40,000 legal immigrants but also 53,000 more to replace the 53,000 that went back to Italy.

These are the things that different interests say; but theirs is a purely superficial view. If there was a careful analysis of conditions, we should find that there is really no labor shortage in this country, and that in order to get the labor that these men want they would have to pay a little more money for it than they like to pay. What is really wanted is a supply of the cheapest and most easily controlled laborers in Europe—coolie labor—for the sole purpose of fattening incomes and swelling the already overswollen production of this country.

Now, in all the arguments advanced by these interests there is a singular lack of foresight and of desire to further the well-being of the Nation. The uttermost range of their vision seems to be limited by their bank accounts as they will appear in three months' time.

One of the organizations that called for more immigrants during the recent uproar was an association of farmers. One of the legislative agents of this organization (the American Farm Bureau Federation) appeared before the Immigration Committee and made a strong plea for the admission of more immigrants.

Chairman JOHNSON, of the committee, asked the agent whether his organization believed that there had been overproduction of farm products during the past year. The agent, of course, could not do otherwise than reply that it did so believe.

"And they need more laborers just the same?" asked the chairman.

"Yes, sir," replied the agent; "they want to produce crops cheaper."

Here is an excellent sample of fuddled reasoning. The farmer has been assailing high heaven with his passionate demands for additional markets in which to dispose of his goods. He has even asked that the United States hold an economic conference with European nations in order to provide a market for the produce that he could not sell in this country. And now, according to one of this organization's agents, he thinks he can cure himself of overproduction by producing more cheaply, and he therefore asks that thousands upon thousands of the lowest forms of laboring life be admitted to this country from Europe to assist in that cheap production. Even a child could tell him that the sane, sound, and infallible way in which to cure overproduction is to stop overproducing.

Again, before the House Immigration Committee, the counsel for an association of manufacturers demanded more immigration on behalf of the organization that he represented. After a great deal of wordy testimony he threatened darkly that if this country doesn't soon get more immigrants "we'll have to slow down industry." The chairman of the committee at once asked, "Is it better to enlarge our problem by bringing in immigrants or is it better to slow down industry?"

There is no reason at all why the manufacturers of the United States and the legislators of the United States and the consumers and producers of the United States shouldn't ask themselves this question and the other questions that are allied with it.

The population of the United States, including Alaska, is somewhere in the neighborhood of 115,000,000 people. Starting with this as a basis, the people of the country ought to ask themselves a few simple questions. What, for example, will be the population of the Nation 77 years from now, in the year 2000, even without the addition of another immigrant? It will be at least 200,000,000 unless some great catastrophe rips the country to pieces. If within the lifetime of many persons now living the population of the country will reach such an enormous figure, why should its present population be so anxious to utilize every square foot of its land, and to do it by importing the poorest races of Europe? Why should every resource of the country be developed immediately, and why should millions of southeastern Europeans be admitted for the purpose? What reason can possibly exist for this country to drag in the dullest and dumbest people in Europe in order that the United States may raise more farm produce and manufacture more goods than the world can absorb? Why should there be all this hot haste to import coolies by the million in order that every ton of coal may be wrenched from the earth immediately? Why, with the action of Esau held up before all men as a horrible example, should this Nation or any other nation sell its birthright for a mess of pottage? Why shouldn't the American people be working partly for the 200,000,000 American of 77 years from now, instead of entirely for alien peoples of the present day? Why should anyone babble of an existing labor shortage when there is no shortage, but merely a failure on the part of employers to effect a proper distribution of labor? Why should anyone yammer about our net immigration being too small when there are 14,000,000 foreign born in the United States, and more than 7,000,000 who can neither speak nor read our language? And why should a request for more immigrants on the part of any representative of any association or organization be heard with any patience by our legislators when the immigrants who came to America last year from the countries of northern Europe—Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Holland, and Denmark—were less than half the number of those who could legally have come if the incentive had been sufficiently great?

Selfish interests may be able to answer these questions to their own satisfaction, but they can not answer them to the satisfaction of 90 per cent of America's citizens.

And although coolie labor may sometimes be a solution for labor shortage, it is doubtful whether the people of America are ready to admit that the time is ripe for the admission of Europe's cheapest coolie laborers, the maintenance of these laborers as coolies during their stay in America, and their shipment back to Europe as coolies—and that is the only way that coolie labor can properly be handled.

In fact, probably the only thing that the people of America could be made to admit, after having their attention called to the manufacturers' claims, is that those among them who howl for more low-grade immigrants are wasting a great deal of valuable time that might better be devoted to working out plans for labor distribution, labor-saving machinery, and a wage scale that will attract American labor and decent immigration from northern Europe as the demand becomes greater.

I do not wish to be understood as picturing all large employers as back of this propaganda to feather their nests by importing servile, slavish, cheap foreign labor, but this is to be noted, that those that howl the loudest for free trade in foreign pauper labor are the first to shout themselves hoarse for a high protective tariff on the products of their plants, and they declare they want the high protective tariff in order to protect the American workingman from the baneful effects of foreign pauper labor, when they employ it and object vociferously to any real direct protection to American workers which would keep them from importing the foreign coolie labor itself.

Outstanding Americans like the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Mr. Daniel Willard, who himself rose from the ranks of labor and who sees beyond the company's own immediate financial gain and patriotically considers the country, her institutions, standards, and ideals, represents, I hope, and "may his tribe increase," the majority of large employers of labor. Mr. Willard took issue with the National Manufacturers' Association in its drive to repeal existing temporary restrictions, stating, according to the House hearings:

I am in favor of a broad policy of selective immigration, but I am not quite able to harmonize such a policy with the latter part of the statement wherein you say that the National Association of Manufacturers is in favor of letting down the bars sufficiently to give our industries and our agriculture the immigrant labor it previously has had to draw from. Previously in our country there was little in our immigration policy of a selective nature. The bars were so thoroughly let down as to permit everybody to come in, the good, bad, and indifferent, and I should regret very much to see that policy resumed. * * * I would much prefer to see the supply of such labor held at a point less than the actual requirements, if necessary, rather than to remove or lower the proper standard of admission.

Here is also what Mr. William J. Faux, president of the Logan Coal Co., said in reply to letters urging him to join in the drive for the modification of existing restrictions. Mr. Faux's company is located in West Virginia, where recently again foreign cheap labor has turned on its employers and where conditions resulting therefrom led Mr. Faux to state:

My preference is that the immigration law should be more drastic than at present. I do not believe it necessary for the United States to make all the goods in the world, and we are certainly producing our share when we produce two-thirds. We have got enough of the immigrants of southern Europe to last for the next 50 years, if we are to maintain our Americanism.

I firmly believe that Mr. Willard and Mr. Faux more nearly represent sentiment even among large employers than do some captains of industry who appeared before the House committee and stated that they wanted to import adult males, without their wives, for a period, under conditions amounting to slavery and peonage, and "quite abhorrent," as the House committee's report well says, "to the institutions of the United States." I have here an excellent article by Mr. E. V. Wilcox, entitled "Immigration goulash," that appeared in the Country Gentleman February 24, 1923, not only covering the attitude of and demand for labor among employers but also going into the whole question in a most enlightening and entertaining way, and which reads as follows:

Do you feel flattered that apparently the whole world wants to come to the United States?

Italy has a million or more which we are assured could well be spared largely because they do not harmonize with the Italian Government and cause too much trouble. The Turks would also like to purify their national structure and have a big spring house cleaning by sending us C. O. D. another million of assorted Armenians and Greeks which they don't need. The war-hatched Balkan States are perfectly willing to lend us their malcontents and trouble makers for 99 years or longer.

Every nation in Europe would gladly send us most of their Hebrew citizens. The Japanese wish Roosevelt had never thought of such a thing as the gentlemen's agreement. The Chinese look upon America as far more celestial than Cathay. The political broth brewers of India would prefer to change their address to San Francisco or Chicago. Russia is simply aching to donate us a few more certified bomb throwers and soviet incubators. And since the 3 per cent restriction doesn't let all these hordes in at once, they are coming as fast as boats will carry them to Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, and even to Canada, with the intention of getting into the United States later by the under-the-fence method if necessary.

A WAR-TAUGHT LESSON.

Europe is simply carrying out the lesson learned during the war that every race has its own desires, ideals, aspirations, traditions, and methods of thinking; that every race is passionately devoted to its own institutions and future development and resists to the last breath assimilation or absorption by another race. In a desperate attempt to prevent the recurrence of racial wars Europe drew a new map of itself, with national boundaries so far as possible along racial lines. In putting together this jigsaw puzzle map of Europe there were found to be millions of people who didn't fit in very well. And, since America is supposed to be the asylum or melting pot or dumping ground or back yard of the world, these misfits are to be shipped here where,

we are told, a few more millions of heterogeneous elements won't make much difference in the ultimate brew!

What do our various kinds of citizens think of the prospect? Nearly all Americans who have recently visited Europe agree that unless we safeguard ourselves against the further influx of undesirables there will no longer be an America for the Americans. But if foreign-language newspapers may be taken as reflecting the sentiments of the foreign born within our gates our non-Anglo-Saxon citizens are far more interested in forcing their own customs and institutions upon us than in helping us build a superstructure to fit the foundation upon which America rests. An Italian journal published in New York City recently said editorially: "We not only need organization but also a rapid increase in births among Italians here." A Jersey City Polish newspaper exclaims: "We pride ourselves on having a Polish judge here and there." And a second Polish journal asserts that there is abundant work for another 100,000,000 aliens in the United States, and that anyhow Americans are too lazy to work. The son of a naturalized Jew at a recent congressional hearing on immigration made an appeal against the use of English as the official language of the United States, and urged that Yiddish should be placed on an equal footing.

If your imagination will bear stretching to that extent, just try to picture to yourself what would happen if in 1923 a million Americans should seek asylum and employment in Japan or Italy or Russia or Germany. They are all glad to see Americans come with well-lined purses, but they expect us to cable home for more money before we escape, not to gather any to send back to our uncles and aunts. And yet the Hungarians in the United States boast that in 1922 they sent $40,000,000 back to their relatives. Must we assume that Europe and Asia reserve the right to send over enough of their population to take from us the money which American tourists didn't happen to carry to foreign countries voluntarily Why must this rule continue to work only one way?

But for several decades immigration has been closely connected with industrial conditions and the demand for labor.

THE FACTS.

After a year or more of business depression and extreme unemployment things began to look up, until finally in December certain manufacturers started complaining of a shortage of labor. And one of our commerce journals, with the usual American propensity for immediately applying an onion poultice or a patent medicine to every bump, headache, or stomach trouble, promptly recommended an amendment of the immigration law so as to permit the entry of any and all workmen mentally and physically fit and willing to work.

What is the truth about the employment situation? In order to pick up at first hand the facts on this point I visited New York, Bridgeport, Providence, and Boston, calling upon labor organizations, chambers of commerce, and associations of builders, manufacturers, and merchants for such information as they had collected, and I also consulted with the State departments of agriculture and labor, as well as with Congressmen, Senators, bureau chiefs, and the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington.

On account of the big boom in building operations, I had a talk with C. G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York.

"In the building trades," said he, "common labor is abundant and has been during the past two years. The wages are $7 a day for hod carriers and $7.50 for plasterer's helpers. The common laborers in our lines of work are 60 to 70 per cent Italians, a few Irish, and a sprinkling of other races, including Poles. We employ about 15,000 common laborers in the building trades, but the demand is falling off by reason of the slowing down of building operations, partly seasonal, of course. Commercial building is going on about as usual, but the housing boom has passed its peak, having been somewhat overdone by speculative builders.

"Yes; our common labor is quite satisfactory," Norman added. "The Italians are physically capable of doing the hard work. Many of them started in with railroad work and rose to employment in the building business. Newcomers find work in the excavation operations and work up to hod carriers or become plasterers. The pick-and-shovel men get $4.80 a day. There are between 3,500 and 4,000 plasterers in New York City, 50 per cent of whom are Italians. All labor in the building trades is organized.

"For the past two years we have been constantly threatened with an artificial shortage of skilled labor. The unions restrict the number of men in each group or trade. There are too few plasterers and they have an artificial wage scale. The Greeks tried to limit the number of mosaic workers to 85 for the whole city of New York. So long as the labor unions keep closed books there is, of course, no satisfactory apprenticeship possible. Some of the union leaders have been indicted for their attempt to limit the output or work, and in order to escape conviction it is likely that they will accept a consent decree requiring them to open their books to additional members and permit apprenticeship.

RACIAL CHANGES IN LABOR.

"There has been here and there," Norman replied in answer to a question, "a slight shortage of labor in the manufacturing trades because they didn't pay enough. The steel and cement industries first reduced wages and then had to advance them again. No; the wage is not too high in comparison with living costs. There is always considerable lost time in the building trades on account of weather and change of location. But the best grade of our labor is already engaged for the first six months of 1923, rather longer in advance than usual. We have had to accommodate ourselves to many racial changes in labor. In the early days nearly every plasterer and stonecutter in New York was English or Scotch. Now they are Italian. Our carpenters were first Germans, then Swedes, and now Jews. The Jewish fraternal organizations, without consent of the carpenters' unions, boosted wages by resolution from $9 to $12 a day. But rents will have to fall soon and builders will not be able to pay so much."

In further investigation in New York I learned that clothing makers are in a bad way, not on account of a scarcity of labor but because the tailors' unions prevent the discharge of a man after he has worked two weeks. Everywhere I was told that the efficiency of common labor is up to the pre-war level but that the efficiency of skilled labor depends entirely on the supply and demand. The more you have to pay the less service you get. The whole United States and Canada seem to be short of plasterers for the simple reason that the unions have not allowed others to join, thus making it necessary for builders to hire them at extra wages for overtime—$26 a day, for example, in Pittsburgh.

INDUSTRIAL HIGHWAYMEN.

But according to the census, there are only 38,000 plasterers in the whole country. And because this little bunch of men has limited the output there are men who would let down the immigration bars and flood the country with more millions of aliens rather than do the obvious thing and admit into the plasterers' unions some of the thousands who want to join. By contrast with this little group of 38,000 dictators who tell us what our plastering will cost, there are about 11,000,000 wage earners on farms. Suppose they should form a union of only 3,000,000, force the others to quit farming, declare an eight-hour day, and charge double for eggs and potatoes gathered after 4 o'clock. Then there would be some honest-to-goodness excitement which would totally eclipse the little tempest in a teapot caused by the impudence of a small group of industrial highwaymen. The outstanding, conscientious industry and loyalty of the farm population show by contrast the peanut-headedness and pettiness of some union leaders.

In Boston I spent some time in the State veterans' bureau. They were receiving about 300 applications a week for jobs and were having great difficulty in finding employment for the men. Young, fine-looking, able-bodied men came to see if there were any chance at a job. And the best job on the list was only a bit of temporary work for four or five days. These veterans were coming back day after day looking for employment without finding it. I couldn't see any argument in that situation in favor of letting in more millions of aliens.

I called on L. E. Archibald, statistician of the Massachusetts department of labor and industries. "There is no shortage of either skilled or unskilled labor in this State," said he. "Building operations were greater in 1922 than in 1921, but November showed the regular seasonal decline from October. According to returns from 1,061 unions, with a membership of 216,000, about 20 per cent of their members are idle. Reports from 214 manufacturing establishments show 79 per cent working full time and 21 per cent only part time. Our industries are approaching the normal point, but are still a little below. Even the demand for tailors fell off in November and December, as compared with October, and 13 per cent of our garment workers are now unemployed."

In a talk with C. D. Woods, of the Massachusetts department of agriculture, I learned that there is no trouble in securing all the farm labor needed, mostly Americans. "Poles are raising onions on their own account," said he, "and the Portuguese go in for poultry, strawberries, and truck crops. Otherwise foreigners are not interested in our farms. Green farm labor gets $30 to $40 a month and board, and milkers $50 to $60. But for the most part city dwellers do not go on farms." Evidently Massachusetts doesn't need to have the Nation's gates pushed any further ajar.

But in New Haven the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut reported a shortage of 3,500 laborers and complained that they had to pay 35 to 40 cents an hour, or $2.80 to $3.20 a day. I wonder what the general run of the American public thinks of such a complaint. Are they in favor of filling up the whole country with people who care to live on an income of less than $2.80 a day If not, there is only one thing for the Connecticut manufacturers to do—pay enough to attract better workmen.

The United States Department of Labor has just completed an employment survey of the whole country, finding labor conditions everywhere better than last year. But last year there were 4,000,000 or more unemployed. States affected by seasonal suspension of logging operations, farm work, or building construction are not so favorably supplied with jobs. But in all manufacturing centers there is active increase of employment for skilled workers. And if the demand should exceed the supply the unions have merely to enlarge their membership by a suitable apprentice system.

FARM-SHUNNING ALIENS.

But perhaps the farmer begins to wonder why he should worry about immigration troubles. He gets little help from immigrants. Almost none of the great flock of orientals in California work for American farmers. They rent farms of speculators and work for themselves. In fact, there are more white men working for Japanese farmers than Japanese working for American farmers. In Massachusetts, with 700,000 foreign-born wage earners, there are only 160 of them in orchard work, while over 700 are policemen. Of all foreign born gainfully employed in the United States only 12 per cent are in agriculture, and those mostly for themselves. In this as in many other respects the American farmer must practice self-reliance. Farmers don't have to come to us to find a job. They are wanted in their own countries.

Where do the immigrant aliens go after coming through our gates? Of the 805,000 admitted in 1921 more than 264,000 located in New York State and only 180 in the agricultural State of Arkansas. That doesn't make it look as if they were coming here to farm or to become a permanent part of us. Moreover, 432,000, or considerably more than half of the grand total, were Jews, Italians, Armenians, Greeks, Japanese, Chinese, and Finns, races which generation after generation maintain their own churches, customs, languages, schools, and social affiliations almost as intact as if they had remained in their native countries.

JUST IN THE NICK OF TIME.

And yet all these years we have heard much loose talk about the American melting pot, just as if the antagonistic and heterogeneous elements in our population had really fused or amalgamated, or as if the mongrel product would be an improvement over the pure races. History teaches us that there is a displacement or submergence but no amalgamation. Melting pot is not the right name for America. It is more nearly a dice box, yielding a different result every time you shake it. On the first throw the Jew may come out on top, on the next the Italian or Russian or Pole, or occasionally the American. That the stranger within our gates remains in big unassimilated groups is evident from the fact that more than half of the 14,000,000 foreign born in the country are located in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Illinois near manufacturing centers. In fact, New York State, with a total population of 10,385,000, has 2,825,000 foreign born as compared with 2,810,000 foreign born in the 45,731,000 population of the 30 States south of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi, excepting North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

When the House of Representatives picked its present Immigration Committee it selected for chairman ALBERT JOHNSON, a man who is interested in preserving the social and political texture of the United States as well as its permanent industrial position. I had a talk with Mr. JOHNSON about the recent immigration excitement. "The present 3 per cent admission on the basis of the 1910 census," said he, "is the first attempt of Congress to restrict immigration. It was passed just in

the nick of time. A veritable flood of destitute, restless wanderers and adventurers had an eye on the United States. The law kept out at least 2,000,000 who wanted to forget about worthless rubles, kopecks, kronen, and other imitation money and learn the feel of a real dollar. They would come in by millions if the bars were removed. The law has substantially checked the alien flood.

"We talk glibly about inspection of immigrants," JOHNSON added. "But how careful an inspection could be given when they poured in a million a year? Most of them come through Ellis Island. Even the experienced force at that station can not really examine 2,500 new aliens every one of the 365 days a year. That is over 300 an hour, or about 10 seconds to the alien. Can we really ascertain very much about the make-up, quality, and viewpoint of the aliens we admit if we run them through the inspection mill at that rate?

"The worst of it all is," JOHNSON continued, "that the northern races, the ones who alone amalgamate with us, do not send more than half as many as the law would admit, while all southern European nations exhaust their quotas and howl for more. In 1922 the Poles gave passports to America to more Jews than the Polish quota would allow, and induced the genuine Slavic Poles in America to return to their native land in such numbers as to more than counterbalance the Jews they sent us. Other countries in Europe have adopted the same plan. They are giving us the odds and ends, while they purify and homogenize their own racial composition.

"No; I am not greatly impressed by the cry for cheap labor," JOHNSON proceeded. "A great part of it is due to the fact that the wages of common labor have greatly advanced. But we can not Americanize aliens without paying them enough to maintain their self-respect. We surely can not afford to admit them so fast that they will be standing about by millions waiting for an occasional job. That procedure has already proved too expensive."

THE FARMER'S HEAVY LOSS.

All the populations of the world gravitate so automatically toward the United States as a universal asylum that we often fail to realize how stupendous, though noiseless, is the pressure of this immigration avalanche. By contrast the great noise made about the Zionist movement, for example, might lead one to think that a large Jewish migration to Palestine was in progress. But the records show that last year 58,524 Hebrew aliens came to the United States, while 18 left this country for Palestine, where there are only 50,000 Jews all told. And yet a New York rabbi recently asked, "If you object to the Jew in London and also in Jerusalem, where will the Jew go?" Of course, the answer is, "To New York." That is precisely the place for which all the world seems to be headed.

If, then, only 2 per cent or less of the inpouring aliens go to our farms, how does immigration affect the farmer? Well, he has lost billions of dollars as a result of strikes fomented by foreign-born leaders. Scarcely a month goes by without some alien-engineered disturbance which interferes with the marketing, distribution, and consumption of farm products. And the farmer is vitally concerned in having to pay taxes to care for other aliens who are not physically able to raise an industrial rumpus.

And is not it about time to have a showdown on the labor-shortage argument for unrestricted immigration? Not even at the peak of our activities was there a shortage of labor. In all shipyards, camps, munition plants, and essential industrial centers men were so plentiful that they stepped on one another's heels.

Perhaps we can look to our farms to preserve the original traditions, purposes, and blood lines of the founders of America. If so, the farmer will be able to speak the authoritative voice of the Nation. In the meantime we shall have to deny ourselves to millions of would-be visitors from foreign countries while we take an inventory of the human assets and liabilities within our borders; do a bit of house cleaning and set our domestic affairs in the better order. There are enough social and economic problems to study in connection with the 14,000,000 foreign born now in the United States. And in this study we shall do well to think of posterity and the permanence of our most cherished institutions, and not merely of industrial profits and labor surpluses.

Can any good American view the facts described in the article by Mr. Wilcox without alarm? The Commissioner General of Immigration says in his report for last year that 432,505 aliens were inspected, examined, and admitted to the United States, only "13,731 aliens were rejected" at our gates "for all causes," and in addition 973,804 alien seamen landed, making a grand total of 1,420,040. And yet this Congress will end without the personally promised and platform-pledged constructive permanent immigration law. The existing temporary quota, or so-called 3 per cent law, expires June 30, 1924. Congress will not meet again, probably, until next December, right on the eve of a presidential campaign, when the various hyphenated foreign blocs will be uppermost in the minds of certain master politicians, and when it behooves Americans to be on guard to guard the gates; for one may well say with Aldrich, the patriot poet:

O Liberty, white goddess, is it well
To leave the gates unguarded? On thy breast
Fold Sorrow's children, soothe the hurts of fate,
Lift the downtrodden, but with hand of steel
Stay those who to thy sacred portal come
To waste the gifts of freedom. Have a care
Lest from thy brow the clustered stars be torn
And trampled in the dust. For so of old
The thronging Goth and Vandal trampled Rome,
And where the temples of the Cæsars stood
The lean wolf unmolested made her lair.

CRITICISMS OF CODE BILL, MARCH 2, REVIEWED.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Speaker, on the 2d day of March, after 22 months of delay and 24 hours before the lawmaking body disperses, for the first time we get an idea from a reviewer, on March 2, of why that committee never held a meeting and never made a report upon H. R. 12. They have gotten together an array of petty details of suggestions from law clerks in the departments, disposed of by the revisers and the committee two or three years ago. They brought to the task an employee of the committee who was discharged because he wanted to change and improve the law instead of following the laws of Congress. As to those, we long since thrashed out and disposed of them, because the committee was determined to adhere to the laws made by Congress. Much of the material that he hurls at us at this last hour, while we have no time to go over it, he thinks, has already been fully presented to the House, as, for example, the law on ambassadors and ministers, on which I addressed the House January 26, 1923, presenting a letter from the Department of State, which demonstrated that the House committee was correct in its view. So far as I have been able to learn in three or four hours of investigation this afternoon, since I discovered this dying gasp of the distinguished gentleman, there is not a single, solitary objection they raised March 2 on which they have not been fully informed by the House committee, and not an objection which has not been thoroughly disposed of in the material we have presented to the House in the last week or so. It is just repetition of petty details of no importance and of suggestions impelled by a total lack of conception of the purpose of a code. He has made just one new suggestion, and that is when he calls attention to the decision in 253 U. S. 149, which on May 17, 1920, declared unconstitutional one of the laws which was in force March 4, 1919, and was necessarily included in the code bill.

In the few hours at my command I can not, of course, cover everything he presents in 14 pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. You will notice that the criticisms that he presents from the Interstate Commerce Commission were, as he admits, practically all withdrawn. As a matter of fact, out of 49, 1 suggestion was discovered to be correct and the bill should be so amended. There are 4 others of slight importance possibly open to debate and over 40 were withdrawn by the commission, and let me add that except the Department of the Navy, practically every criticism ever offered except a few, which we conceded to be correct and prepared for insertion in the bill, has long since been withdrawn and we follow herewith with the indorsements substituted for their criticisms.

THE CODE.

Webster's Dictionary says: "Code: A compilation of laws by public authority." The reviewer of March 2, 1923, says that this is not a code. The reason he says that is because he does not know any better. Webster states it correctly—and what difference does it make anyway what general appellation is applied. The suggestion is made that in 1874 they called the same book the Revised Statutes. As a matter of fact, the Constitution of the United States does not provide for any statutes. There is no such thing as a statute under our Constitution. They are all laws and so denominated by the Constitution, and therefore this book is properly called the code of the laws of the United States.

The reviewer says there are repetitions in this great book of nearly 2,000,000 words. Why the laws of the United States and the Statutes at Large are full of repetitions, and when we repeat the laws in this code we repeat the repetitions. Over and over repetitions appear, and in making a code particularly, this becomes essential. A general provision of law may necessarily be repeated in several sections in order to give the context the benefit of the neighborhood of the general proposition. A suggestion that it is repetition is so puerile that it is silly, and could only be presented by somebody who held a bill for 20 months without having a committee meeting and who employed to review the work a party discharged by the committee from making the work because he desired to constantly amend the law instead of getting it together. It is not surprising that this review of March 2 should be of no value and of no materiality when you remember that it is presented by a party who wanted to constantly amend the law.

3420 AND 3462.

The debater claims that our section 3420 is repealed by our section 3462. They are both items in appropriation bills and do not even mention each other, and there is not a line of repeal connected with this 3462 anywhere that would repeal anything. He is just dreaming.

Section 3420 refers to reapportioning space among departments now occupying the State, War, and Navy Department Building and laws governing that and the watchmen, and a law providing that no rooms vacated may be used for museum purposes.

Section 3462 does not repeal it at all. Instead of discussing the reassignment of the folks in the State, War, and Navy Building, it talks about controlling space in owned or leased Government buildings in the District, and gives it absolute control of the space in the several public buildings owned or leased in the District, with certain exceptions. It says nothing whatever about the repeal of the museum clause, which, of course, is still the law. It says nothing whatever about sev-

eral things mentioned in 3420. If 3420 were eliminated, considerable law would be gone. If there is some amendment partially of one by the other, the only way to do was to print them both in the same chapter and let the courts decide just what the effect was. There are many laws made by Congress which partially repeal other laws by implication, but it is absolutely essential to retain the old laws because of parts of them, and the only way a court can know what result is reached by making the new law is to print them both and let the courts pass on it. Anybody who understands the first principles of the rules of codification knows that one of the heaviest duties of the courts is to decide just what effect new laws have on old laws. One of the greatest misfortunes in our system of laws is that there is so much loose and confused repeal by implication and otherwise. Of course, there are in so big a book many instances in which the courts will be compelled to compare sections and interpret the effect of the later upon the earlier, and state just how much is left standing. It is difficult to analyze with patience the puny and presumptuous criticisms of men who do not know enough of the law to realize that fact.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Under the head of the Department of State a number of suggestions are made which have long since been met and disposed of.

The claim is that the law with regard to foreign ministers and ambassadors in sections 3221 and 3214 is wrong. Section 3221 says that there shall be one minister resident accredited to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua. We are told that there are now five and that our section is wrong. The Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page 672, found in our section 3214, says that—

Hereafter no new ambassadorship shall be created unless the same shall be provided for by act of Congress.

It is claimed that that is not the law. As this is the only suggestion of error, we will take it right up. I urged upon the gentleman that if he would name 10 mistakes we would soon dispose of that number and it would be a better evidence of his good faith. My colleague, Mr. LONGWORTH, of Ohio, who was with me, will verify the fact that he only claimed to point out one mistake, to put his finger on one statement of the law that was wrong.

By the way, my colleague suggested that probably the committee was right, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROGERS], an eminent member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said to me this morning that our committee did the only thing it could do, putting it in.

As you know, the purpose of House bill 12 is to present the law as made by Congress, unless it has been repealed or decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The committee has no earthly excuse for just quietly omitting some law, and we have had some considerable opposition because we declined to allow interested people to induce us to omit the law.

The situation is this: The Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large, page 672, says:

Hereafter no new ambassadorship shall be created unless the same shall be provided for by act of Congress.

This is the law of the United States as made by Congress. No court, so far as I can learn, has ever held that it is unconstitutional. Therefore, in the judgment of the Committee on Revision of the Laws, it is still in force and effect and it is inserted as section 3214 of House bill 12.

While the other people have not directed our attention to the Constitution of the United States and probably had not thought of it in this connection, the basis of their suggestion, which they evidently got from somebody else, is Article II, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the President shall appoint ambassadors and consuls, with the advice and consent of the Senate, but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

In the case of United States *v.* Eaton (109 U. S. 331–352) it was held that Congress may vest the appointment of a vice consul in the President if it wants to.

The act of March 1, 1893 (27 S. 497), authorizes the President to direct that the representatives of the United States to other governments shall have the same title that is given by the other governments to their diplomatic representatives to the United States, and this law was in force until March 2, 1909, when it was repealed by the specific statement of repeal in 35 S. 672, and Congress said what is embodied in section 3214 of House bill 12.

Nevertheless, the department and the President have acted on the theory evidently that it is unconstitutional, as many good lawyers have, and it is quite probable that the courts would so hold, but the Committee on Revision of the Laws does not feel that it is authorized to suggest to Congress that it repeal the law or hold it unconstitutional. We do not attempt to govern or even suggest the position that the President and the Secretary of State should take in enforcing the law or in not enforcing it, but we feel that it is our duty under our pledge to the House to repeat the law as Congress wrote it and make the same mistake that Congress made, if any. [Applause.]

The President has appointed quite a number of ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary to various countries, which appointments are not authorized by any law except by Article II of the Constitution, if it governs. That article can be found by all comers in the Constitution of the United States, but it is not found anywhere in any laws enacted by Congress, and that is all the committee has reported.

There is in section 3221 of the proposed code a law providing that only one minister shall be sent to the five Central American Republics. The President has since provided a minister for each of them and Congress has made appropriations to pay them, but Congress has never amended the law embodied in section 3221 and in section 3222. This Committee on Revision is the servant of the House and therefore of the Congress, and until we are directed by Congress that there is an amendment of the law embodied in sections 3221 and 3222, it would seem to me that it is absolutely imperative that these laws shall be presented in any code that may be proffered in the House or in Congress.

The laws of the United States, as found in the Revised Statutes, 1682 (18 S. 484 and 40 S. 1326), embodied in section 3221 of House bill 12, state that—

There shall be but one minister resident accredited to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua.

THE SECTION IS AS MADE BY CONGRESS EXACTLY.

There has been no repeal of this by Congress; there has been no declaration that it is unconstitutional by any court. However, the President has appointed five ministers to those five States, and Congress has appropriated for them. As this law has never been repealed and never declared unconstitutional, it is, of course, still in effect, but the appropriations by Congress are paying the five gentlemen who go to Central America.

Having found no repeal and having learned of no decision declaring it unconstitutional, the committee had no option but to place it here in House bill 12. It will not be any more in effect if the bill becomes a law than it is right now, and the situation will continue just as it is with five ministers being paid down there. That is a difficulty in the law for which the committee is in no way responsible. The Congress should keep the laws in better shape and more understandable.

We undertake to repeat what you have done, not to correct it. If there is a flaw in it, it is yours, not ours. [Applause.]

As to the ambassadorships, Thirty-fifth Statutes, page 672, which is presented in section 3214, specifically provides that hereafter there shall be no more ambassadorships after that date except by authority of Congress. There is not any other law on the subject except what is in the Constitution, which is quite accessible, and which will not be interfered with by anything Congress does any time. As the law in the Thirty-fifth Statutes, page 672, has never been repealed and has never been declared unconstitutional, as far as I can learn it is still the law and should be right where it is in this proposed legislation.

On November 22, 1922, the chairman of the Revision of Laws Committee wrote the Solicitor of the State Department that whenever this H. R. 12 may become a law, having thus assembled all the statutory enactments on the subject, an amendment to the present laws should be arranged for by the State Department which would bring the ambassadorial appointments down to date and embody them in a statute.

THEY CAN AMEND IN FIVE MINUTES IF AN ERROR IS LOCATED.

If they wish to make an amendment, it can be done in five minutes. Let them bring it back here then, and we will see what we will decide about it. We will have no trouble in acting promptly on it.

It is the judgment of the committee and of every lawyer in the House with whom I have consulted that the law as presented in House bill 12 with regard to the ambassadors and ministers is the law just as it was made and just as it stands.

The law provides for a chargé and consul general at Teheran and there has never been any change in it. Under the authority of the Constitution, but without any authority from Congress, the President has appointed a minister, and Congress pays him and the Senate has confirmed him, but the law as made by Congress is just as it has been for years. He says

that it is obsolete. There is no such thing as obsolete law; law desists when repealed or declared unconstitutional.

He says that the legation at Constantinople was a number of years ago raised to the rank of embassy. It was by the President, under the authority of the Constitution, but not by Congress, which has never made a law authorizing it. No Member of the House or Senate has any right to declare law unconstitutional, and the only law there is on the subject says just what this code says. He wants to change the word "legation" in the law to the word "embassy." The President has done so but the law does not do so. The Constitution probably authorizes the President to do it, and I think it would be well if we could arrange a publication including all the things that the President has authority to do under the Constitution but which are not a part of the statutes.

Everything under the Department of State is included in these answers, and the attitude of the department is shown by a letter from the Secretary, which follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 27, 1923.

MY DEAR MR. LITTLE: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 23, 1923, in which you state that in a communication dated November 22, 1922, to which no written reply has been received, you advised the department of the attitude of the House Committee on Revision of the Laws regarding certain suggestions which the department had made concerning sections 3214, 3221, and 3222 of bill H. R. 12, and that you understood that the department concurred in the view of the committee. You add that Senator ERNST, chairman of the Senate Committee on Revision of the Laws, has informed you of the receipt from the department of a communication criticizing sections 3221 and 3222 of the bill, and inclose a statement of the law as understood by your committee, concerning which you desire the department's comments.

I beg to inform you that in response to a communication dated November 10, 1922, from Senator ERNST, requesting that the department give to the Senate Committee on Revision of the Laws the benefit of any suggestions it might desire to make concerning bill H. R. 12, the department on December 7, 1922, stated that at the time bill H. R. 9389 was receiving the consideration of the House committee a memorandum had been prepared in response to a request from you containing brief comments on certain sections of the bill. A copy of the memorandum was transmitted to Senator ERNST for the information of the Senate committee and he was advised that the department at that time had no additional suggestions to offer concerning the sections covered by that memorandum.

It is observed that the title of H. R. 12 is "A bill to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force March 4, 1919." At the time the department's memorandum was prepared it was assumed that it was within the scope of the work of your committee in revising the laws of the United States to make all the changes suggested in the memorandum. In any event it was thought desirable to give your committee the benefit of such suggestions as occurred to the department with respect to the sections covered by the memorandum. The question, however, whether the scope of the work of the committee in revising the laws of the United States would permit the adoption of the suggestions which the department made concerning sections 3221 and 3222 of the bill (none was made respecting section 3214), is obviously a matter for determination by the committee, concerning which I would not feel free to express an opinion.

I have noted your statement that after the bill becomes a law you intend to suggest to the department that an amendment be prepared for the purpose of correcting such inaccuracies as may appear.

I am my dear Mr. LITTLE,
Very sincerely yours, CHARLES E. HUGHES.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The laws of the United States provide that in many oriental countries the Government has extraterritorial powers. By a series of treaties and neglect the Government has abandoned those powers in many cases. The chairman of the Committee on Revision of Laws when he represented this country in Egypt exercised for this country those extraterritorial powers there and was quite familiar with those conditions. He found to his surprise that the Congress of the United States had never kept pace with the treaties and that all the laws were in effect still, so far as Congress could go. There is no man in this country has the right to say that those laws were not in effect March 4, 1919. No court had so decided, and Congress had never repealed them. All this alleged argument he has presented under foreign relations is based on the theory that the statutes made by Congress could be repealed by proclamation. One of the greatest difficulties in the laws of this country is that Congress has never kept the statutes and the treaties together, and it has been the hope of this committee that as soon as this bill presenting the laws made by Congress was enacted we could take up the treaties and present them in full and get them all in touch. The argument on this subject presented says that the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the United States in Egypt results from a treaty with the Ottoman Empire made in 1830 and not with Egypt as stated in the section. The extraterritorial powers in the Turkish Empire sprang originally from an ancient treaty with the Turkish Empire, which included Egypt. If you will turn to section 4803 of the Revised Statutes of 1878 you will find that it says:

To carry into full effect the provisions of the treaties of the United States with China, Japan, Siam, Egypt, and Madagascar, respectively, the ministers and consuls of the United States, duly appointed to reside in each of those countries, shall, in addition to other powers and duties imposed upon them, respectively, by the provisions of such treaties, respectively, be invested with the judicial authority herein described.

The gentleman did not know what he was talking about. All treaties that have effect in Egypt were long since ratified by Egypt and became treaties with Egypt, and there is no authority exercised there by any foreign officer, for the reasons stated in section 4803 of the Revised Statutes. They might have permitted the chairman of the revision committee to have had knowledge of that, because he exercised those powers himself. All this matter was thoroughly discussed long since with this department and long since disposed of, and you will see from the above letter from the Secretary of State, under date of January 27, 1923, that he advised Senator ERNST that his department at that time had no additional suggestions to offer. The gentleman should have read section 4803 of the Revised Statutes.

Referring to section 6295, the criticism of March 2 suggests, with regard to this section, that so much of this section as relates to arrest and imprisonment of officers or seamen deserting, or charged with desertion, and for the cooperation of the local authorities in effecting such arrest or imprisonment, is specifically repealed by the act of March 15, 1915 (38 S. 1184). Well, what does he tell us that for? If you turn to section 6295, you will find that it so says. The fact is that on May 31, 1921, the criticism which he has just stated above was made and was O. K'd by the committee on revision, and so appears in section 6295. What is he repeating it for? Section 6295 says:

If on the examination provided for in the preceding section it is made to appear that the person so arrested is a citizen of the United States, he shall be forthwith discharged from arrest and shall be left to the ordinary course of law.

Our section provided that this former law should not apply at all whenever it appeared that the person arrested was a citizen of the United States, and this gentleman got gravely up and said:

This Government has abrogated all treaty provisions which would permit arrest or imprisonment for desertion.

Why, that is what section 6295 provides—that an American citizen can not be arrested. The fact is that when they went to the State Department to ask for suggestions they simply handed them the old suggestions of May 31, 1921. The committee had long since followed every one of them that was correct, and the man who prepared this argument of March 2 had not the slightest idea of what he was talking about. He just blindly repeated the letter of May 31, 1921. Secretary Hughes has not said a word about this. This came from a former letter of 1921. The gentleman seems to have an idea that a treaty can repeal a law. A treaty may supersede a law, but the treaty can not take the words of Congress out of its mouth and strike them out of the statute books. The courts must decide what effect the laws and the treaties have upon each other. This gentleman should not have undertaken a review of a difficult and complicated matter which he does not understand. We took this up two years ago with the department and reached a mutual agreement about it. He has just simply swelled his aggregation of alleged criticisms by repeating something like a parrot.

The gentleman says that this Government has abrogated treaty provisions which would permit arrest or imprisonment for desertion. Our code says that the minute it appears that the man is an American citizen he shall be discharged from arrest forthwith. It is extremely astounding that anyone should venture into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and put himself in such a situation as this stuff puts the author of it.

THE JUDICIARY.

Some years ago the Committee on Revision of the Laws employed a gentleman to assist in preparing another revision, which he did at a cost of many thousands of dollars. In his earnest desire to improve the laws he made many changes. The committee of course realized that they could not get through a thousand amendments at one swoop and never even made any report of the bill, which cost thousands of dollars. When we began this work the gentleman offered his services without cost, but was employed at a regular salary and paid, but carefully instructed that he must make no changes whatever. He undertook to do the work on the judiciary and did, but the chairman discovered that he was making law of his own to improve the other law. After careful examination the chairman called in the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE] and called his attention to it, and he joined in the judgment that the gentleman was making law of his own and we were compelled to rewrite the entire judiciary end of this work and subsequently to discharge the gentleman because of his deter-

mination to insert his own views of the law. He has been employed over at the other end of the Capitol for $650 to review the work done by the committee in which he joined. I regret to say that after the gentleman had done considerable of this bill he proceeds to criticize his own work. I present herewith some correspondence between the reviewer employed at the other end of the Capitol and the chairman of the House committee, which explains the difference in their views of what the law should be:

On January 27, 1920, Mr. Lott, the reviewer of March 2, wrote me:

With respect to the Navy title and the 26 sections proposed you sent me I can only repeat there is so much left-handed, back-handed, over-the-shoulder legislation with respect to that title that the only way to make it intelligible is to begin at the beginning and rewrite it.

The committee on revision, however, was confined to repeating the work done by Congress and could not avail itself of Mr. Lott's desire to rewrite the law.

On February 7, 1920, the chairman wrote Mr. Lott as follows:

I am greatly puzzled that you should find the work more difficult. As a matter of fact, our method cuts the work you have been doing about in two and makes it much easier for you. As I have written you several times, the simple purpose of this bill is to present to Congress the general and permanent laws in force March 4, 1919, without a single, solitary change in them as far as can be avoided intelligently. We shall make no effort to "improve," but take it for granted that Congress knew what it wanted to say better than we do; and I must be able to say to Congress that we present the law just as it was. If we cut a long sentence into smaller sentences the question arises to the court at once as to whether the meaning is just the same. Furthermore, every critic in the House arises to insist upon a discussion of that section. If this bill should be read by sections and so discussed, it could not get through either House in two years and would be impossible. We must make no changes at all.

On October 9, 1919, Mr. Lott wrote:

In but few instances have I supplied a gap to which no person can object.

But the committee on revision did object, and therefore Mr. Lott is now the reviewer of March 2, telling why he thinks the gaps should have been supplied. In his letter of February 14, 1920, to the chairman the reviewer of March 2, 1923, says concerning section 1426:

This section, as finally corrected by me and returned to you, likewise contains new language.

This the committee decided it could not use. We did not employ the gentleman to furnish his language but to supply the language of Congress.

On July 26, 1919, before the gentleman had taken the trouble to read our instructions, he refers us back to his effort to establish a revised statutes some 15 years ago, and speaks of his chapter 5. The man simply wanted to rewrite the whole thing, and this was his continuous and steady attitude whenever he could get away from the instructions long enough to draw a deep breath, and now he glories in being able to explain why the laws should be varied from the laws made by Congress.

In February, 1920, it was discovered by the committee that he was making law himself, one particular section being produced that was purely original with him. The chairman of the committee then wrote him as follows:

FEBRUARY 7, 1920.

Hon. JOHN LOTT, *Tiffin, Ohio.*

MY DEAR LOTT: A telegram with regard to 1606–7 is at hand and I shall read your letter with interest. I have examined the sources from which this section of yours was made, and you have probably about stated the law, but you have changed its words and its order so it would require a court decision to decide whether the law was the same as it was before. You have so changed the words that anybody in the House who wanted to make an objection could raise the issue, and it would take quite a debate to demonstrate that the law was the same, even if it is. If I should undertake to amend these sections that way, a debate would be precipitated that would make it impossible to pass the law at all. I seem to have been unable to have secured your attention to the fact that the purpose of this book will be to reproduce the law just exactly as it is without any improvement.

This section, unless your letter states something that I don't now have in mind, fails to comply with this rule and will necessarily be eliminated from the book. I will assemble the sections in the law as they are and insert them, but, Mr. Lott, how many more are there like that in this judiciary? Are there so many that I must go through all this work and do it over again? If so, nothing has been done on the judiciary that is of any benefit to the work. In order to be useful, this copy must come here ready for the printer, just as it was before, except that it is consolidated, codified, and revised, without any amendment or change.

This is an admirable illustration of the danger of which I have been cautioning you against all the time, and which would wholly make impossible the accomplishment of our purpose. From 18— to 1873 a board of "experts" revised the statutes. Ben Butler's committee saw at a glance that it would be impossible to pass any such code, and hired a lawyer a year to work taking out the alleged "improvements" those experts put in. Then he secured the passage and gave the world the greatest law book it ever saw, the only work of the kind ever published in the United States for the United States, a book where a man could find the law and know it was the law. Let me hear from you as to whether or not there are many more sections like this.

Some time last September I returned to you your first copy, because of so many sections having taken too much liberty with existing law, and I marked on the margins of several of them where change had been made. I find it difficult to comprehend how such a section as 1106 could have crept into the work after my letter of last September, especially in view of all the instructions. We can't go on with this work unless our revisers adhere strictly to the methods I have arranged and which the committee very warmly indorses. It is absolutely necessary that from now on the rule be strictly adhered to. I will investigate the judiciary and decide as to whether any of it is outside the rule besides this section.

Very sincerely yours, E. C. LITTLE.

Under the head of the judiciary attention is called to the Knickerbocker case, found in United States 253, page 149, a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States made May 17, 1920, declaring a certain law unconstitutional. This bill undertakes to present the law in effect March 4, 1919. The bill does so present it. On May 17, 1920, a certain law that was in effect March 4, 1919, was declared unconstitutional and ceased to be in effect, but that does not void the fact that it was in effect March 4, 1919, and in the years to come the student who desires to know what law was in effect on March 4, 1919, would know just what the law was, and it is put right where it belongs and ought to stay and no man who was competent to work on such a bill would raise such a point.

He then devotes considerable space to the headlines of the sections. There is nothing the matter with any of the headlines that he mentions. They are just like they ought to be. They are just a matter of taste, anyway, and the able men who revised these laws for this committee think their headlines show better taste than the gentleman's might. This bill specifically provides that the headlines are no part of the law. This talk about the headlines, of course, is just an attempt to throw dirt in the faces of the examiners and to distract attention from the book.

The reviewer of March 2 calls particular attention to section 3705. He says:

Comment upon the foregoing section is hardly necessary. It is a most remarkable work in the art of statute making. It does not slight either the Revised Statutes or the Statutes at Large or the Code of the Laws of the United States.

This section is taken from the act of May 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 547). It deals with the immigration laws. The reviewer of March 2 criticizes the manner in which the section was written. I do not know who wrote this section; I did not. Ex-Senator Hardwick was chairman of the committee when it was passed. Former Senator Penrose, Senator Dillingham, Senator Sterling, and Senator Hiram Johnson were members of the committee at that time. I suggest that he take his criticism to them. Our committee can not omit or change the existing law. Congress authorized us to print the existing law as it is contained in the statute books. The reviewer of March 2 does not seem to understand that the purpose of this bill is to print the law as it was when Congress made it. He thinks the committee can omit or change the laws already passed at will.

He says:

It does not slight either the Revised Statutes or the Statutes at Large or the Code of the Laws of the United States.

I hope not; why should it? The aforesaid act in the Fortieth Statutes spoke of the provisions "of this act." "This act" then referred to the Fortieth Statutes, pages 542 to 548, inclusive. If he means that we should have let it remain as it was, the words "this act" would refer to the act to establish a code and would be stating a deliberate untruth. It became necessary to strike out the words "this act" and substitute something intelligent, which brings us to refer to the Fortieth Statutes, page 547, so that we did not slight the origin. Of that act, a major portion appears in section 3675 of the Code of the Laws of the United States, so that you find this act now either in section 3675 of this code or in the Fortieth Statutes aforesaid. He evidently does not understand the point, or perhaps his mind can not carry two statements of the same thing. We had in our employ at one time a reviser who could not catch that, and he made us a lot of trouble by forcing the chairman to go over his work and correct it. Evidently that gentleman is the reviewer that was employed to correct the work he was not allowed to fix to suit himself.

In many places in the old law reference is made to "this act," or some similar phrase. It becomes necessary to substitute for it the statement of what act it was, and anybody that has any serious appreciation of making a code would see that that is necessary. It is also convenient to locate the same law in the new code, and that we have generally been able to do. The section which he criticizes is one of the best examples of excellent codification that could be produced. I am glad he cited attention to it. You will notice that he does not pretend to say what his criticism is. He just indulges his satire. The Bible says that the laughter of fools is like the crackling of thorns under the pot. You will hear them crackle as you read that review constantly. There is not the slightest change in the

law in the section he criticizes. It is printed just as it was made, and there is not any earthly reason why it should be subjected to any suggestion of criticism.

Mr. Speaker, some weeks ago while I was not in the Chamber several gentlemen took a kindly interest in the bill to establish a Code of the Laws of the United States, which passed the House two years and four days ago, and made inquiry as to what had become of it during the last two years. I can not now go into this in much detail, but I can perhaps answer a few of the questions that were asked at that time. Let me preface my remarks by saying a word in respect to the history of what was done before the bill left here. Twenty-two months of hard work were put on the bill before it came into the House. We had the assistance and encouragement of more than 100 Members of this House who came in to see us and personally observed just what was being done. We followed the plans of the old, original Revised Statutes, taking advantage of that experience, and, we hope, considerably improved the work that was done, especially as we had more time in which to do it.

HE WANTED TO LOAN ANOTHER BILLION.

The bill passed the House May 16, 1921, unanimously. As far as I know, no other man who ever tried a lawsuit has ever made any objection to the bill. We sent the bill to every department, and some of them helped us considerably. For example, the War Department made a very careful research of the bill as it affected laws respecting the Army. They found two mistakes, which we were very glad to correct. I was glad to be able to say that we found that in their array of military law there were 27 omissions which we had supplied and which they inserted. Other departments took different views. The then Secretary of the Treasury, for example, found a "terrific blunder of such serious character" that he stated the bill could not possibly be any good. It seems a law had been passed authorizing an issue of $1,000,000,000 of Liberty bonds. The law was executed. That gentleman was greatly distressed to find that it was not included. He said the $1,000,000,000 worth of bonds were out, and it would be very embarrassing if they did not have anything to stand behind them; he was not quite sure whether the bonds could ever be paid. I suggested that since the law had been executed and was not in effect any more it would certainly be very embarrassing if we reenacted it, as we would if we included it in this bill, because he could then issue another $1,000,000,000 worth of bonds. I said I did not believe that was the best thing to do. I asked him who his attorney was, and he said that it was not practical to say. Gentlemen can judge from this of the kind of some of the help that we received.

NAVY THROWS OUT 71 SECTIONS ON THE "BEST OF OUR INFORMATION AND BELIEF."

The Secretary of the Navy called our attention to the fact that the rear admirals, the General Staff, the war council, and some other great men had very carefully considered certain legislation enacted by Congress and had reached the conclusion that it could not be put into effect, and not being putable, so to speak, "it evidently was not in effect," and therefore it would be necessary for us to drop those laws out of the bill. Not being gifted with any special authority we did not feel that we could drop them out, and we declined to do so. Let me show you a little something else about that Navy Department. They called attention to 71 sections which "to the best of their information and belief" were not any longer the law.

Just exactly what would you do, gentlemen, if you were a judge and a fellow laid a brief before you in which he stated that to the best of his information and belief such and such was the law? That is the way they started. What it really meant was that there were certain sections of our law they had entirely overlooked and did not have. We looked the stuff over very carefully. And there was one thing we thought was open to debate, and I think we took their advice. We had the very liberal assistance of gentlemen who wanted to leave out the law which was about a matter of precedence.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LITTLE. In a minute. There are certain sections they wanted to omit, because "to the best of their information and belief" they were not there. I think they are right about it, "to the best of their information and belief." [Laughter.] But I am referring to questions of precedence ordered omitted because the war council, the General Staff, and three or four rear admirals objected and ordered it not to be put in; high treason; ought to be court-martialed and shot. They called attention to the little headlines at the head of sections, which are no part of this law, specially provided, and we did not ask the gentlemen to do anything but take the law as it is now. Their taste did not approve our headlines, which are no part of the law, but satisfied the committee. So we did not change them. That introduced into this matter from the beginning a misunderstanding, very unfortunate, and we were compelled to overrule many suggestions, because we could not omit the law on their "information and belief." They became indignant and are so still. They demanded that we omit the law, change our section headlines, and omit 71 sections on their information and belief. We declined, and for that reason, and that alone, the Judge Advocate Generals and rear admirals of the second nine have kept up a continuous and baseless attack upon this bill, and you will see by their letters of May 25, 1920, and March 1, 1921, they demanded this omission because the General Staff and the rear admirals of the second nine had decided that your laws could not be put in effect, and they would therefore beat the bill, because we published the law as you made it, about who should go into dinner first, and hence these tears from the naval lawyers and rear admirals of the second nine.

Nevertheless, these very gentlemen, who know less of the law than any similar force in any department, have registered more alleged criticisms than probably all the rest put together. Hon. James R. Mann once remarked to me that there was more incompetence in the Department of the Navy than in any other in Washington. You wonder why such presumption should go with such ignorance, but I will show you. Perhaps the greatest difficulty that the revisers have had has been avoiding the malice of people who insisted that we should leave out the law or should put in something that had long since ceased to be the law. The most egregious and unpardonable offender has been the Department of the Navy.

When the Committee on Revision began this work and got it under way, they invited the assistance and cooperation of the legal staff of every department and bureau. Some of them were very prompt and helpful. The War Department made a thorough and careful examination of our work, comparing it with their aggregation of the laws of the Army. They found two mistakes, which we gladly corrected. They also found 27 sections of the military law that they did not have in their compilation and promptly utilized them, giving us credit for them. But witness the Department of the Navy. In response to the committee's letter the Secretary of the Navy at that time, on May 25, 1920, wrote the chairman of the committee that he had found many sections of the naval law of which he had never heard. He evidently had no intelligent compilation of the laws of his department with which to compare ours, but he promptly announced all the law he did not know was not there.

He said on May 25, 1920:

> The department has noted a large number of sections which to the best of its information and belief are no longer in force. * * *
> The following sections in said compilation have been noted as not in force March 4, 1919, and should be omitted therefrom: 2444, 2448, 2449, 2460, 2463, 2465, 2486, 2489, 2512, 2513, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2526, 2527, 2531, 2534, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2551, 2555, 2556, 2563, 2576, 2577, 2582, 2587, 2589, 2590, 2598, 2609, 2610, 2614, 2617, 2618, 2626, 2633, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2644, 2653, 2654, 2659, 2660, 2663, 2664, 2679, 2718, 2719, 2721, 2743, 2744, 2749, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2764, 2767, 2772, 2773, 2775, 2784, 2815, 2899, 2900, 2915, 3019, and 3023.

You will note at once the difference between the intelligent law department the Army then had and the gentlemen who had never tried a lawsuit who purported to be lawyers for the Navy. They actually expect people to give consideration to the criticisms of men who undertake to write a law brief beginning "to the best of its information and belief" this is not the law. That there should be anybody in the world so supremely ignorant as to ask a committee to accept such a statement on information and belief as of any value is almost beyond imagination. We knew, of course, then that there was nobody down there who could be of any assistance to us, and we have never had any reason to change our minds since May 25, 1920.

NAVY SAYS CAN'T USE THE LAW CONGRESS MADE AND CODIFIER MUST OMIT IT.

But that was mild. Turn to the last page of the letter of May 25, 1920, which reads as follows:

> Section 2757 demotes rear admirals instead of promoting brigadier generals, as was intended by section 3 of the act of October 6, 1917. Further, so much of said act as provides that brigadier generals of the Army shall hereafter rank relatively with rear admirals of the lower half of the grade is defective and it has been impossible to put it into operation, for which reason the War and Navy Departments have requested its repeal. It is the opinion of the department, therefore, that all reference to relative rank between brigadier generals and rear admirals of the lower half of the grade should be omitted. The provision of section 1446, Revised Statutes, ranking commodores with brigadier generals is still in force and should be included in this section.

The gentleman gravely states that the law embodied in section 2757 "is defective and it has been impossible to put it into operation, for which reason the War and Navy Departments have requested its repeal. It is the opinion of the de-

partment, therefore, that all reference to relative rank between brigadier generals and rear admirals of the lower half of the grade should be omitted." We, of course, explained to them that we had no place in our plan that permitted us to omit any law. Of course you realize, gentlemen, that a man must be either extremely ignorant or wholly lacking in personal integrity to ask a committee to omit the law, but what shall we say of a man who, after being thoroughly informed of the situation, came back a year later on March 1, 1921, and repeated and again urged that we should omit that law, the letter reading as follows:

The clause in the act of October 6, 1917, was the subject of the fullest consideration by the experts in both the War and Navy Departments, including the General Staff and the war council, with the result that the two departments agreed that this provision could not be put into effect, and concurred in recommendations to Congress that it be repealed. Inasmuch as the said provision could not be put into effect, its repeal would serve no purpose other than to eliminate it from the statutes, thereby preventing confusion which it might cause in the minds of those not familiar with the subject; whether repealed or not, the fact would be that it was not in effect and could not be put into effect, and therefore could not be regarded as a provision of law which was in effect in 1919.

As a matter of fact, gentlemen, you see at a glance why it is that the Navy Department has accumulated more alleged errors than anybody else, or than all the rest, probably. They were determined that we should omit the law, and we incurred their rancor and vicious opposition from that moment till now because we would not omit the law.

NAVY INSISTS CAN'T ADMINISTER NAVY IF LAW ON SEATS AT DINNER BE PUBLISHED.

If it were a matter of any importance it would be easy to understand, but as you glance at the letter of May 25, 1920, you will see that it is nothing at all but a little matter of social prestige, of what they call "precedence"—a quarrel as to whether a brigadier general or a rear admiral of the lower grade shall go in to dinner first—and, gentlemen, as astounding as you may consider it, they actually tell us that "it has been impossible to put it into operation"; and later they tell us that they could not administer the Navy unless we leave it out.

Kitchener of Khartoum once told me that with a commissioner from France and one from Germany, he representing Great Britain, he took part in investigating some points on the African coast line, each having a ship of his own. They went ashore in one boat every day, and the other two gentlemen quarreled constantly over a point of precedence as to which of them should go ashore first, until finally one day one of them fell into the water during the quarrel; and afterwards they went in three boats. An immense percentage of the obstacles that have been so viciously thrust in the way of this great code has been because the Navy did not want a rear admiral of the second nine to go in to dinner alongside a brigadier general. I have too much respect for the Government of the United States to state in full my views of such conduct; but you will see at once, gentlemen, that anything coming from the Navy must be discounted at least 99 per cent.

When House bill 9389 passed the House in December, 1920, they went into spasms because we did not omit the law, rushed down and told the Senate committee that they could not administer the Navy if this code went into effect, and began piling up an array of infinitesimal and contemptible criticisms. For example, in their first essay of May 25, 1920, they criticized section 2437 of House bill 9389, which is now section 2438 of House bill 12. We were worrying a bit over that and had about decided to make a slight change, and were glad to have their correction and made it. The first section, of course, in the Navy had their exact approval, which was just the way they wanted it; but when they found we had not omitted the rest they began by starting in again with another criticism of that section. Either they were ignorant when they made the first one or they were malicious when they attacked it again, and they were both. Let us proceed another step in reviewing their letter of May 25, 1920, showing the basis of the work which is still hurling bricks at this committee.

NAVY REQUIRES HEADLINES IN CODE BILL BE CHANGED.

We asked the Department of the Navy, as we did the others, to compare our compilation of their laws with their own and to tell us what, if any, we had omitted and what dead law we had inserted. They evidently did not know that that was all they could do, and they proceeded to make 103 criticisms of the wording of the headlines to the various sections in the code. This bill especially provides that the headlines are no part of the law. They were simply matters of taste and were written by the chairman and the revisers and the committee. Naturally, we felt that our taste was sufficient, and we did not ask for their criticisms; but, instead of proceeding to look up the law, they stated that "to the best of their information and belief," and gave full rein to their literary tastes and interests, changing the heading of one section from "Dentists' qualifications" to "Qualifications for appointment to Dental Corps"; changing "Enlisted strength" to "Enlisted strength defined," and so on ad infinitum. The committee, with their strenuous and extensive duties, found themselves unable to give consideration to the literary tastes of gentlemen who knew no law. By the time they had read our disposition of their original criticisms, some of which were adopted, the alleged lawyers from the Navy were far beyond control, and since then, over and over again, they have multiplied and dignified every possibility to make a suggestion into some criticism. One of the greatest mistakes of this Government is having Judge Advocates General of the Navy who never studied law. No man who never studied law should be permitted to occupy such a position.

REAR ADMIRAL OF SECOND NINE'S DINNER SEAT AT STAKE.

The whole difficulty has been because some Judge Advocate General, like the present one, a rear admiral, is worried about where he will sit at dinner when a brigadier general comes in, and has kept the gentlemen doing the work on the jump to find more and more imaginary objections.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy recently said in testifying before a Senate committee that they had three Judge Advocates General in St. Elizabeths Hospital. I am going to be perfectly frank and say that from the best of our observation of the Judge Advocates General during this great work, every one of them ought to be in St. Elizabeths, and we suggest that as an improvement in the Navy legal department.

A few months ago for the first time we finally got somebody in the Navy to give us the name of some lawyer that was working at it, and they did, two very pleasant gentlemen, neither of whom ever tried a lawsuit. The chairman, after a conference with them, found 41 things they suggested, most of which did not amount to anything, and conceded their being placed in the book as perfecting amendments and so wrote the chairman of the Senate committee and suggested that when he brought the bill in he might make those amendments. At that time they had brought with them about 90 others and it was absolutely agreed between the gentlemen and myself in my office that practically all of them were not worthy of consideration and should be eliminated from the question. After returning to the Judge Advocate General and rear admiral of the lower half of the grade, whose place at dinner was at stake, they repeated the 41 that we had already agreed to put in and turned up with 96 more alleged criticisms, most of which they had already conceded to be of no value. Gentlemen of the House, this was done simply because we would not let them compel us to omit the laws of the land from the code of its laws, and not one of those objections was made in good faith, all just a malicious effort to make trouble.

WHY AREN'T ALLEGED ERRORS CORRECTED, IF ANY?

The committee has been told by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Revision that the Navy had some objections. Well, why does he not state them like I have? Why does he not say they are right? He has received from the House committee a full and clear analysis of even these 96, most of which were supremely silly. His committee has been drawing $6,800 a year for revision of the laws. Why should he not sit down and go to work, and if 96 of them are right say so and amend the bill? That is what he is appointed for. The House committee gave 22 months to this work. Is there some society gentleman whose fingers must not be stained with a few minutes' honest toil? If there are some objections that are good, he ought to be just as able as the House committee to find them, and he is just as much at liberty to move their insertion. We will be glad to have the arguments in favor of why the Navy thinks the law should be omitted and why we should follow the "best of its information and belief." If there are no arguments in favor of that view, let us hear no more about it and let us take up something serious and finish this great bill, which has cost so much time and so much honest effort and which is so enthusiastically indorsed by members of the Cabinet, by solicitors of the departments, by United States judges, by great authors of the law, and by eminent attorneys.

Mr. Speaker, continuing my remarks with regard to the code, I depicted somewhat its history and condition up to date. We kept working on it in the House for 22 months. When it went over to the Senate it was just 22 months from that time until the close of this present session. In other words, the other people had the same time that we had. But they have had this great advantage that an immense amount of work had been done which would be wholly unnecessary to

do again, and they could put in their time on such parts as they desired. For that reason there never was any reason why it could not be done. Now, the question arises, why has it not been done, and why have they never had a meeting until yesterday? I think I stated before that after that bill left us everybody in the world who had a real objection to make in good faith had made it. I repeat that in my judgment any objections made after a year from May 16, 1921, were made from some motive other than a desire to make a good bill or to have one. I am going further to suggest that every suggestion since a year after it was passed here was made for some ulterior motive, unless they have done what the Senate did in 1874, and, as I have said, they have never made any objection I know of personally except one. Every department, I think, except one has withdrawn its criticisms. There are none that have not been gone over thoroughly and accepted if correct. In 1874 Roscoe Conkling was chairman of the revision of the laws committee of the Senate, and Matt Carpenter and some of the ablest lawyers who ever lived were members of that committee, and after spending a month or so looking at it Mr. Conkling took the floor and in 40 minutes procured a unanimous approval. They were asked if they did not think there might be some mistakes in it. Conkling and Carpenter replied in effect that they supposed there might be, but there could not be any mistakes in it half as important as not to have the bill, and so the bill was passed in 40 minutes. I take it these distinguished gentlemen have reached the conclusion they will do the same thing, and possibly for that reason have not devoted any time until yesterday, and have concluded they would adopt that policy.

I feel the more assured of this because of the fact that the chairman of the other committee had so often informed me and others that he had decided to report the bill favorably. He had told me that one Member was very much opposed to the bill and would fight it.

ERNST SAID WOULD REPORT CODE FAVORABLY.

When Congress was last in session, prior to the recent election, I met him, and he voluntarily informed me that he had smoothed out all the difficulties and he was now prepared to report the code bill favorably, and he would do so, and that it would pass, so informing others, too. In the Kansas City Kansan of September 28 last, United States Senator ARTHUR CAPPER said:

The code bill, of which LITTLE is the author, is virtually sure of passage at the next session. Senator ERNST, chairman of the Senate Revision Committee, told me just before I left Washington that he would make a favorable report on the measure, which he highly commended.

As far as I know, no department has now any criticisms to offer with regard to the bill, except the Navy Department, which will always object until we omit some of the law that they and the General Staff decided could not be enforced. If there are any remaining criticisms any lawyer with any qualifications whatever can, in a few days, prepare and insert in the bill the amendments necessary. All it needs is a little ordinary sense, some reasonable knowledge of the law, and some industry, of which there was plenty in the House for 22 months to the general knowledge of most of the House Members. Of course, it is quite possible that errors may still be discovered occasionally. More than 300 were discovered in the old Revised Statutes of 1874, after they had been in print for several years, including some that the bill (H. R. 12) people have discovered and corrected. The great point is to get an assembly of the laws so that people can use it. What if there are a few mistakes in 2,000,000 words? Conscientious men will endeavor to find them and finish the work. I think it best that I shall now take advantage of my leave to extend and present here a fairly full discussion of the attitude of the Navy Department toward this bill, and the reasons, and make some reference to the bill (H. R. 9389) which was the code bill that passed the Sixty-sixth Congress and received four months' careful review before it was introduced in the Sixty-seventh Congress as the bill H. R. 12.

On February 27, 1920, the committee chairman wrote the Secretary of the Navy that the committee had now the galley proofs of all the Navy part of the codification and would be glad to have his department look it over, the Secretary replying that they would be glad to do so, and on March 9, 1920, the Secretary was sent a preliminary copy of the bill, including the part with regard to the Navy. On May 12 the Secretary replied that it was received and had been referred to the office of the Judge Advocate General, adding:

I am advised, however, that the proper consideration of this matter is a very tedious and onerous task, requiring considerable time for its consummation.

On May 14 the chairman wrote that the War Department had received similar material about that department and had already compared it with their own collections of military and departmental law and returned it. (I may say right here that the War Department discovered two mistakes at that time.) The chairman said:

The task is greatly simplified as they simply take their collection and mine and ascertain what sections they have that I have not in the bill, and vice versa.

On May 25, 1920, the Secretary of the Navy returned his views and the views of his Judge Advocate General's Department, and said that—

The department has noted a large number of sections which, to the best of its information and belief, are no longer in force.

And added:

That lack of time and personnel qualified precludes the possibility of undertaking a further review at this time.

He further said:

The following sections have been noted as not in force on March 4, 1919, and should be omitted.

Then he just offhand points to 71 sections that he tells the committee have no place in the code. As the committee had been working, then, for nearly a year on it, it seemed better that he give in detail his reasons for omitting 71 sections, but he did not.

Then he proceeds to speak in some detail of 147 sections. He devotes a good deal of his time to suggesting changes in the titles of the sections. We had asked the Secretary to suggest any omissions or mistakes in the law. The section headings are no part of the law and nobody asked his views about those titles and nobody wanted his views. The committee felt quite competent to write its own headlines, and he could have been of some service if he had devoted his time to the matter that was submitted to him for his suggestions.

As to the rest of the views he presented, they are so juvenile in nature as to absolutely demonstrate the correctness of his statement in that letter that—

A lack of time and personnel qualified for the task, which could be detailed for such work, precludes the possibility of undertaking a further review at this time.

JOCK LOST ASHORE.

Let me add that after two years and seven months I am now prepared to state that his original statement to that effect was thoroughly well founded, and I shall now indorse it by saying a lack of lawyers who ever tried a lawsuit in his department has been so marked that he has never been of any serious assistance. The newspapers announced yesterday that Col. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in the hearings before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, said that three of his judge advocates were now at St. Elizabeths. I will frankly say that the whole outfit of judge advocates in the Navy ought to be in St. Elizabeths, and I will cheerfully support a bill to appropriate money to take care of them till they can be returned to a normal mental condition.

The same paper stated that the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Rear Admiral of the Second Nine Latimer, testified that a marine had died at Parris Island before finally accepted in the Marine Corps, and that the department could find no law or method of getting rid of the corpse. The Judge Advocate General of the Navy should be a lawyer, which he is not, and much of the difficulty that has been made by that department has been made by judge advocates who were neither lawyers in peace nor sailors in war and never served under fire. The law should provide that a judge advocate general should be a lawyer of long experience and ability, and these difficulties the committee has run into have made this entirely obvious.

For example, suggesting changes in little headings, which are of no legal importance and no part of their duty, they say that the title "Extension of term of enlisted men" should read "Extension of term of enlistment" and that the title "Limitation of total number of clerks' should read "Limitation of total number of pay clerks," and that the title "Inconsistent laws relating to Dental Corps repealed" should read "Prior inconsistent laws relating to Dental Corps repealed." The prodigious talents of the lawyers of the department conceived evidently the idea that the words "prior laws" should be inserted for fear that without that some subsequent legislation would be wrecked, ruined, repealed, and destroyed. While we have long since learned that the Navy Department knows no law, we did suppose that they could furnish us some common sense. And so they continue almost indefinitely with silly suggestions which require just as much time to be considered by the hard-working force of the committee as if they were drawn with ordinary intelligence.

The Judge Advocate General's Department, over the signature of the Secretary of the Navy, rose to the highest and loftiest flight in their final suggestions of May 25, 1920, when they said:

Section 2757 demotes rear admirals instead of promoting brigadier generals, as was intended by section 3 of the act of October 6, 1917; further, so much of said act as provides that brigadier generals of the Army shall hereafter rank relatively with rear admirals of the lower half of the grade is defective and it has been impossible to put it into operation, for which reason the departments have requested its repeal. It is the opinion of the department, therefore, that the reference to relative rank between brigadier generals and rear admirals in the lower half of the grade should be omitted.

LAW BY GENERAL STAFF.

In his letter of March 1, 1921, Secretary Daniels said:

The clause in the act of October 6, 1917, was the subject of the fullest consideration by the experts in both the War and Navy Departments, including the General Staff and the War Council, with the result that the two departments agreed that this provision could not be put into effect and concurred in recommendations to Congress that it be repealed. Inasmuch as the said provision could not be put into effect, its repeal would serve no purpose other than to eliminate it from the statutes, thereby preventing confusion which it might cause in the minds of those not familiar with the subject. Whether repealed or not, the fact would be that it was not in effect and could not be put into effect and therefore could not be regarded as a provision of law which was in effect in 1919.

Probably in the entire history of this country no member of the Cabinet before ever wrote such a remarkable and astounding letter. The Secretary sympathetically informs us that after a conference of "experts" from the War and Navy Departments, "including the General Staff and the War Council," actually held to decide whether the laws made by Congress should be enforced, they decided that they would not pay any attention to the law, and adds:

Inasmuch as the said provision could not be put into effect, its repeal would serve no purpose other than to eliminate it from the statutes, thereby preventing confusion * * *; whether repealed or not, the fact would be that it was not in effect and could not be put into effect and therefore could not be regarded as a provision of law which was in effect in 1919.

NULLIFICATION BY NAVY EXPERTS.

What was this that challenged the attention of both departments and all their experts? Just simply a question of how brigadier generals and rear admirals of the second nine should go into dinner. There was not another thing involved, but this distinguished gentleman had stepped into the breach and saved the country from ruin by carefully considering it and announcing that it was not necessary to repeal it, but that they would just drop it out. This was simply a nullification, and every man engaged in it should have been court-martialed and dismissed in disgrace, and the Secretary who encouraged it should have been impeached, and yet, because the committee declined to give any serious attention to such rot, for three years the work of the committee has been hamstrung, handicapped, and subjected to continual assaults by people who had no qualifications to criticize, but who time and time again after finishing up their criticisms began another series.

The committee undertook to assemble and codify the laws made by Congress without changing them. In his first letter the Secretary of the Navy demanded that we nullify and drop out the law as above shown, and gravely said that it was defective and must be left out. The committee, of course, pointed out that we were not endeavoring to repeal any laws or omit any laws, but we worked on the theory that Congress knew all the laws it wanted and all we were doing was to get them together. All the difficulties that have arisen since then about the Navy have sprung from the declination of the committee to change the laws Congress made in order to please the department.

H. R. 9389.

On December 20, 1920, the bill (H. R. 9389) to make a code of the laws unanimously passed the House of Representatives and went to the Senate, which adjourned on the following March 4. The chairman of the Senate Committee on Revision of the Laws was sick and called to Florida and was not able to get the bill before the Senate, though he frequently told me he would call it up and ask for its passage just as Senator Conkling and his committee did in 1874 with the Revised Statutes. A few days before the bill passed one of the force in the Navy Department that had been doing the work on it telephoned the House committee inquiring for a copy and said he wanted to see if we had followed his suggestions. As most of his suggestions were crude, puerile, and foolish, we had not followed all of them and he flew into a rage and immediately began a vicious assault upon the bill, which has been continuously maintained by his successors. He was mad because we did not drop out the law about the brigadier generals and rear admirals, which is a matter of no importance whatever, just a question of precedence as to who should go into dinner first. He then began to pour in every objection he could conceive or think of to the bill, sending it to the Senate committee, which referred it to the House committee, which gave it immediate and careful attention. Every suggestion which was worthy of serious consideration, that was worthy of being approved, was promptly approved, and the House committee sent to the Senate committee reams of matter, thoroughly explaining everything else, and the poor fellow dropped dead one day and others succeeded him. Before dying he had gone down to the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army and had induced another poor fellow down there to get up and send in a ridiculous set of criticisms without any foundation whatever, a man without any legal experience.

Attention was called to the absurdity of these, and Secretary Baker withdrew those objections and wrote the chairman of the House committee very highly indorsing the whole bill and urging its passage.

The Senate adjourned without getting time to take the matter up. When this gentleman and anybody he could stir up began his efforts to compel us to omit the law about who should go in to dinner first in the Army and Navy, the House committee began a four months' careful analysis of all the criticism that was made, and a very thorough one, and when the Sixty-seventh Congress convened the thoroughly revised revision was placed before the House after a review of four months, having the benefit of all the criticisms from all the departments that were offered. Some of them were very good and useful. Probably 90 per cent of them were of no force or value. I have yet to learn of any lawyer that ever tried a lawsuit that has made any real criticism of the bill, though there have been some very excellent suggestions.

WANTED $1,000,000,000 MORE.

The absurdity of them is indicated by a letter, for example, that the committee received from the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Houston. The Secretary said that the bill H. R. 9389 had omitted certain authority for the issuance of certain Liberty bonds. He said sadly:

It is entirely omitted—

And added—

In view of the $2,000,000,000, or thereabouts, of outstanding bonds of the first Liberty loan, a repeal of the statutory authority under which they were issued would be unfortunate and embarrassing.

The committee wrote him that in view of the fact that all the bonds authorized by law had been issued, and that law had been fully executed, it would be very unfortunate and embarrassing if the law should be reenacted, which is what the code would do, because if it were the law on the date the code should go into effect, and it would be if reenacted, the Secretary of the Treasury could issue another $2,000,000,000 of bonds, which we declined to assist him in doing. Furthermore, it was suggested to him that even if the law were repealed that it was executed and that would not affect the validity of $2,000,000,000 of bonds. Of course, it is a suggestion that no lawyer could possibly make and that nobody with any sense would make, and of course that precipitated a few onslaughts from some people, and with such silly stuff as that we have had to contend for three years.

GEOLOGICAL LAW.

Another excellent illustration of the vicious and silly character of the criticisms which we had to examine carefully, just as if somebody fit to make suggestions had made them, came from the Geological Survey of the Interior Department. In the last days of the Wilson administration somebody in the department sent word around to see what flaws could be picked in the new code bill. The "brilliant and learned scholarly lawyer" at the head of the Geological Survey, who probably was never in a law office in his life, wrote that the geology laws seemed to be in, though not as well arranged as they would have been by his bureau, but that section 10742 did not meet with his approval and if permitted to stand would ruin the whole work. He said section 10742 changed the whole bill and made it a jumble of confused absurdities without form and void and simply a bundle of nonsense. He was informed that that section was prepared in 1874 by Luke Poland, Benjamin F. Butler, James Lawrence, of Ohio, George F. Hoar, and other great lawyers, and approved by Roscoe Conkling, Matt Carpenter, and other great lawyers; that it had stood unchallenged since 1874 as the governing section of the Revised Statutes, the greatest law book the world ever saw; and that our committee had copied it exactly on the theory that with such famous names authorizing it and its approval for nearly half a century, it would be all right. We thanked him for his scholarly advice and informed him but for his wise prudence and caution we would have been involved in what was evidently a total wreck, and that we had sons studying law and we would like to know

where he acquired his profound and erudite legal scholarship; but we have never had an answer. We asked Secretary Houston who was his legal adviser, but he said it was not practicable to say. In this statement I think he was correct.

On May 16, 1921, the bill went to the Senate committee, and 20 months have elapsed and it has never had a meeting. Of course, long since every man who in good faith had any criticisms to make has made them. On May 26, 1922, a year after the bill passed the House the last time, the chairman of the House committee wrote the chairman of the Senate committee:

All those who in good faith wish to make suggestions have long since had ample time in which to do so.

Since then nobody who in good faith wished to assist in making good laws has offered any criticism. The bill had then been before the country over a year as it now stands, and anything offered since that date was, of course, done just to annoy and necessarily was of a trivial nature and a matter of no importance.

ASKED OPINION OF ALL BUREAUS.

In the spring of 1922, nearly a year ago, the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, through its chairman, entered into conversation and correspondence with all the departments. Most of them had long since declined to offer any suggestions of correction. A few departments had some on file with the Senate committee, though not many. After the chairman of the House committee had conferred with the attorneys and solicitors of those departments an agreement was entered into as to just what changes, none of them important, should be made, and the department and the committee joined in suggesting to the Senate committee that those changes be made. A bill has just been introduced in the House to make the 66 perfecting amendments to the code on which the departments and the committee agreed, including finally those made by agreement with the Navy's attorneys, and there was no more work for the Senate committee to go over, everything being fully placed before them. Since that time the Navy presented what they call 137 criticisms, 41 of which were fully settled upon and agreed to by the Navy lawyers and the committee, and they are inserted in the corrections suggested to the Senate committee. Yet just for purposes evidently of confusion they include them in the 137. Of the remaining 96, it had been absolutely agreed between the committee and the representatives of the Navy that practically all should be discarded and not utilized because they were of no value, yet they come back repeating them. The balance were just an endeavor to create an array of pretended suggestions and criticisms in order to make the work seem more extended and difficult. The Navy Department is the only one that has permitted itself to stoop to such conduct. None of those criticisms made since May last is entitled to any consideration whatever, because they were not made in good faith, but simply to create an appearance of confusion and criticism. This bill went before the country in December, 1920, and again in May, 1921. Long since every man who was entitled to be heard has made what suggestions he has to make and there is no reason why anything made in recent months should be given any time whatever.

The Navy, I believe, has 96 criticisms of 96 sections which the other committee should examine. The House committee has 96 answers thereto. All that is needed is that the attacks and explanations and answers be read and a decision thereon be reached, and amendments be made if needed. That is what legislators on committees are for. Let them work a little, about 10 minutes; a total of 960 minutes will be enough to reach conclusions. If they make 96 amendments it will require about five minutes each to write out the amendments. Three days of good work will dispose of all the Navy has said, at the most. We worked 22 months.

INDORSEMENTS.

FEDERAL BENCH ADMIRES THE CODE.

Here is a letter I received from a judge in Arkansas:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE'S CHAMBERS,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 24, 1921.

MY DEAR MR. LITTLE:

* * * * * * *

I am going over your act as I find time, but confining myself solely to the title of the judiciary. I can not express my admiration for this work. People, especially the bench and bar, owe you a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. How you found time with your other congressional duties to do this work I am unable to understand. I have read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD your remarks when you presented your report on the act, and also the remarks made by other Members of the House, which show that your work is being appreciated by the Members who have examined it. You are entirely too modest in claiming credit for your work.

I hope that some day in the near future I may have the pleasure of meeting you in person, that I may express to you my admiration for this work.

With very highest regards, I am,
Yours sincerely,

JACOB TRIEBER,
United States District Judge.

ATTORNEY GENERAL FINDS CODE PERFECT.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1921.

Hon. JOSIAH O. WOLCOTT,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR:

* * * * * * *

In reply I beg to advise you that the only portions of this bill submitted to this department were section 965 to section 1612, relating to the judiciary, and section 503 to section 551, relating to the Department of Justice.

So far as such portion of the bill is concerned there is no criticism to offer on behalf of this department.

Respectfully,

A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1921.

Hon. E. C. LITTLE,
Chairman Committee on Revision of Laws,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 1, sending a copy of H. R. 12, to establish a code of laws of the United States, and asking me to look over it and advise you of any views I may have in regard to it.

The sections which seem to relate in any way to the criminal law or criminal procedure have been carefully examined, and, so far as it is possible to discover from such an examination, no errors or omissions have been noted.

* * * * * * *

Respectfully,

W. C. HERRON, *Attorney*
(For the Attorney General).

SECRETARY BAKER STRONGLY INDORSES CODE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 21, 1921.

Hon. EDWARD C. LITTLE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LITTLE: I have received your letter of January 19 and am delighted to have the marked copies of committee reports which you inclosed. Senator Carpenter's speech, to which you direct my attention, of course correctly states the answer to the difficulty always raised in the enactment of a great piece of codifying legislation. If we wait until perfection is achieved and the possibility of error removed, we never get the code. In the meantime practicing lawyers, judges, and district attorneys all over the United States are making vastly many more errors by reason of the fact that they have to rely upon an uncodified mass of legislative enactment, through which it is impossible, even with the greatest industry, to trace out the existing state of law.

Cordially yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER, *Secretary of War.*

SOLICITOR OF INTERIOR SAYS CODE SHOULD PASS WITHOUT AMENDMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, April 7, 1922.

Hon. EDWARD C. LITTLE,
Committee on Revision of Laws,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LITTLE: I am in receipt of your letter of the 5th instant requesting my views in relation to H. R. 12. This proposed bill has been before the department for some time, and I think with very few exceptions no objection has been made thereto.

As I understand the proposed legislation, it is merely a compilation of the present existing laws and does not purport to contain new legislation. I have not gone over the matter with the idea of suggesting corrections for the reason that in my opinion it is very advisable that the present laws be consolidated and brought into some one volume where they will be easy of access. As it is at the present time, many enactments of Congress are contained in different volumes and, as you appreciate, may sometimes be very easily overlooked. I am of the opinion that if Congress will enact the proposed bill and thus get into a workable condition the present existing laws, that the future Congresses can then make such amendments as may be deemed proper in a much more satisfactory manner.

I trust you will pardon a few personal observations in relation to this character of legislation. It happened to be my privilege to be chairman of the legislative committee of Montana on two different occasions when the question of codification, consolidation, and revision of the then existing laws was before the legislative assembly. I found that it was impractical and almost impossible to undertake to make amendments and to get the legislative assembly to approve them, and in both instances our committee recommended, and the legislative assembly pursued, this course and adopted the report of the committee appointed to compile the existing laws without amendments, leaving to the succeeding legislative assemblies the corrections that might seem best. This method we found so satisfactory that at the last work of the assembly in compiling the laws of Montana we adopted the same course. For these reasons I am strongly of the opinion that H. R. 12 should be passed without any amendment other than those which the committee itself might report, and thus get into some practicable workable shape the present existing laws covering the several matters of public concern. Believing as I do, I am not making any suggestions of proposed amendments and hope and trust that this legislation will pass at an early date, as it will, in my judgment, be of incalculable value to all concerned.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN S. BOOTH, *Solicitor.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, April 18, 1922.

Hon. RICHARD P. ERNST,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR ERNST:

* * * * * * *

In a conference between Colonel LITTLE and the solicitor of the department yesterday the department's report to you of December 16 last was carefully gone over, resulting in Colonel LITTLE's concurrence in my suggestions with reference to the following sections of the bill: 837, 4866, 5055, 5051, 5061, 5249, 5258, 5282, 5299, 5300, 5320, 6677, 7187, 7323, 7326, 8868, 9489, 9497, 10326, and 3344.

I understand that Colonel LITTLE will take up with you the necessary action to effect the changes in the above-stated sections suggested by the department.

The remaining sections of the bill upon which I reported to you may stand as they appear in the bill.

The department realizes very keenly the enormous task involved in the preparation of this bill, and the only wonder is that it is so generally free from errors and omissions. It is also realized, as Colonel LITTLE suggests, that it is practically impossible to enact a bill of this kind which will be perfect in every respect. That result seems never to have been accomplished in any revision of the laws which has ever yet been undertaken. It seems to me that it is better to have a consolidation of the laws with a few errors which can be corrected by supplemental legislation when discovered than to delay the consolidation indefinitely, striving for perfection which it is more than probable never could be attained.

Very respectfully,

HENRY C. WALLACE, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 27, 1923.

MY DEAR MR. LITTLE: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 23, 1923, in which you state that in a communication dated November 22, 1922, to which no written reply has been received, you advised the department of the attitude of the House Committee on Revision of the Laws regarding certain suggestions which the department had made concerning sections 3214, 3221, and 3222 of bill H. R. 12, and that you understood that the department concurred in the view of the committee. You add that Senator ERNST, chairman of the Senate Committee on Revisions of the Laws, has informed you of the receipt from the department of a communication criticizing sections 3221 and 3222 of the bill, and inclose a statement of the law as understood by your committee, concerning which you desire the department's comments.

I beg to inform you that in response to a communication dated November 10, 1922, from Senator ERNST, requesting that the department give to the Senate Committee on Revision of the Laws the benefit of any suggestions it might desire to make concerning bill H. R. 12, the department on December 7, 1922, stated that at the time bill H. R. 9389 was receiving the consideration of the House committee a memorandum had been prepared in response to a request from you containing brief comments on certain sections of the bill. A copy of the memorandum was transmitted to Senator ERNST for the information of the Senate committee, and he was advised that the department at that time had no additional suggestions to offer concerning the sections covered by that memorandum.

It is observed that the title of H. R. 12 is "A bill to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force March 4, 1919." At the time the department's memorandum was prepared it was assumed that it was within the scope of the work of your committee in revising the laws of the United States to make all the changes suggested in the memorandum. In any event it was thought desirable to give your committee the benefit of such suggestions as occurred to the department with respect to the sections covered by the memorandum. The question, however, whether the scope of the work of the committee in revising the laws of the United States would permit the adoption of the suggestions which the department made concerning sections 3221 and 3222 of the bill (none was made respecting section 3214) is obviously a matter for determination by the committee, concerning which I would not feel free to express an opinion.

I have noted your statement that after the bill becomes a law you intend to suggest to the department that an amendment be prepared for the purpose of correcting such inaccuracies as may appear.

I am, my dear Mr. LITTLE,

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

WIGMORE ON EVIDENCE FINDS CODE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

JANUARY 15, 1923.

Hon. RICHARD P. ERNST,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have been very hopeful that the Senate would proceed to the prompt enactment of the new United States Code, passed by the House a year ago last April. During the past year I have used the copy of it in preparing a new edition of my Treatise on Evidence, and have been through every page of the work and find it entirely satisfactory.

For 20 months it has lain in the hands of your committee. Is there any reason that you care to give explaining the delay?

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN H. WIGMORE.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, December 18, 1922.

Hon. EDWARD C. LITTLE, M. C.,
United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LITTLE:

* * * * * * *

In the report of this office of December 12, 1922, to the Secretary of Labor in re H. R. 12, this office has stated to the Secretary that Senator ERNST may be advised that all the changes suggested by the report of this office of April 1, 1921, in re H. R. 9389 have been taken care of in H. R. 12, with the exception of a few, and as to these you have in a conference with a representative of this office recently stated that you would offer an amendement to the present bill to take care of these suggested changes, and that, therefore, there are no suggestions as to changes in H. R. 12 to be made to Senator ERNST.

Very truly yours,

THEODORE G. RISLEY, *Solicitor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, April 12, 1922.

Hon. EDWARD C. LITTLE,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Recept is acknowledged of your letter of April 5, 1922, addressed to the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, requesting any suggestions which he may have to offer with respect to H. R. 12, which passed the House of Representatives on May 16, 1921.

The solicitor has been requested to review the codification in a detailed manner in order that you may have the benefit of any suggestions or criticisms which may be offered. You will understand that the revenue act of 1921, which was enacted subsequent to the passage by the House of Representatives of the bill to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force March 4, 1919, made some very material changes in the assessment, collection, and refunding of taxes for prior years and the bringing of suits or other proceedings by or against taxpayers. In fact, the changes are so vital and far-reaching that many sections of your proposed code have been practically superseded. In view of the fact that the codification proposed attempts only to cover laws enacted prior to March 4, 1919, you may not be interested in the new and vital changes, but in the event it is your desire to make your codification more comprehensive, I should be pleased to render you any assistance which may be deemed advisable in connection therewith.

Sincerely,

D. H. BLAIR, *Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 8, 1921.

Hon. JOSIAH O. WOLCOTT,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WOLCOTT: Replying to your letter of February 2, asking for any criticism I may care to make on the bill (H. R. 9389) to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force March 4, 1919, which bill appears to have passed the House and is now in the Senate for consideration, I beg to state that some months ago a copy of the first 335 pages of the bill was received in this department and referred to the solicitor for examination. At that time a complete copy was requested, but it does not appear that it has been received.

The solicitor reports that a few slight errors have been found in the sections of the advance part relating to the Post Office Department, a list of which will be included in a report on the complete bill, if these errors are found in the bill as passed by the House.

A copy of the complete bill has again been requested, and as soon as it is received a prompt examination and report will be made on such sections as relate to the Postal Service and the Post Office Department.

Respectfully,

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, January 31, 1923.

Hon. EDWARD C. LITTLE,
Chairman Committee on Revision of Laws,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LITTLE: Referring to your telephonic inquiry of yesterday, I take pleasure in transmitting herewith a copy of a letter dated November 25, 1922, addressed to Hon. RICHARD P. ERNST, chairman of the Senate Committee on Revision of the Laws by the Postmaster General making certain suggestions respecting H. R. 12, a bill "to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force March 4, 1919."

Sincerely yours,

H. J. DONNELLY, *Acting Solicitor.*

SENATOR SMOOT'S APPROVAL.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC LANDS,
May 23, 1920.

Hon. E. C. LITTLE,
House of Representatives, Washington D. C.

DEAR MR. LITTLE: I am in receipt of your letter of May 20, 1920, inclosing copies of two letters received by you concerning your bill to codify the laws from justices of the Supreme Court. I thank you for sending me copies of the letters. I congratulate you upon the splendid work so far accomplished by you.

Yours truly,

REED SMOOT.

JUSTICES DAY AND M'KENNA.

1301 CLIFTON STREET,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1920.

Hon. E. C. LITTLE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of the 29th ultimo and have just received a copy of your bill for the revision of the statutes of the United States. So far as opportunity has offered, I have examined it, and it seems to me that the work is well and thoroughly done. Thanking you for the favor, I am,

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

THE CONNECTICUT,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1920.

Hon. E. C. LITTLE, M. C.,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have received the calendar print of the Laws of the United States, and thank you very much for the same.

The amount of research and industry which you exhibit in your bill is wonderful.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH MCKENNA.

FEDERAL JUDGE EVANS, OF KENTUCKY.

LOUSVILLE, KY., *January 9, 1923.*

Hon. RICHARD P. ERNST,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I regretted very much not seeing you again while we were in Washington, but circumstances did not seem to favor your plan of dropping in on us on your way to the Capitol the morning after I saw you. I regret that such was the case, but know how busy you are and how likely you are to be diverted from one thing to another under the necessity of the situation.

The one thing which I desire to bring to your attention was the effort now being made to revise the statutes of the United States and to have the code of laws published as promptly as possible. I wanted to talk to you about this because of its importance to the United States courts and especially to the judges. I need not remind you of the enormous size and number of volumes which have accumulated since the last revision and the trouble the courts have in looking through all of them for possible enactments. It is because of this situation that I venture to bring this matter to your attention and to ask, if it be possible, that you will facilitate the enactment of proper laws. My attention has been directed to you in the matter because I saw in the newspapers that one of your committees was the one which had the matter under consideration for action.

Hoping that you are well, and that the new year will bring you blessings, I am

Very cordially yours, WALTER EVANS.

—

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1921.

Hon. EDWARD C. LITTLE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LITTLE: During the recent vacation I took occasion to examine very carefully your codification of the United States Statutes. I did this with a special interest as a lawyer and as a member of the Judiciary Committee of Congress. I want to say to you that I am very familiar with codification work, having done a lot of it myself. I have never seen it as well done as you did it. I believe you have rendered a very great service not only to the professional bar but to every man who wants to know what his rights and what his duties are under United States law, and I have the honor to subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

JAMES W. HUSTED.

—

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1921.

Col. EDWARD C. LITTLE, M. C.,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I have just taken the opportunity of looking through the new codification of the Federal laws, which is now pending before Congress and which, without doubt, will shortly be passed by both Houses and signed by the President.

I am astounded at the amount of work that has been involved in this great undertaking of revising, harmonizing, and systematizing the laws of our country. Without in any way reflecting upon the other members of the commission, I know that practically all of this work has been done by yourself. From my experience as a lawyer and a judge on the bench, I know it is impossible to praise too highly the great work you have done. It is the most important piece of legislation that has come before Congress in many a year, and I would rather go down to posterity as the author of this great work than to be known as the author of any bill that has passed Congress in the last five years.

Allow me to congratulate you on the magnificent work you have so well accomplished.

Very truly yours, PHIL D. SWING.

—

PRESIDENT DAVIS, OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
New York, January 31, 1923.

Hon. EDWARD C. LITTLE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LITTLE: Your letter of January 10 reached my office while I was absent attending the midwinter meeting of the executive committee of the American Bar Association. Since my return a few days ago I have been hoping that I might have time to make the critical inspection of the bill which you suggest, but with the pressure of other matters it is quite clear that I shall not be able to do so in time to make my views of any service to you during the present session of Congress. There can be no question on the part of anyone that such a recodification is urgently necessary, and it will be a great pity if Congress adjourns without putting its stamp of approval upon the work. I know, of course, how difficult it is to get attention for such matters in the closing days of a busy session; but, after all, a bill of this character is distinctly a work for committees rather than for either House as a whole, and the general body, I should think, would be willing to adopt with a minimum of discussion a bill which comes to it with a favorable report.

Believe me, very sincerely yours, JOHN W. DAVIS.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Mr. COOPER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the people of the United States have been patient and long-suffering in dealing with the beverage liquor traffic. They have tried every kind of regulation, taxation, restriction, local option, and the other known methods of dealing with this well-recognized evil. The history of the adoption of national prohibition is one of the finest illustrations of the development by a self-governing people of methods of control over appetite and greed.

The Colonies from the earliest days tried in vain to solve the problem. From 1633, when the Colony of Massachusetts, after declaring that many are "distempering themselves with drinke," ordered that the governor's permit be necessary to sell liquor, for over a century there were few years in which laws and ordinances were not passed, tried for a time, and repealed that others might be passed, in the attempt to control that which never has been controllable—the liquor traffic. In 1654 the preamble of one of these early liquor laws sets forth that "notwithstanding the great care this court hath had and the laws made to suppress that swinish sin of drunkenness, yet persons addicted to the vice find out ways to deceive the law." Various forms of the license systems were tried, but none curbed the growing evil.

THE WHISKY REBELLION.

The Revolutionary War brought forth an edict much like the order forbidding the sale of intoxicants to men in uniform during the recent World War, for in Cambridge General Washington issued orders to the officers of the Continental Army to prevent so far as possible American soldiers from frequenting tippling houses. The Continental Congress on September 20, 1776, prohibited the sale of all kinds of liquors to soldiers by sutlers. Even then liquor was formally and officially recognized as an enemy to the Republic and its use a treason to the State.

Taxes and imposts upon distilled liquors, proposed by Hamilton, were adopted by Congress in 1791, the anticipated revenue being estimated by Hamilton at $826,000 annually. Amendment of this act to impose the tax upon distilleries resulted in the whisky rebellion of 1793, when 13,000 soldiers had to be called out and $1,500,000—a sum larger than the three years' receipts from the liquor taxes—expended by the new Nation to curb the first open and avowed attempt to substitute the rule of advocates of personal liberty and liquor for the rule of the majority.

The fact that the action of the State of Pennsylvania in calling into question the authority of the Federal Government to thus control the liquor traffic encouraged the leaders of this insurrection is suggestive to-day, when new rebellions against the Constitution are being advocated by men who for appetite or profit would demolish orderly government.

THE GROCERY STORE FAILURE.

Aside from taverns and tippling shops, the forerunners of our saloons, liquors were for sale at the grocery stores of that day. Then, as now, impractical folk believed that sales of liquor in quantities at places not devoted wholly or principally to the liquor traffic would check the evil. The modern cry, "The saloon—never" is curiously reminiscent of the full and complete trial of the alternative grocery-store method of dealing with the liquor traffic. The failure of this method may be illustrated by the report of the judiciary committee of the Illinois Legislature, presented in 1839, when Abraham Lincoln was a member of the assembly, in which it was declared:

> Constituted, as the great majority of your committee is, of practicing lawyers from the various quarters of our State, we feel bound to add our testimony to the mass of evidence already given on the subject. In a large majority of the violations of the criminal law which have come under our observation in the courts of the State the original cause of the commission of the crime was the use of intoxicating liquors; and in that large class of cases of violations of the personal rights of individuals, as affrays, assaults and battery, riots, assaults with deadly weapons, manslaughter and murder, we are fully convinced from our observation that from three-fourths to nine-tenths have their origin in the same unfortunate source.
>
> * * * They are fully convinced from the result of their inquiries that not less than three-fourths of the paupers in Illinois have become so from the use of intoxicating liquors obtained at groceries. * * * The reports of lunatic asylums exhibit the fact that a large majority of the cases of lunacy and insanity are produced by this same fruitful source of misery.

That assembly passed a law to regulate the sale of intoxicants in groceries, but the regulation was as vain as earlier attempts. Liquor obeyed no laws. It was as lawless when in a grocery store as in a tavern.

LICENSE FAILS.

Various systems of license failed equally to accomplish the conversion of the rum devil into a respectable citizen. The higher the license the greater the number of violations of the law. The liquor dealer had to secure the money to pay his high license fees, and no statutes were able to prevent him.

In 1910, according to the internal-revenue reports of the United States and reports of licensing bodies in Massachusetts, there was a dealer in alcoholic drinks licensed by the Federal Government, but without a license from the town or city, for each 3,557 of the population of no-license cities and towns, and one for every 1,479 of license cities and towns. The bootlegger and the speak-easy were twice as numerous where license existed as where it did not. Aside from those who had protected themselves from Federal prosecution by a Federal license, there were the host of illicit dealers who held no license whatever. The license system failed wherever it was tried. Neither the limitation of the hours or the days on which liquor might be

sold, the character of the persons to whom it might be sold, or the quality of the drink furnished was as the law required. Few holders of liquor licenses obeyed the law.

BEER EXEMPTION TRIED.

The exemption of beer and cider from the prohibition laws was attempted in Massachusetts in 1870, in response to some such campaign as is being waged to-day by the brewery interests. In New Bedford, Mass., there was an immediate increase of over 68 per cent in the aggregate number of crimes committed in the first year of beer, and over 120 per cent increase in drunkenness cases. Justice Hamlett Bates, of Chelsea, declared, January 3, 1873:

The sale of beer should not be legalized; almost every beer saloon is a rum shop.

Clarke Jeilson, justice of the first district court, Worcester, and mayor of Worcester, asserted:

To permit the sale of beer by law is only a deceptive method whereby the sale of all kinds and quantities of intoxicating liquors is legalized and clothed with a kind of respectability which does not belong to that nefarious business.

To control the drink evil by banning distilled liquors and legalizing the sale of beer was tried and found as complete a failure as could be possible.

STATE CONTROL IMPOSSIBLE.

America has tried and found lamentably wanting the system suggested to-day by those who cry out for "wine and beer, but the saloon never." The State monopoly plan, which by eliminating private profit, with the corruption always associated with private ownership of places where liquor was sold, was intended to afford better control of the traffic, and was tested with thoroughness in South Carolina under the dispensary system. This system was advertised as a reduction of the entire problem to the simple terms of the State regulating itself and preventing itself from violating the law. Saloons were made impossible. All manner of safeguards were thrown around the manner of sale of liquors. The beverages were to be sold in bottles, not to be drunk on the premises, could not be sold to minors, could not be sold between sunset and sunrise, must undergo a chemical test for purity, and were to be sold only on written application of the purchaser. Gov. Benjamin R. Tillman was the conscientious advocate and defender of the system.

After one year Governor Tillman, in his message to the legislature, said of the dispensary law:

The liquor dealers have resisted its enforcement and tried to evade it by every device that cunning and greed can suggest, and they have had as active sympathizers a large proportion of the people and police of nearly all the cities and towns in the State. * * *

If it had not been for the animosities engendered by politics and the determination of political partisans to sustain the liquor dealers in every possible way, it is not likely that the tragedy which followed would have ever occurred.

The tragedy referred to was a conflict between the State constabulary and the citizens of Darlington, in which several were killed and wounded.

"The whisky rebellion," continued the governor in his message, "had broken out in full fury, and for 24 hours men held their breaths not only in this State but throughout the whole United States, for it appeared that we were on the verge of civil war."

Daniel C. Roper, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said of this dispensary system in South Carolina:

The belief grew that the management of the dispensary had degenerated into a political and graft machine using every effort to increase sales and make profits. The result was a greater consumption of liquor, especially among the negroes and lower class of whites, than ever before.

The evils brought by the liquor traffic to the community were numerous and diverse. It is substantially accurate to say that the dilatory influence which it exercised could be measured principally by the amount of alcoholic liquor consumed, the extent of immorality and lawlessness which it promoted, and by the baneful and demoralizing influence upon politics and government which it produced. * * *

Nevertheless there is sound philosophy in the statement that the South Carolina dispensary law rendered a service to the people of the State as well as of the Nation by demonstrating as probably could not have been done in any other way the fallacy of the State monopoly method of handling the liquor question.

NO SURRENDER IN MAINE.

There is nothing new in the struggle of the wets against the law. Maine has had State prohibition for over 50 years. Again and again in county after county the liquor interests would secure the election of officials who would wink at violations of the law. Liquor would be shipped in, a fee per gallon paid by the shippers to be divided up among the officials who were in the game, and the liquor would go on sale. Public opinion would revolt and the dishonest officials would be removed, the community cleaned up again, to remain sober and decent until the same liquor-drinking and liquor-selling element once more succeeded in buying or in electing a complaisant official.

This letter, written apparently from the office of the local political committee of Lewiston, Me.—so it proclaims itself—under date of February 25, 1901, addressed to Messrs. Frank O. Dame & Co., reads thus:

Gentlemen: Our spring election comes off Monday, March 4. We are in need of funds to continue in office the present administration, which must have proved satisfactory to your line of business. Will you help us a little? Any contribution will be highly appreciated. Hoping to include your name among the list, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

CITY COMMITTEE.

Make checks payable to W. S. Keene, secretary, and mail by March 1.

The Boston wholesale liquor dealers who received this letter could hardly have misunderstood its clear significance.

In Kennebec County Sheriff Charles M. Richardson was accused by the Civic League of being unable to find his own father-in-law's liquor shop. The league found it, however, and had the sheriff's father-in-law fined $225 for maintaining a liquor nuisance. Officials sworn to enforce the law were again and again found disloyal to their State, unfaithful to their oath of office, but obedient and devoted to the corrupt liquor element in politics.

That the law could be enforced was demonstrated just recently, when Fred E. Stevens, retiring sheriff of Androscoggin County, on December 31, 1922, gave this report:

For six years the total commitments in this county for drunkenness have been 662, and the police departments of our cities have not allowed an intoxicated person to roam the streets to any extent without their being arrested and put before the court.

In 1912, the year before Stevens's first appointment, 1,044 were committed for drunkenness. In 1916, when another held the office, 818 were committed in the county for drunkenness.

Maine knows that there is no law of God nor man which the liquor crowd will not violate without compunction, but Maine has not surrendered. Maine has never hauled down its flag. Maine has never even considered repealing its oft-broken law just because liquor will not play the game, but Maine has fought, is fighting, and will fight until the disloyal, criminal, drink-selling, and drink-loving element are dead, in jail, or departed for countries where drunkenness is a virtue and not a vice.

KANSAS FIGHTS IT THROUGH.

Kansas and prohibition almost seem contemporaries. They are as twins in our thought. The thought of one recalls the other. But in Kansas, although a generation has grown to manhood without seeing a saloon in the greater part of the State, it is not long since Carrie Nation found enough saloons and enough saloon mirrors as targets for her hatchet to set Kansas and her fight against the organized law-breaking liquor element on the front page of the country's newspapers. Kansas had cleaned most of her house of these parasites, but they lingered in her great cities. By corruption, by organizing all the vice interests in the community, by presenting a united front, they fought the enforcement of the law until after a long fight, and a hard fight, the people whose voice had been heard in majority after majority successfully ousted them. Kansas did not permit her flag to be hauled down that the brewers and distillers might substitute the Jolly Roger, but continued to fight for prohibition until to-day, as Gov. Henry J. Allen said:

An attempt to repeal the prohibition laws would be voted down 10 to 1.

Kansas, according to the census longevity statement issued August 7, 1922, has the longest lived people in the country; her crime, insanity, and pauperism rates are almost the lowest in the world. Her prosperity has become proverbial.

CORRUPTION BY LIQUOR.

The history of the prohibition movement shows the liquor interests bribing public officials to wink at violations of the law, buying protection with money or political place, corrupting the electorate, and breaking whatever laws might have been adopted by the people for control of the traffic. Whether under local option or prohibition, high or low license, tavern, grocery, saloon, or dispensary system, the record is the same. There is no law the liquor element will obey but the law of self-interest.

While it has happened again and again that a local unit, a ward or a town or some division within a State which has adopted prohibition, has been dominated by the liquor forces and the law has been broken, it has never been true that the majority has surrendered to the lawless minority, repealed, weakened, or annulled the law to satisfy this minority, or even rested until the will of the majority was obeyed.

The majority of the people, seeking law and order, have in their own hands the legal means to repress the lawbreaking minority. The problem is not to compromise with lawlessness but to suppress it. Even if a compromise were offered, nothing but a complete surrender of the rights of self-government would

satisfy the liquor element, since no laws touching this traffic have ever been obeyed. Either a lawless traffic or the law itself will be destroyed.

WOULD BOYCOTT RELIGION.

No institution is respected by the liquor element. In Baltimore in this month of March the Young Men's Christian Association is threatened with boycott by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment because this organization will not permit the liquor forces to use the association as a forum to preach nullification and to advocate the return of legalized intoxication.

In declining to grant to the A. A. P. A. the use of its meetings for liquor propaganda, the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. quoted the resolutions adopted at the international Y. M. C. A. convention at Atlantic City, which said:

That this association assert its most emphatic belief in the moral, economic, and political, as well as Christian righteousness of the cause of prohibition as enacted in the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and we call upon the entire membership of the Young Men's Christian Association to stand solidly for a complete enforcement of the prohibition laws.

The acting chairman of the antiprohibition organization, replying to this, wrote:

If, as you say, your organization is resolved to support and preach prohibition, you will, of course, want to have the fact published so that hereafter no one may contribute to or otherwise participate in the work of the Y. M. C. A. under a misapprehension as to its aims and objects.

MUST EXECUTE SENTENCE.

Neither the home, the cradle, the toil of man, the health and life of the race, the courts of justice, the temples of religion, the safety of the Republic, nothing man has loved, honored, and fought for has ever been respected by this lawless traffic. On no other terms than an unconditional surrender or a war to extermination can we meet it. Our patience, through three conturies of forbearance, has been exhausted. Not only the sobriety but the very life of America and her institutions of orderly Government depend upon the issue of this conflict. The sentence has been passed against intoxicants. That sentence must be executed with firmness and without compromise.

RELIEF WORK FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, the American Legion of Chautauqua County, N. Y., has done such splendid work in looking after the claims of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late war that I feel their procedure will be of interest to every Member of the House.

The members of the claims committee of the American Legion are entitled to the highest credit for their unselfish devotion to this most worthy work. The Legion renders this service to the injured service men without compensation, which includes the claim agent, who is assisted by men who have become proficient in this work, all serving without compensation. The purpose of this claims committee is to handle and assist in all claims of ex-service men in the county without charge, whether members of the American Legion or not.

It may be of interest to Legion organizations throughout the country to adopt a similar course or procedure, which, supplemented with the aid of the Members of Congress, can greatly expedite the disposition of the ex-service men's cases.

When a claim is reported and received by the claims committee of the American Legion the claimant is carefully examined to make sure that he has a just claim; that he is the party that he represents himself to be; that his discharge certificate is bona fide; that no erasures or changes have been made upon the same; and such other proof as may be of value in expediting the claim is secured. The value of this preliminary examination by members of the Legion self-trained in this work, who are in sympathy with the applicant and jealous of the good reputation of the American Legion, gives assurance that the case is bona fide at the start. When this committee has made a careful and searching examination and is satisfied in every particular that the claim is just, it assists the applicant to make out his application, sees that it is properly executed, prepares a certified copy of his discharge certificate, assists him to make a full claimant's statement, which may include obtaining the necessary affidavits from former comrades, no matter where located, and then forwards his papers to the Veterans' Bureau.

The care with which these claims are handled by the claims committee, especially the claim agent, adds materially to the character of the claims, and the thorough manner in which the facts are marshaled has proven a great factor in facilitating the work of the Veterans' Bureau.

When all the facts in a case have been assembled and filed with the Veterans' Bureau the claims committee keeps in touch with both the claimant and the bureau to make sure that no delay is incurred due to lack of information or evidence. The work of this fine organization in my district does not end here.

When a decision is rendered by the bureau which is believed to be unfair to the claimant and not in accordance with the facts and the law, then an appeal is taken and is followed through to a final conclusion.

There is another feature in connection with the work of the Legion in my county that I wish to stress. It has been my observation that the claims committee has spared no expense and trouble in an effort to help each and every worthy comrade and to cooperate in every way with the Veterans' Bureau. The organization has paid its own way, and the men have devoted long hours each day—the claim agent giving all his time gratis—in obtaining evidence and following appeals. There are many cases where it has arranged to have the applicant X-rayed, medical examinations given by outside physicians, and even observations made to be sure that the man's claim was just. The importance of an organization of this kind in his district must be apparent to every Member of the House.

I understand the work being performed by this organization has received the commendation of the highest medical authorities, and as a result of the thoroughness with which the work has been handled it has received the cooperation of the entire medical fraternity in helping to secure justice for the disabled. The work of this organization does not stop here.

It not only assists distressed comrades but extends the helping hand to their wives, widows, mothers, daughters, and children. And there is another feature of their work that has been of great value.

This organization inaugurated the idea of holding joint conferences in various localities in the country, between the Veterans' Bureau representatives, the Red Cross, ex-service men, and the claims committee. As a result the attention of many a worthy comrade has been called to this agency established for his relief. There have been a large number of tragic cases discovered by this organization—men who did not know that they were entitled to compensation, hospitalization, or vocational training.

Another feature of this organization, aside from its human aspects, which pleases me beyond measure is the fact that it has established a close cooperation between the soldier and the Government, and also between the Legion and the ex-service man.

The work of the Legion in my district has made it possible for me to look after the claims with the full assurance that I could rely upon the facts as presented without fear of doing injustice to the men or to the Government.

It is my earnest belief that if every Member will bring this matter to the attention of his local Legion it will be of great value to the soldiers in his district and greatly simplify the work of the Members here.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] and myself may have permission to extend remarks in the RECORD for 10 days after Congress adjourns, to make a report on the appropriations of this Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that he and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS] may have 10 days in which to file their remarks on the work of the Appropriations Committee in the Sixty-seventh Congress. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. RAINEY of Illinois, Mr. MCSWAIN, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, and Mr. HAMMER asked unanimous consent to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I take it it is their own remarks and not an extension of magazine articles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair assumes that they desire to extend their own remarks. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania asked unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. STAFFORD. I have no objection if they are their own remarks; if not, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair assumes they are their own remarks.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the railroad question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing an article in the

New York World by Senator JAMES E. WATSON, of Indiana, on the work of this Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to extending remarks in the manner indicated? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The extensions of remarks referred to are here printed in full, as follows:

COMPARISON OF 1924 APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the passage by Congress of the appropriation bills at the session which has just come to a close marks the completion of legislative action on the second Budget submitted to Congress by the President under the new system. It was the most satisfactory Budget which has ever been presented to any Congress, considered both from the standpoint of the Treasury of the United States and the administration of Federal activities which will function under it. In my experience as a legislator I have never seen estimates of appropriations so free from obvious padding, so carefully squared to actual needs, or so void of proposed extravagant expansion of Government activities as these. The best test of the integrity of any Budget is reflected by the action upon it by the Representatives in Congress of the taxpaying public. The results of the action of this Congress upon the 1924 Budget and the supplemental and deficiency Budget estimates amount in the net to practical ratification of the aggregate as submitted by the President in the Budget in December and in the various supplemental and deficiency amounts as submitted by him from time to time since then.

The total of the Budget estimates submitted by the President in December, 1922, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, amounts to $3,676,606,523.19. The supplemental Budget estimates for that fiscal year submitted by him from time to time during the session aggregated $37,995,758. Of this amount the sum of $36,716,853 was submitted to provide for the fiscal year 1924 the additional compensation—$240 per annum—and the remainder, $1,278,905, constitutes the figure of actual supplemental estimates submitted subsequently to the Budget. This latter figure is an achievement in itself. In past years a flood of supplemental estimates for the new fiscal year usually followed immediately upon the submission of the Budget or Book of Estimates, and the flow continued uninterruptedly as long as there lingered any hope of having them attached to any appropriation bill. The supplemental estimates of the second session of the Sixty-seventh Congress—$110,334,269.97—speak in eloquent praise of the low figure to which the supplemental estimates have been held at this session. The aggregate of the regular and supplemental estimates for the fiscal year 1924 considered by the Congress amounted to $3,714,602,281.19. Against this sum the Congress has appropriated $3,706,777,163.12. The net reduction in the Budget estimates for 1924 is therefore $7,825,118.07. At this point, however, an explanation should be entered of this net reduction. The Budget estimate for river and harbor improvements called for $27,625,760. This sum has been raised by the Congress to $56,589,910, making an increase over the Budget estimate for that purpose of $28,964,150. This increase, fortunately, has been absorbed by decreases effected in other items in the Budget. If it had not been made, the net reduction in the 1924 Budget would have been $36,789,268.07. I shall incorporate as a part of my remarks a comparison of the Budget estimates for 1924 with the appropriations that have been made for that year. (See Table II.)

The supplemental and deficiency estimates submitted to Congress from June 30, 1922, to March 4, 1923, for the fiscal year 1923—the current year—and prior fiscal years amount to $236,411,166.57. The amount of the supplemental and deficiency appropriations for the fiscal year 1923 and prior years contained in the three deficiency acts under which these estimates were considered amount to $233,492,526.37. The reduction made by Congress in these estimates is $2,918,640.20. (See Table III.)

The total of reductions in the 1924 Budget estimates of $7,825,118.07, added to the foregoing reduction of $2,918,640.20, makes a combined reduction in all estimates of $10,743,758.27, or a net decrease of less than 1 per cent of the total amount requested.

The Committee on Appropriations in consideration of the regular annual appropriation bills and deficiency bills reported them to the House in the aggregate $34,690,631.67 less than the amount of the Budget estimates. The additions made to the bills by the action of the House and Senate have resulted in a decrease in this amount to the net reduction in Budget estimates heretofore stated of $10,743,758.27.

The narrowed margin between Executive request and congressional grant is ample cause for congratulation both to Congress and the Executive. It shows for the first time in many, many years that the Executive and the Congress are in substantial accord on the amount of money that the Government ought to expend in these days of stress. The decrease effected by the Congress in the first Budget, which was prepared in the first few months after the organization of the Budget Bureau, and in the deficiency estimates which were considered contemporaneously with that Budget, was approximately $312,000,000. This sum contrasted to the $10,743,758.27 reduction made in the second Budget and deficiency estimates is ample indication of the care with which the Budget was prepared.

The budget system is not perfect. In the very nature of things it can not attain perfection except through many long years of evolution. The improvement evidenced in the second year of its operation is remarkable and a source of great satisfaction to those who firmly believe in its efficacy.

COMPARISON OF 1923 AND 1924 APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the fiscal year 1924 aggregate $3,706,777,163.12. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1923, including those sums for that year carried in deficiency acts at the present session, aggregate $3,940,579,667.72. The reduction for 1924 under 1923 is $233,802,504.60. Included in the 1923 appropriations, however, is the sum of $125,000,000 of discount accruals on war-savings securities which matured in January, 1923, and which figure is not repeated in the 1924 appropriations. Deducting this sum the reduction for 1924 under 1923 is $108,802,504.60. (See Table I.)

For the information of those who desire to visualize by large groups the principal objects of appropriations for the fiscal years 1923 and 1924 in comparative array, I shall insert the following table:

General classification of appropriations for 1923 and 1924 arranged to show the principal large objects of appropriation.

	1923	1924
Interest on the public debt	$1,100,000,000.00	$950,000,000.00
Sinking fund and other funds for reduction in the principal of the public debt	330,088,800.00	345,097,000.00
Veterans' Bureau, compensation, insurance, hospitalization, and vocational training	431,398,843.45	428,160,773.00
Pensions, all wars prior to the World War	268,000,000.00	253,000,000.00
Post Office Department	573,079,833.21	584,872,991.50
Military activities of the War Department (Army)	[1] 263,338,388.52	[1] 252,150,231.00
Navy	[1] 325,297,184.16	[1] 296,586,578.00
Shipping Board	100,459,000.00	50,411,500.00
Increased compensation ($240 per annum)	38,735,173.00	35,811,893.00
Roads	35,000,000.00	32,300,000.00
All other purposes, including the Congress, the Judiciary, the executive departments, independent bureaus, and the District of Columbia	475,282,445.38	478,386,196.62
Total	3,940,579,667.72	3,706,777,163.12

[1] Include amounts under permanent and indefinite appropriations.

A new item of $90,000,000 appears in the 1924 appropriations for the first time. This sum has been granted to the United States Veterans' Bureau for the payment of losses on term insurance. The amount of insurance of this character in force is $1,850,000,000, representing 245,000 policies. The original appropriation for this purpose—$23,000,000—was made in 1917, and this sum, together with premium receipts, has been sufficient to pay the losses to the present time. From now on it will be necessary to appropriate from $90,000,000 to $120,000,000 annually to supplement premium receipts in the payment of losses. The excess of payments over receipts will average approximately $7,500,000 a month.

Another new item of considerable consequence not included in the totals of the appropriations stated herein is the amount which will be required to establish the Federal intermediate credit banks created in the closing days of the Congress to aid the agricultural and live stock industry. Each of the 12 banks is authorized to have a subscribed capital stock of $5,000,000, to be subscribed and held by the United States. While the sums needed to subscribe the capital of each bank will have to be advanced from the Treasury of the United States and will be accounted an expenditure, they are not an expenditure in the usual meaning of the term and should more properly be denominated an investment. In arriving at the estimated deficit for the fiscal year 1923, hereafter referred to, allowance has been made for withdrawals from the Treasury on this account.

The committee recommended and the Congress approved a change in the method of printing a large portion of the securities of the Government at the Bureau of Engraving and Print-

ing. Provision has been made for the purchase of 58 new power presses to replace 196 hand presses. There are in the bureau 242 power presses and 246 hand presses. A power press can produce from three to four times more work in a day than a hand press. The new law permits the full utilization of power presses and also permits the printing of faces of securities from eight-subject plates in lieu of the requirement heretofore existing that faces of notes should be printed from four-subject plates. These two changes in law will permit the full utilization of power presses and eight-subject plates in the normal operations of the bureau—a practice which was permitted and successfully conducted during the war period—and will result in a substantial economy to the Government without any deterioration in the quality of the securities. The net saving during the fiscal year 1924, after paying for the cost of purchase and installation of the new presses, will be approximately $450,000. For each subsequent year the annual saving will approximate from $800,000 to $1,000,000.

The annual appropriation heretofore made for the purchase and free distribution of garden and flower seeds by the Department of Agriculture from quota allowances to Members of Congress has been discontinued. The sum appropriated for several years past has been $360,000. The Department of Agriculture has recommended the discontinuance of the practice for several years. The acquiescence of Congress in the elimination of this item is a decided economy and eliminates an expenditure that has been the cause of much criticism and of doubtful value in the results it produced. In addition to the direct saving of $360,000, there will result savings from other appropriations, such as the transportation of the mails, which has borne the cost of distribution of the seeds, and other miscellaneous expenses connected with the distribution paid from other appropriations.

It came to the attention of the committee that the interpretation of certain provisions of the new act adjusting the pay of the military and naval forces of the Government was not uniformly considered by all branches of the service affected thereby. Ambiguity of that part of the law with reference to the granting of allowances of heat and light to officers who were granted rental allowances where no public quarters were available made it necessary for the committee to insist that such an interpretation was not within the intent of the framers of the law. Communication by the committee with all of the services concerned brought responses that the intent of Congress in this respect would be observed and the War Department appropriation act as finally approved carried a limitation removing the ambiguity from the law. If such an erroneous interpretation had been permitted to stand and officers granted allowances for heat and light in addition to their rental allowances, an unanticipated expenditure of hundreds of thousands annually would have been incurred.

The Congress has effected many small economies in the course of the preparation and passage of the appropriation bills which time and space will not permit of reiteration here. I have mentioned the foregoing items as the larger amounts and as typical examples of the character of work which Congress has done in the past and is continuing to do in the course of its functioning on the appropriation measures.

INCREASES IN BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Three large increases have been made by Congress in the Budget estimates. The amount for river and harbor improvements as contained in the Budget was $27,625,760. The Congress has increased this sum to $56,589,910, an increase of $28,964,150. Another item consists of the increase in the amount for carrying into effect the act concerning the welfare of infancy and maternity. The amount requested in the Budget was $800,000. Congress has appropriated $1,240,000, or an increase of $440,000. The third large item of increase of appropriations over Budget estimates arises in the amount for regulating immigration, which was raised from the Budget estimate of $3,000,000 to the appropriation figure of $3,300,000. I shall not comment here on the action of Congress in increasing these items. It is the prerogative of the representatives of the people to register what they believe to be the views of their constituents upon the question of expenditure of public funds as well as upon any other question. I did not favor the increase in the appropriation for rivers and harbors. I believed it to be unwarranted. A majority of both Houses of Congress, made up from both parties, supported the increase and the responsibility for their action rests with them.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS REDUCED.

The appropriations carried in deficiency acts on account of the fiscal year 1923 and prior fiscal years show a gratifying reduction under the amounts carried in like bills for the fiscal year 1922 and prior years. The total carried in the three deficiency acts for the fiscal year 1923 and prior years is $233,492,526.37. The comparable figure for the fiscal year 1922 and prior years carried in four deficiency acts set forth in my statement of June, 1922, is $332,760,884.55, or a reduction of $99,268,358.18. The following table gives a detailed classification of the amounts for the fiscal year 1923 and prior fiscal years by purposes of appropriation:

Total for 1923 and prior years		$233,492,526.37
Less Postal Service payable from postal revenues		12,108,013.58
		221,384,512.79
Veterans' Bureau—military and naval insurance		13,235,000.00
Agriculture—cooperative construction of rural post roads		25,000,000.00
Pensions—due to change from quarterly to monthly payments		16,000,000.00
Navy:		
Scrapping naval vessels	$20,950,000.00	
Increasing gun ranges	6,500,000.00	
		27,450,000.00
Treasury—refunding taxes illegally collected		121,105,000.00
Amounts to carry out new laws or treaties effective after the regular annual appropriations had been made or subsequent to the submission of the regular estimates to the Bureau of the Budget		2,595,793.87
Judgments, court awards, damage claims, and claims allowed by the general accounting office		5,842,483.08
All other amounts, the bulk of which may properly be termed "deficiencies"		10,156,235.84
Total		221,384,512.79

The items properly classed as deficiencies show a decrease from $13,137,985.49 for 1922 and prior years to $10,156,235.84 for 1923 and prior years, or a reduction of $2,981,749.65. The figures presented on deficiency appropriations are evidence of the relentless policy pursued by Congress to hold deficiencies down to a minimum. I think the Congress has achieved a record in this respect.

REFUNDING TAXES ILLEGALLY COLLECTED.

The appropriations made at this session for refunding taxes illegally collected, largely for the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, aggregate the sum of $121,105,000. While these figures by themselves seem startling, they are most satisfactory to the Government when taken in relation to the collections of back taxes. For the period covered by the fiscal years 1917 to 1922, inclusive, and for the first seven months of the fiscal year 1923 the Government collected in internal-revenue receipts $22,836,289,153.42. The amount of additional taxes collected during that period as the result of additional assessments and collections resulting from office audits and field investigations amounted to $1,606,905,243. The amount refunded to taxpayers during the period was $179,035,860.51. The amount collected from back taxes during the first eight months of the current fiscal year is approximately $300,000,000. This rate indicates that there will be collected during the entire fiscal year from this source in excess of $400,000,000.

SCRAPPING OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Another unusual item of appropriation at this session is the sum of $20,950,000 for expenses in connection with the scrapping of the seven battleships and four battle cruisers whose construction was discontinued in accordance with the provisions of the treaty emanating from the Conference on the Limitation of Naval Armament. An initial appropriation of $5,000,000 for the expenses of scrapping was made in the deficiency act approved July 1, 1922. It was estimated at that time that the total expenses of scrapping would approximate $70,000,000. The settlements made by the Navy Department with contractors thus far have been so much better than was anticipated that it is now expected the total expense will be in the neighborhood of $55,000,000, leaving a balance hereafter to be appropriated on this account of about $30,000,000. It will be of interest to the country at this time to have some idea of what saving will accrue to the Government from the scrapping of these vessels. The estimated cost of constructing the 11 ships is $436,800,000. There had been expended upon them to June 30, 1922, the sum of $155,615,000. If the vessels had not been scrapped, there would have been required to complete them the sum of $281,185,000. Deducting from this sum the estimated cost of scrapping and adding to the result a fair approximation of the value of the salvage, there will be an ultimate saving of somewhere between $240,000,000 and $250,000,000, traceable to the scrapping of the 11 vessels.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1923.

When the fiscal year 1923 commenced the preliminary estimates of receipts and expenditures for the year indicated an estimated deficit of $822,433,231. Reductions in the estimated

expenditures for the year and increases in the estimated receipts brought the estimated deficit figures down to $273,938,712 on December 4, 1922, and still further down to $92,649,173 on January 15 last.

The estimated receipts, estimated expenditures, and estimated deficit for the fiscal year 1923, as computed on these dates, are as follows:

	July 1, 1922.	Dec. 4, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1923.
Estimated expenditures	$3,896,258,542	$3,703,801,671	$3,574,554,132
Estimated receipts	3,073,825,311	3,429,862,959	3,481,904,959
Estimated deficiency	822,433,231	273,938,712	92,649,173

Since the compilation of these figures on January 15 the large increase in the amounts required for the refunding of internal-revenue taxes illegally collected, additional expenditures for scrapping of naval vessels and elevation of guns of battleships, the enactment of the farm-credits legislation, and other unforeseen items of expenditure increase the estimated deficit as of this date to $180,000,000 for the current fiscal year. This figure, compared to the estimated deficit of $822,000,000 when the year commenced, lends encouragement to the expectation that when the year is finished even the $180,000,000 may be very materially decreased, if not disappear entirely. It must be remembered in connection with this deficit that the Government is still paying off war obligations. Included in the 1923 expenditures are $133,000,000 on account of the railroad administration; $125,000,000 on account of discount accruals of war-savings securities of 1918, which matured in January of this year; $127,000,000 on account of the refund of internal revenue taxes illegally collected—largely in the years 1917, 1918, and 1919—and many smaller items too detailed to enumerate here. If it were not for these hang-over obligations, the balance of the Government's books for the fiscal year 1923 would be on the surplus side of the ledger in a very creditable amount.

It will be interesting for the country to know at this time the decrease that has taken place in expenditures during the period which has elapsed since the armistice was signed. The expenditures for the fiscal year 1919, which was the fiscal year in which that event took place, covering the ordinary expenses of the Government and excluding public-debt retirements, were $18,514,879,955.03. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1924, which commences July next on a comparable basis, are $2,835,746,234.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1924 are $3,361,812,359. The estimated expenditures for next year, including $345,097,000 for public-debt retirements payable from ordinary receipts, are $3,180,843,234. The estimated excess of receipts over expenditures for the year is $180,969,125.

POSTAL DEFICIT ELIMINATED.

The increase in the general postal business and the economies put into effect in the operation of the Postal Service portray a most satisfactory result. The postal deficit for the fiscal year 1921 was $81,387,387.08. For the fiscal year 1922 the deficit was reduced to $60,815,400.36. For the fiscal year 1923 the estimated postal deficit is $30,000,000. For the fiscal year 1924 it is expected that the postal revenues and expenditures will balance.

EXPEDITIOUS PASSAGE OF APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The action of the House at the second session of this Congress—the long session—in disposing of all of the regular annual appropriation bills by April 19, and thereby establishing a new record for expeditious passage of supply bills that was five weeks earlier than the average of any previous long session for 20 years, has been maintained by the House at the present short session. The last of the regular annual bills passed the House at this session on January 19, which is more than a month earlier than the average date of passage of the last of these bills at any previous short session for more than 20 years. Five of the appropriation bills became laws during the month of January, two of them as early as January 3, and one as early as January 5, an incident previously unknown at a short session of Congress. All of the regular annual bills became laws before the 3d of March. The usual date of approval of a large number of the appropriation bills at short sessions of Congress has been March 4. The early disposition of the appropriation bills has made possible the consideration of a vast amount of legislative business in the last month of the session, which otherwise could not have been taken up. I shall insert at this point the dates of passage by House of the last of the regular annual supply bills at the short sessions of this and 11 previous Congresses:

Dates of passage by the House of the last of the regular annual supply bills at the short sessions of the last 12 Congresses;
Fifty-sixth, February 20.
Fifty-seventh, February 20.
Fifty-eighth, February 27.
Fifty-ninth, February 23.
Sixtieth, February 26.
Sixty-first, February 25.
Sixty-second, February 26.
Sixty-third, February 23.
Sixty-fourth, March 2.
Sixty-fifth, February 28.
Sixty-sixth, February 17.
Sixty-seventh, January 19.
No note is taken in the foregoing dates of the failure of any of the bills in the Senate or a presidential veto requiring their repassage at a subsequent date.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Appropriations in order to expedite the work of the House during the past session began its labors soon after the November elections. Five of its subcommittees were at work by the middle of November, and bills were ready for presentation to the House when it convened in December. Six of the regular supply bills had been presented to the House before the holidays, four of these had been passed by the House before that time, and the consideration of two others had been completed in Committee of the Whole with a final vote on them pending after New Year's Day. The committee gave more than the usual consideration to supply bills at a short session of Congress. It compelled justification of each request and in its search for information took 7,000 printed pages of testimony in the preparation of the 11 regular annual bills and three deficiency measures. The results which the committee has attained could only be reached by the utmost industry and sacrifice on the part of its membership and the splendid manner in which the House has received the reports it has presented. I wish here to record my thanks to all who have contributed so generously to the success of the work.

I shall append herewith as a part of my remarks five tables, which are interesting and illuminating to those who may care to study them. They cover every phase of the work of the past session with respect to estimates and appropriations:

TABLE I.—*Comparison of appropriations by departments and establishments, fiscal years 1923 and 1924.*

[Amounts carried for each of these years in regular annual appropriation acts, deficiency appropriation acts, special acts, and amounts estimated under permanent and indefinite appropriations.]

Department or establishment.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1923.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1924.	Decrease (−) or increase (+) 1924 compared with 1923.
Legislative branch:			
Regular annual	$13,122,664.30	$12,715,971.60	−$406,692.70
Increased compensation	1,694,356.00	1,705,140.00	+10,784.00
Permanent and indefinite	800.00	800.00	.....
Total	14,817,820.30	14,421,911.60	−395,908.70

TABLE I.—*Comparison of appropriations by departments and establishments, fiscal years 1923 and 1924*—Continued.

Department or establishment.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1923.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1924.	Decrease (−) or increase (+) 1924 compared with 1923.
Executive office and independent offices:			
Regular annual—			
Shipping Board	$100,459,000.00	$50,411,500.00	−$50,047,500.00
Veterans' Bureau	431,298,843.45	428,160,773.00	−3,138,070.45
Executive and other independent offices	21,021,403.93	18,062,098.00	−2,959,305.93
Increased compensation	5,527,342.00	4,916,192.00	−611,150.00
Total	558,306,589.38	501,550,563.00	−56,756,026.38
Permanent and indefinite	6,017,000.00	6,511,495.74	+494,495.74
Total	564,323,589.38	508,062,058.74	−56,261,530.64
Agricultural Department:			
Regular annual—			
Department proper	37,524,153.00	37,236,653.00	−287,500.00
Increased compensation	3,232,863.00	3,304,800.00	+71,937.00
Roads, construction of	35,000,000.00	32,300,000.00	−2,700,000.00
Permanent and indefinite	12,250,000.00	12,220,000.00	−30,000.00
Total	88,007,016.00	85,061,453.00	−2,945,563.00
Commerce, Department of:			
Regular annual	19,509,335.36	19,377,045.00	−132,290.36
Increased compensation	1,835,159.00	1,958,956.00	+123,797.00
Permanent and indefinite	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Total	21,347,494.36	21,339,001.00	−8,493.36
Interior, Department of:			
Regular annual—			
Pensions	[a] 270,423,206.67	254,774,660.00	−15,648,546.67
Interior Department proper	43,639,960.62	39,900,040.00	−3,739,920.62
Increased compensation	2,803,092.00	2,845,309.00	+42,217.00
Permanent and indefinite	27,499,000.00	28,349,500.00	+850,500.00
Total	344,365,259.29	325,869,509.00	−18,495,750.29
Justice, Department of, and judiciary:			
Regular annual	21,813,780.78	18,421,056.00	−3,392,724.78
Increased compensation	775,884.00	875,000.00	+99,116.00
Total	22,589,664.78	19,296,056.00	−3,293,608.78
Labor, Department of:			
Regular annual	6,923,476.11	6,918,556.00	−4,920.11
Increased compensation	566,832.00	566,640.00	−192.00
Permanent and indefinite		25,000.00	+25,000.00
Total	7,490,308.11	7,510,196.00	+19,887.89
Navy, Department of:			
Regular annual	[b] 321,863,512.16	294,456,528.00	−27,406,984.16
Increased compensation	537,120.00	510,672.00	−26,448.00
Permanent and indefinite	3,433,672.00	2,130,050.00	−1,303,622.00
Total	325,834,304.16	297,097,250.00	−28,737,054.16
Post Office Department:			
Payable from the postal revenues—			
Regular annual	573,079,833.21	584,872,991.50	+11,793,158.29
Increased compensation	352,800.00	337,248.00	−15,552.00
Payable from other Federal revenues—			
Increased compensation	12,000.00	11,520.00	−480.00
Total	573,444,633.21	585,221,759.50	+11,777,126.29
State Department:			
Regular annual	10,875,710.95	15,066,665.50	+4,190,954.55
Increased compensation	144,000.00	134,000.00	−10,000.00
Permanent and indefinite	106,000.00	106,000.00	
Total	11,125,710.95	15,306,665.50	+4,180,954.55

[a] Includes $16,000,000 on account of the change from quarterly to monthly payments of pensions.

[b] Includes $20,950,000 for scrapping of naval vessels in conformity with the provisions of the treaty limiting naval armament, and also includes $6,500,000 for increasing the range of the turret guns of certain battleships.

TABLE I.—*Comparison of appropriations by departments and establishments, fiscal years 1923 and 1924*—Continued.

Department or establishment.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1923.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1924.	Decrease (−) or increase (+) 1924 compared with 1923.
Treasury Department:			
Regular annual	$119,929,941.65	$115,410,510.37	−$4,519,431.28
Increased compensation	10,724,326.00	10,749,292.00	+24,966.00
Permanent and indefinite—			
Interest on public debt	[a]1,100,000,000.00	950,000,000.00	−150,000,000.00
Public debt redemption funds	330,088,800.00	345,097,000.00	+15,008,200.00
All other	31,058,110.63	31,055,093.41	−3,017.22
Total	1,591,801,178.28	1,452,311,895.78	−139,489,282.50
War Department:			
Military—			
Regular annual	262,088,388.52	251,250,231.00	−10,838,157.52
Permanent and indefinite	1,250,000.00	900,000.00	−350,000.00
Total, military	263,338,388.52	252,150,231.00	−11,188,157.52
Nonmilitary—			
Regular annual	69,824,523.00	85,096,973.00	+15,272,450.00
Permanent and indefinite	6,521,300.00	5,843,321.00	−677,979.00
Total, nonmilitary	76,345,823.00	90,940,294.00	+14,594,471.00
Total, War Department—			
Regular annual	331,912,911.52	336,347,204.00	+4,434,292.48
Increased compensation	8,831,958.00	6,102,057.00	−2,729,901.00
Permanent and indefinite	7,771,300.00	6,743,321.00	−1,027,979.00
Total	348,516,169.52	349,192,582.00	+676,412.48
District of Columbia:			
Regular annual	23,365,684.47	22,778,915.00	−586,769.47
Increased compensation	1,697,441.00	1,795,067.00	+97,626.00
Permanent and indefinite	1,624,600.00	1,512,843.00	−111,757.00
Total	26,687,725.47	26,086,825.00	−600,900.47
Miscellaneous (unclassified)	228,793.91	.....	−228,793.91
Grand total:			
Regular annual	2,381,763,418.18	2,287,211,166.97	−94,552,251.21
Increased compensation	38,735,173.00	35,811,893.00	−2,923,280.00
Permanent and indefinite	1,519,852,282.63	1,383,754,103.15	−136,098,179.48
Miscellaneous (unclassified)	228,793.91	.....	−228,793.91
Grand total	3,940,579,667.72	3,706,777,163.12	−233,802,504.60
Less sum payable from postal revenues	573,432,633.21	585,210,239.50	+11,777,606.29
Total, exclusive of sum payable from postal revenues	3,367,147,034.51	3,121,566,923.62	−245,580,110.89

[a] Includes $125,000,000 for discount accruals on war savings securities due Jan. 1, 1923.

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TABLE II.—*Comparison of Budget estimates and appropriations, fiscal year 1924.*

[The appropriations for 1924 include amounts carried for fiscal year 1924 in regular annual appropriation acts, deficiency appropriation acts, special acts, and amounts estimated under permanent and indefinite appropriations.]

Department or establishment.	Budget estimates submitted Dec. 4, 1922.	Supplemental Budget estimates submitted Dec. 4, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923.	Total Budget estimates, fiscal year 1924.	Appropriations, 1924, regular annual and permanent and indefinite.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) appropriations compared with estimates.
Legislative branch:					
Regular annual	$12,706,856.60	$960,655.00	$13,667,511.60	$12,715,971.60	−$951,540.00
Increased compensation	1,711,256.00	.....	1,711,256.00	1,705,140.00	−6,116.00
Permanent and indefinite	800.00	.....	800.00	800.00	.....
Total	14,418,912.60	960,655.00	15,379,567.60	14,421,911.60	−957,656.00

TABLE II.—*Comparison of Budget estimates and appropriations, fiscal year 1924*—Continued.

Department or establishment.	Budget estimates submitted Dec. 4, 1922.	Supplemental Budget estimates submitted Dec. 4, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923.	Total Budget estimates, fiscal year 1924.	Appropriations, 1924, regular annual and permanent and indefinite.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) appropriations compared with estimates.
Executive Office and independent offices:					
Regular annual—					
Shipping Board	$50,411,500.00	.....	$50,411,500.00	$50,411,500.00	.....
Veterans' Bureau	440,313,000.00	.....	440,313,000.00	428,160,773.00	−$12,152,227.00
Executive and other independent offices	17,616,513.00	$58,350.00	17,674,863.00	18,062,098.00	+387,235.00
Increased compensation	.....	4,911,912.00	4,911,912.00	4,916,192.00	+4,280.00
Total	508,341,013.00	4,970,262.00	513,311,275.00	501,550,563.00	−11,760,712.00
Permanent and indefinite	6,511,495.74	.....	6,511,495.74	6,511,495.74	.....
Total	514,852,508.74	4,970,262.00	519,822,770.74	508,062,058.74	−11,760,712.00
Agricultural Department:					
Regular annual—					
Department proper	36,031,613.00	.....	36,031,613.00	37,236,653.00	+1,205,040.00
Increased compensation	.....	3,341,800.00	3,341,800.00	3,304,800.00	−37,000.00
Roads, construction of	33,000,000.00	.....	33,000,000.00	32,300,000.00	−700,000.00
Permanent and indefinite	12,220,000.00	.....	12,220,000.00	12,220,000.00	.....
Total	81,251,613.00	3,341,800.00	84,593,413.00	85,061,453.00	+468,040.00
Commerce, Department of:					
Regular annual	19,712,535.00	7,500.00	19,720,035.00	19,377,045.00	−342,990.00
Increased compensation	.....	1,958,956.00	1,958,956.00	1,958,956.00	.....
Permanent and indefinite	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
Total	19,715,535.00	1,966,456.00	21,681,991.00	21,339,001.00	−342,990.00
Interior, Department of:					
Regular annual—					
Pensions	255,082,060.00	.....	255,082,060.00	254,774,660.00	−307,400.00
Interior Department proper	41,276,192.00	.....	[a] 40,276,192.00	39,900,040.00	−376,152.00
Increased compensation	.....	2,918,309.00	2,918,309.00	2,845,309.00	−73,000.00
Permanent and indefinite	28,349,500.00	.....	28,349,500.00	28,349,500.00	.....
Total	323,707,752.00	2,918,309.00	326,626,061.00	325,869,509.00	−756,552.00
Justice, Department of, and judiciary:					
Regular annual	18,751,056.00	600.00	18,751,656.00	18,421,056.00	−330,600.00
Increased compensation	.....	827,000.00	827,000.00	875,000.00	+48,000.00
Total	18,751,056.00	827,600.00	19,578,656.00	19,296,056.00	−282,600.00
Labor, Department of:					
Regular annual	6,178,556.00	.....	6,178,556.00	6,918,556.00	+740,000.00
Increased compensation	.....	566,640.00	566,640.00	566,640.00	.....
Permanent and indefinite	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	.....
Total	6,203,556.00	566,640.00	6,770,196.00	7,510,196.00	+740,000.00
Navy, Department of:					
Regular annual	291,803,975.00	.....	294,803,975.00	294,456,528.00	−347,447.00
Increased compensation	.....	510,672.00	510,672.00	510,672.00	.....
Permanent and indefinite	2,130,050.00	.....	2,130,050.00	2,130,050.00	.....
Total	296,934,025.00	510,672.00	297,444,697.00	297,097,250.00	−347,447.00
Post Office Department:					
Payable from the postal revenues—					
Regular annual	590,166,191.50	.....	590,166,191.50	584,872,991.50	−5,293,200.00
Increased compensation	.....	337,248.00	337,248.00	337,248.00	.....
Payable from other Federal revenues—					
Increased compensation	.....	11,520.00	11,520.00	11,520.00	.....
Total	590,166,191.50	348,768.00	590,514,959.50	585,221,759.50	−5,293,200.00

[a] This sum is $7,500,000 more than the amount stated in the Budget. The difference arises under the Reclamation Service. The Budget does not include in the 1924 totals the amount for that service estimated to be funded from repayments to the reclamation fund ($7,500,000). As previous estimates and appropriations are computed on the basis of including such funding from repayments, it is confusing not to add that sum to the total for 1924, otherwise the Reclamation Service will show apparent reductions for 1924 under 1923 and prior years that are not actual.

TABLE II.—*Comparison of Budget estimates and appropriations, fiscal year 1924*—Continued.

Department or establishment.	Budget estimates submitted Dec. 4, 1922.	Supplemental Budget estimates submitted Dec. 4, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923.	Total Budget estimates, fiscal year 1924.	Appropriations, 1924, regular annual and permanent and indefinite.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) appropriations compared with estimates.
State Department:					
Regular annual	$14,952,237.79	$231,800.00	$15,184,037.79	$15,066,665.50	−$117,372.29
Increased compensation	.....	134,000.00	134,000.00	134,000.00	.....
Permanent and indefinite	106,000.00	.....	106,000.00	106,000.00	.....
Total	15,058,237.79	365,800.00	15,424,037.79	15,306,665.50	−117,372.29
Treasury Department:					
Regular annual	117,833,768.87	.....	117,833,768.87	115,410,510.37	−2,423,258.50
Increased compensation	.....	10,789,292.00	10,789,292.00	10,749,292.00	−40,000.00
Permanent and indefinite—					
Interest on public debt	950,000,000.00	.....	950,000,000.00	950,000,000.00	.....
Public debt redemption funds	345,097,000.00	.....	345,097,000.00	345,097,000.00	.....
All other	31,055,093.41	.....	31,055,093.41	31,055,093.41	.....
Total	1,443,985,862.28	10,789,292.00	1,454,775,154.28	1,452,311,895.78	−2,463,258.50
War Department:					
Military—					
Regular annual	263,384,200.00	.....	263,384,200.00	251,250,231.00	−12,133,969.00
Permanent and indefinite	900,000.00	.....	900,000.00	900,000.00	.....
Total, military	264,284,200.00	.....	264,284,200.00	252,150,231.00	−12,133,969.00
Nonmilitary—					
Regular annual	56,389,779.28	.....	56,389,779.28	[a] 85,096,973.00	+28,707,193.72
Permanent and indefinite	5,843,321.00	.....	5,843,321.00	5,843,321.00	.....
Total, nonmilitary	62,233,100.28	.....	62,233,100.28	90,940,294.00	+28,707,193.72
Total, War Department—					
Regular annual	319,773,979.28	.....	319,773,979.28	336,347,204.00	+16,573,224.72
Increased compensation	.....	8,599,437.00	8,599,437.00	6,102,057.00	−2,497,380.00
Permanent and indefinite	6,743,321.00	.....	6,743,321.00	6,743,321.00	.....
Total	326,517,300.28	8,599,437.00	335,116,737.28	349,192,582.00	+14,075,844.72
District of Columbia:					
Regular annual	23,531,130.00	20,000.00	23,551,130.00	22,778,915.00	−772,215.00
Increased compensation	.....	1,810,067.00	1,810,067.00	1,795,067.00	−15,000.00
Permanent and indefinite	1,512,843.00	.....	1,512,843.00	1,512,843.00	.....
Total	25,043,973.00	1,830,067.00	26,874,040.00	26,086,825.00	−787,215.00
Grand total:					
Regular annual	2,291,141,164.04	1,278,905.00	2,292,420,069.04	2,287,211,166.97	−5,208,902.07
Permanent and indefinite	1,383,754,103.15	.....	1,383,754,103.15	1,383,754,103.15	.....
Increased compensation	1,711,256.00	36,716,853.00	38,428,109.00	35,811,893.00	−2,616,216.00
Grand total	3,676,606,523.19	37,995,758.00	3,714,602,281.19	3,706,777,163.12	−7,825,118.07
Less Post Office (payable from postal revenues)	590,166,191.50	337,248.00	590,503,439.50	585,210,239.50	−5,293,200.00
Total, exclusive of Post Office	3,086,440,331.69	37,658,510.00	3,124,098,841.69	3,121,566,923.62	−2,531,918.07

[a] Includes $28,964,150 in excess of the Budget estimates for rivers and harbors.

MARCH 14, 1923.

TABLE III.—*Comparison of Budget estimates and appropriations, deficiency and supplemental, fiscal year 1923 and prior fiscal years.*

[Amounts considered and appropriated in deficiency appropriation acts approved Sept. 22, 1922, Jan. 22, 1923, and Mar. 4, 1923.]

Department or establishment.	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1923 and prior fiscal years, submitted from July 9, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923.	Deficiency and supplemental appropriations, fiscal year 1923 and prior fiscal years, made from July 9, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) appropriations compared with estimates.
Legislative	$341,572.72	$360,516.32	+$18,943.60
Executive and independent offices	14,954,819.65	14,992,437.65	+37,618.00

TABLE III.—*Comparison of Budget estimates and appropriations, deficiency and supplemental, fiscal year 1923 and prior fiscal years*—Continued

Department or establishment.	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1923 and prior fiscal years, submitted from July 9, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923.	Deficiency and supplemental appropriations, fiscal year 1923 and prior fiscal years, made from July 9, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) appropriations compared with estimates.
Agriculture	$25,652,608.06	$25,597,608.06	−$55,000.00
Commerce	774,528.74	768,903.74	−5,625.00
Interior	17,794,334.59	17,632,805.84	−161,528.75
Justice	4,804,332.57	4,541,408.04	−262,924.53
Labor	8,761.44	7,601.86	−1,159.58
Navy	28,181,476.71	28,181,476.71	.....
Post Office	14,102,113.58	12,108,013.58	−1,994,100.00
State	429,351.34	589,361.03	+160,009.69
Treasury	122,683,887.04	122,338,382.09	−345,504.95
War	6,073,895.40	5,834,700.23	−239,195.17
District of Columbia	609,484.73	539,311.22	−70,173.51
Total	236,411,166.57	233,492,526.37	−2,918,640.20

MARCH 14, 1923.

TABLE IV.—*Recapitulation of comparisons of Budget estimates and appropriations.*

Net reduction in Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1924 (as per Table II)	$7,825,118.07
Reduction in Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1923 and prior fiscal years (as per Table III)	2,918,640.02
Total net reduction	10,743,758.27

MARCH 14, 1923.

TABLE V.—*Chronological history of regular annual and deficiency appropriation bills, Sixty-seventh Congress, second session (July 9 to Sept. 22, 1922), third session (Nov. 20 to Dec. 4, 1922), and fourth session (Dec. 4, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923).*

Title of the acts.	Reported to the House.		Passed the House.		Reported to the Senate.		Passed the Senate.		Law.	
	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
REGULAR ANNUAL BILLS.										
Agricultural Department	1922. Dec. 18	$68,781,553.00	1923. Jan. 3	$69,068,053.00	1923. Jan. 6	$72,901,653.00	1923. Jan. 13	$73,741,653.00	1923. Feb. 26	$69,536,653.00
Commerce and Labor Departments	Dec. 11	25,779,101.00	1922. Dec. 13	26,079,101.00	1922. Dec. 14	25,979,601.00	1922. Dec. 15	26,346,101.00	Jan. 5	26,295,601.00
District of Columbia	1923. Jan. 4	22,624,895.00	1923. Jan. 8	22,078,607.00	1923. Jan. 20	22,244,483.00	1923. Jan. 25	24,469,985.00	Feb. 28	22,778,915.00
Independent offices	Jan. 6	496,235,771.00	Jan. 12	496,235,771.00	Jan. 16	497,711,371.00	Jan. 22	498,333,556.00	Feb. 13	496,634,371.00
Interior Department	1922. Dec. 22	294,264,700.00	Jan. 3	294,346,400.00	Jan. 5	294,709,400.00	Jan. 5	294,757,400.00	Jan. 24	294,674,700.00
Legislative establishment	1923. Jan. 19	12,603,376.60	Jan. 22	12,601,326.60	Jan. 23	12,703,931.60	Jan. 25	12,706,071.60	Feb. 20	12,706,071.60
Navy Department	1922. Dec. 13	293,806,538.00	1922. Dec. 18	293,806,538.00	1922. Dec. 21	295,604,378.00	1922. Dec. 30	295,604,378.00	Jan. 22	294,456,528.00
Post Office Department	Dec. 28	584,614,191.50	1923. Jan. 3	584,614,191.50	1923. Jan. 11	585,064,191.50	1923. Jan. 13	585,222,991.50	Feb. 14	584,872,991.50
State and Justice Departments	Dec. 7	33,188,151.50	1922. Dec. 12	33,185,051.50	1922. Dec. 13	33,471,008.00	1922. Dec. 14	33,488,708.00	Jan. 3	33,250,421.50
Treasury Department	Dec. 6	115,119,810.37	Dec. 9	115,112,310.37	Dec. 12	115,533,410.37	Dec. 12	115,538,190.37	...do....	115,386,510.37
War Department	1923. Jan. 12	314,064,294.00	1923. Jan. 19	333,654,204.00	1923. Jan. 29	340,341,396.28	1923. Feb. 9	340,443,896.28	Mar. 2	336,347,204.00
Total, regular annual bills	.....	2,261,082,381.97	.....	2,280,781,553.97	.....	2,296,264,825.75	.....	2,300,652,930.75	.....	2,286,939,966.97
DEFICIENCY BILLS.										
First, 1923	1922. Sept. 18	560,688.08	1922. Sept. 19	560,688.08	1922. Sept. 21	2,346,642.15	1922. Sept. 22	2,831,742.15	1922. Sept. 22	2,454,210.09
Second, 1923	Dec. 30	74,645,674.06	1923. Jan. 4	74,690,174.06	1923. Jan. 6	74,925,009.14	1923. Jan. 8	75,025,201.31	1923. Jan. 22	74,925,774.14
Third, 1923	1923. Feb. 22	153,804,843.68	Feb. 26	154,582,240.35	Feb. 28	156,780,772.45	Mar. 1	156,835,086.46	Mar. 4	156,359,742.14
Total, deficiency bills	.....	229,011,205.82	.....	229,833,102.49	.....	234,052,423.74	.....	234,692,029.92	.....	233,739,726.37
Total, regular and deficiency bills	.....	2,490,093,587.79	.....	2,510,614,656.46	.....	2,530,317,249.49	.....	2,535,344,960.67	.....	2,520,679,693.34

MARCH 14, 1923.

TABLE VI.—*Recapitulation of appropriations by acts and irrespective of fiscal years.*

[Sixty-seventh Congress, second session (July 9 to Sept. 22, 1922, inclusive), third session (Nov. 20 to Dec. 4, 1922), and fourth session (Dec. 4, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923).]

Title of acts.		Appropriations.	Contracts to be met by futnre appropriations.	Total.
REGULAR ANNUAL ACTS, FISCAL YEAR 1924.				
Agriculture		$69,536,653.00	$39,200,000.00	$108,736,653.00
Commerce and Labor:				
Commerce	$19,377,045.00			
Labor	6,918,556.00			
		26,295,601.00		26,295,601.00
District of Columbia		22,778,915.00	2,175,000.00	24,953,915.00
Executive and independent offices		496,634,371.00		496,634,371.00
Interior		294,674,700.00	157,500.00	294,832,200.00
Legislative		12,706,071.60		12,706,071.60
Navy		294,456,528.00		294,456,528.00
Post Office		584,872,991.50		584,872,991.50
State and Justice:				
State	$14,829,365.50			
Justice	18,421,056.00			
		33,250,421.50		33,250,421.50
Treasury		115,386,510.37		115,386,510.37
War:				
Military activities	$251,250,231.00			
Nonmilitary activities	85,096,973.00			
		336,347,204.00	12,588,700.00	348,935,904.00
Total, regular annual acts		2,286,939,966.97	54,121,200.00	2,341,061,166.97
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACTS.				
First deficiency, fiscal year 1923		2,454,210.09		2,454,210.09
Second deficiency, fiscal year 1923		74,925,774.14	25,000,000.00	99,925,774.14
Third deficiency, fiscal year 1923		156,359,742.14	1,245,000.00	157,604,742.14
Total, deficiency acts		233,739,726.37	26,245,000.00	259,984,726.37
MISCELLANEOUS ACTS CARRYING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1923 AND 1924.				
Increased compensation act, fiscal year 1924		35,811,893.00		35,811,893.00
Federal Farm Loan Bureau, salaries, fiscal year 1924		24,000.00		24,000.00
Miscellaneous relief and other acts		314,141.99		314,141.99
Total, miscellaneous acts		36,150,034.99		36,150,034.99
Total, regular, deficiency, and miscellaneous acts		2,556,829,728.33	80,366,200.00	2,637,195,928.33
PERMANENTS AND INDEFINITES, FISCAL YEAR 1924.				
Agriculture		12,220,000.00		12,220,000.00
Commerce		3,000.00		3,000.00
Independent offices		6,511,495.74		6,511,495.74
Interior		28,349,500.00		28,349,500.00
Labor		25,000.00		25,000.00
Legislative		800.00		800.00
Navy		2,130,050.00		2,130,050.00
State		106,000.00		106,000.00
Treasury:				
Interest on the public debt	$950,000,000.00			
Sinking fund and other public debt retirement funds	345,097,000.00			
Ordinary permanents and indefinites	31,055,093.41			
		1,326,152,093.41		1,326,152,093.41
War:				
Military activities	900,000.00			
Nonmilitary activities	5,843,321.00			
		6,743,321.00		6,743,321.00
District of Columbia		1,512,843.00		1,512,843.00
Total, permanents and indefinites		1,383,754,103.15		1,383,754,103.15
Grand total		3,940,583,831.48	80,366,200.00	4,020,950,031.48

Classification of foregoing appropriations by fiscal years.

Fiscal year 1924	$3,706,777,163.12
Fiscal year 1923	103,075,958.58
Fiscal year 1922 and prior fiscal years	130,730,709.78
Total	3,940,583,831.48

MARCH 14, 1923.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the fiscal year 1924, for which appropriations have been made by the last session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, is the fifth year since the war came to an end. Liquidation of the war's heavy liabilities has been steadily going on during the past four years, and the Government should now be on a basis of peace-time expenditures. A heavy-burdened taxpaying people rightfully expect heavy reductions from the large expenditures made necessary by the war during the preceding years. As I have said many times, the only true test by which it can be determined whether Congress has reduced appropriations and been really economical is by a comparison of its appropriations with those made in previous years for similar purposes. This test can be applied to the appropriations carried in the regular annual supply bills for the fiscal year 1924 by comparing them with the appropriations carried in the regular annual supply bills for the fiscal year 1923.

The following table shows appropriations made for the two fiscal years named:

Department or establishment.	Appropriations for 1923 regular annual supply bills.	Appropriations for 1924 regular annual supply bills.
Legislative (Congress)	$12,788,324.95	$13,122,664.30
Executive office and independent offices	536,638,771.45	496,634,371.00
State Department	10,443,488.16	15,066,665.50
Treasury Department	118,835,308.81	115,410,510.37
War Department	325,164,492.67	336,347,204.00
Navy Department	294,336,577.00	294,456,528.00
Interior Department	297,565,108.67	294,670,700.00
Post Office Department	565,064,786.50	584,872,901.50
Agricultural Department (exclusive of road construction)	36,929,173.00	38,236,653.00
Commerce Department	18,743,245.00	19,377,045.00
Labor Department	6,916,920.00	6,918,556.00
Department of Justice	17,851,221.00	18,421,056.00
District of Columbia	22,841,609.80	22,778,915.00
Increased compensation	38,735,173.20	35,811,893.00
Grand total	2,302,854,200.01	2,292,125,662.67

It will be observed that the aggregate amount directly appropriated in these supply bills for 1924, exclusive of permanent and indefinite appropriations, is $2,292,125,662.67, and that the amount carried in the same bills for 1923 was $2,302,854,200.01. This shows on its face a reduction of only $10,728,537.34, or less than one-half of 1 per cent, notwithstanding the fact that we are one year further removed from the war. It should be stated, however, that certain of the bills for 1924 make reappropriations of unexpended balances, and these sums do not appear in the figures above given. For example, $35,000,000 was reappropriated for construction of ships by the Navy; $450,000 for the Ordnance Department of the Navy; $500,000 for military training camps; $800,000 for settlement of claims of foreign governments and their nationals; and $75,000 out of proceeds of sale of materials of the Alaska railroad. In addition, there was appropriated by miscellaneous relief and other acts $314,141.99 and $24,000 for additional salaries for the Farm Loan Bureau. These sums total $37,163,141.99, and when added to the sums directly carried in the regular supply bills for 1924 it will be found that the appropriations are $26,434,604.65 more than for 1923. It may be stated here that the entire appropriations for Government operations for the year 1916, the last full fiscal year preceding the war, were $1,115,004,194.55, which includes permanent, indefinite, and deficiency appropriations for that year. It must be borne in mind that the figures just given for the years 1923 and 1924 do not include permanent and indefinite appropriations, which amount to nearly one billion and a half dollars, nor do they include deficiency appropriations. When these are considered, it will be found that the appropriations for 1924 are more than three and one half times greater than the entire running expenses of the Government for the year 1916.

The total appropriations, including regular annual, increased compensation, permanent, and indefinite, for 1924 amount to $3,706,777,163.12, to which the reappropriations of $37,163,141.99 should be added, making $3,743,940,305.11. The appropriations for 1923, including $233,739,726.37 appropriated for deficiencies during the year, were $3,940,579,667.72. It has always been necessary to make appropriations to supply deficiencies during the fiscal year, and if we assume, as we are warranted in doing, that the deficiencies for 1924 will require as large appropriations as were made for 1923, the entire appropriations for 1924 will amount to $3,977,680,031.48, or $37,100,363.76 more than for 1923. Attention should be called to the fact that the appropriations made for 1923 include as a part of the interest on the public debt $125,000,000, which was necessary to take care of accrued interest for previous years on war-savings stamps and which is not a legitimate charge against the 1923 appropriations. This sum should, therefore, not be taken into consideration in a comparison of the appropriations for the two years, and for the purposes of such comparison it should be deducted from the 1923 appropriations. In addition to this the sum of $50,000,000 was appropriated in 1923 to settle claims arising out of the war against the Shipping Board. No appropriation for this purpose was needed for the year 1924. It should, therefore, also be deducted for the purposes of comparison. The sum of $16,000,000 additional was required for pensions in 1923 on account of changing from quarterly to monthly payments. The change having been established, such sum was not needed for the year 1924, and should, therefore, also be deducted from the 1923 appropriations for the purposes of comparison. These sums total $191,000,000. If we assume, as we are justified in doing, that the deficiencies for 1924 will be as large as they were for 1923, it will be seen that the appropriations for 1924 will exceed those for 1923 by $190,937,221.77, and if reappropriations are included by $228,100,363.76.

Comment is unnecessary. The figures speak for themselves. They are startling in view of the oft-repeated declarations of the administration that there have been great reductions and economies in Government expenditures. There will be appended at the end of this statement a table showing the appropriations for 1923 and 1924, but I wish to again emphasize the fact that the figures for 1923 include deficiencies appropriated during the year amounting to $233,739,726.37.

By recent act of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized and directed to subscribe for stock in the Federal intermediate credit banks to the extent of $60,000,000. The amount subscribed will be withdrawn from the Treasury during the fiscal year 1924 and must be added to the appropriations for that year.

In addition to the appropriation made, the last session of Congress authorized contracts to be made amounting to $80,366,200, and which must be met by future appropriations from the Treasury. There has been a repression of public works during the past few years on account of business depression and other causes, but it is quite evident that this work will be resumed in the near future, and this will result in still further charges on the Treasury. On December 30, 1922, and February 8, 1923, the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress recommendations for an extensive Federal building program throughout the United States which it is estimated will cost $96,136,000; and on February 20, 1923, the Secretary of the Treasury recommended the rehabilitation of existing facilities for the marine hospital and quarantine station services at a number of places throughout the country, to cost $8,786,500—a total of $104,922,500. These recommendations will come up for consideration at the first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, and whatever authorizations are made must be charged to the appropriations and commitments for 1924.

NUMBER OF CLASSIFIED AND UNCLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES.

In the last few days the newspapers have carried a statement purporting to have been issued from the White House that the employees of the United States have been reduced by 98,792 in the last two years. This number evidently includes common laborers who were employed in the shipyards, arsenals, and other work of the United States. A statement of the Civil Service Commission shows no such reduction in the number of classified and unclassified employees. The report of the commission indicates that on July 1, 1921, the number of such employees was 597,483, and on July 1, 1922, 560,863, a reduction of less than 37,000 during the entire year. On January 1, 1923, there were 542,513, which shows a reduction of slightly more than 18,000 during the preceding six months. On June 30, 1916, there were 438,057 employees throughout the United States. There are nearly 24 per cent more of such employees in the United States at the present time than there were before the war. The number of those employed in the departments in the city of Washington makes an even worse showing in so far as reduction and economy is concerned. In other words, on December 31, 1922, there were 67,320 employees in the District of Columbia, as compared with 39,442 on June 30, 1916, an increase of over 70 per cent.

CONDITION OF TREASURY JUNE 30, 1924.

In his annual report, dated November 20, 1922, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the receipts for 1924 will be $3,361,812,350, exclusive of postal revenues. The postal revenues for 1924 are estimated at $585,605,501. This makes the total receipts for 1924, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury,

$3,947,417,851. It has been shown that the total appropriations and reappropriations for 1924 are $3,977,680,031.48, assuming that the deficiencies during 1924 will equal but not exceed those of 1923. This indicates a deficit on June 30, 1924, of $30,262,180.48, unless the receipts for the year are greater than was anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury or unless greater saving and economy is practiced, thereby reducing the expenditures below the appropriations.

The Secretary has included as a part of the estimated receipts capital assets amounting to $317,288,280, which should be applied to the reduction of the national debt, rather than to the payment of current operations and expenses of the Government. These capital assets will soon be exhausted and this is not placing the Government on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, as the people were assured would be done. The capital assets referred to are as follows:

Farm-loan bonds, principal and interest	$28,909,825
Foreign loans, principal repayments	31,225,000
Foreign loans, interest	222,761,045
Receipts, sale of war supplies, War Department	25,800,000
Receipts, sale of war supplies, Navy Department	1,000,000
Receipts, sale of Government property	7,592,410
Total	317,288,280

These assets were made possible by the loans made during the war, and they should be applied toward the reduction of the public debt; but in order to avoid a deficit, both this year and next year, the administration is using them to pay current expenses of the Government. Except for these capital assets the Treasury would face a deficit of $347,550,460.48 according to the present estimates on June 30, 1924, and a deficit of over $500,000,000 on June 30, 1923, as will be hereafter shown, thus showing that on a business basis of receipts and expenditures the Government is running far behind in meeting current expenditures with current receipts. It is manifest that unless there is a more rigid reduction of appropriations and expenditures, and unless the administration effects real economy and savings in the future, the Government will soon have to resort to an increase in taxation or the floating of new loans to meet its ordinary annual expenditures.

CONDITION OF TREASURY JUNE 30, 1923.

President Harding's recent announcement of a large reduction in the 1923 deficit, which he claims is due in large part to reduced expenditures, a policy of economy and an "effective coordination of routine business," and which has been given wide publicity in the press, creates an entirely false impression by stating only a part of the facts, which, when given in full, completely refute the claim that the reduction is largely due to reduced expenditures or administrative economy.

The President frankly admitted that a part of the reduction was due to increased revenue, which is a fact and a vital one; but he did not give the details or an explanation of the cause of the increase. His other statements with reference to alleged reductions in expenditures and to administrative economy, I regret to say, are misleading, because the reductions for which he takes credit are not reductions in the annual recurring expenditures of the Government, but such as they are grow out of the manipulation of revolving funds and the postponement of expenditures, as in the case of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the construction of post roads, respectively.

The principal reduction of the 1923 deficit is due to two causes, namely:

First. Increase in tax revenue.

Second. The sale of capital assets and the use of receipts therefrom to pay the current expenses of the Government.

The capital assets in large quantities have been sold, and the receipts therefrom have been misapplied to the reduction of the deficit when they should have been applied to the reduction of the national debt.

In the address referred to, delivered January 29, 1923, and reprinted recently in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, President Harding said:

> The executive departments estimated that they would call upon the Treasury during the 12 months of the year, July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923, for $3,771,000,000, while the estimate for ordinary receipts for that period reached a total of only $3,073,000,000. This situation indicated withdrawals from the Treasury of $698,000,000 more than it was anticipated would be received from ordinary sources * * *.
>
> The statement of expected receipts and proposed and anticipated expenditures given in the Budget for 1924, transmitted to Congress December 5 last, showed a probable excess of expenditures over receipts for the fiscal year of 1923 of $273,000,000, a downward revision of $425,000,000 in the estimate made in July. * * * I am now advised that a revised estimate, just completed, showed a further reduction in the anticipated deficit for 1923 of $181,000,000, which indicates, as the situation exists to-day, an apparent deficit of $92,000,000 for the current year.
>
> This gratifying result is due not only to reductions in the program of expenditure but also to an increase in the anticipated total revenue and other receipts for the year. The adherence to the policy of economy and the effective coordination of routine business were important factors in reducing this estimated deficit.

At the same time and in the same place Gen. H. M. Lord, Director of the Budget, also made an address, in which he stated that the increase in estimated receipts as of January 15, 1923, in round figures, was $408,000,000, and the reduction in estimated expenditures at $321,000,000; but he did not, like President Harding, make any extravagant claims that the reduction of the deficit was due so largely to economy or retrenchment; on the contrary, he said:

> This great reduction is not due solely to efforts for retrenchment, no matter how heroic, nor to the intelligent and profitable efforts to increase receipts, successful as they were. The campaign for a balanced budget has received material assistance from fortunate conditions and happenings that we can not with reason depend upon for the elimination of the remaining excess of expected expenditures over anticipated receipts.

President Harding stated that the deficit for 1923, estimated July 1, 1922, to be $823,000,000. Taking the Treasury books on their face, it is seen that $408,000,000 of increase of receipts was not a real deficit. Hence the President in his address claims credit for wiping out by Budget savings mainly a huge deficit that did not actually exist. In other words, the Treasury underestimated receipts $408,000,000 on July 1, 1922, and, instead of apologizing for its mistake, claims credit for wiping out an imaginary deficit to that extent. Of these underestimates last July, $325,000,000 of the increase were tax-revenue receipts.

The table of original estimates of the Director of the Budget for 1923 does not show in sufficient detail all of the estimated receipts which have been applied to the reduction of the deficit, but the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1922 contains the estimates in question. They are as follows:

Farm-loan bonds, principal and interest	$30,034,825
Foreign loans, principal repayments (estimated)	31,250,000
Foreign loans, interest (estimated)	224,737,965
Receipts from sale of war surplus supplies, War Department (estimated)	70,000,000
Receipts from sale of war surplus supplies, Navy Department (estimated)	12,000,000
Sales, Government property	12,345,325
Total	380,368,115

This $380,000,000 estimated receipts comes from the sale and use of capital assets. It means that Government property and Government securities have been, or will be, sold and the amount applied to the reduction of the estimated deficit. It requires no argument to the average business man or the average man of intelligence to prove to him that he could not long do business by making up a deficit from the sale of his capital assets. In addition to this, it is estimated that supplies have been furnished by the War and Navy Departments to other departments in the sum exceeding $62,000,000, which furnishes another instance of the action of the administration in consuming capital assets to meet current expenses and taking credit for them in statements to the public as if they were current receipts or a reduction of expenditure. The rapidity with which the Government is cashing in its capital assets is shown in the one item of receipts from the sale of war material alone by the War Department since 1919 of $606,000,000. It would be fair to assume that at the rate this administration is selling and using its capital assets there will be few, if any, left when the Democratic Party comes into power in 1925. This money which is used to pay the current expenses of the Government could and should be applied to the payment of bonds. The war materials sold were purchased with the money received from the sale of Liberty bonds. Capital assets should be balanced against capital or permanent liabilities.

Surely there is nothing in this enormous sum for which the administration can take credit on account of retrenchment or economy, but rather, as Director of the Budget Lord says, to "fortunate conditions and happenings that we can not with reason depend upon for the elimination of the remaining excess of expected expenditures over anticipated receipts"—not to mention the "fortunate condition" of selling and using the Government's capital assets.

President Harding says that the present estimate of the 1923 deficit is $92,000,000. If to this sum be added the $380,000,000 of capital assets sold or used as heretofore stated and the $62,000,000 furnished by the War and Navy Departments to other departments, it will be seen that if the administration did not use the capital assets resulting from the World War the deficit would now be upward of a half billion dollars despite the increased receipts from customs and internal revenue. It is clear that the amount derived from the sale and use of capital

assets does not show any reduction of expenditures or any economy on the part of the administration.

These figures, too, do not take any account of the large increase in estimated receipts from the sale and use of capital assets made January 15, 1923.

Now let us turn to the estimates of expenditures. The original estimate was $3,771,258,542. The estimate of January 15, 1923, was $3,574,554,132. This includes everything. Confining this to the total ordinary expenses of the Government, which excludes interest on the public debt and other public-debt expenditures, the original estimate was $2,431,596,542. The estimate of January 15, 1923, was $2,107,148,301, a claimed reduction of $324,000,000. The reduction in total expenditures, however, including everything, was approximately only $197,000,000, as Director of the Budget, General Lord, points out—

> the difference being largely accounted for by the fact that the estimated payment of interest on the public debt had been increased by $125,000,000 and covered the discount accruals of the 1918 war-savings securities not originally estimated for as chargeable to the current year's expenditures.

The first large item of reduction in the estimated expenditures is in the Emergency Fleet Corporation and is explained by Director of the Budget Lord as follows:

> The estimate of expenditures, amounting to over $136,000,000 on July 1, 1922, has been so reduced that on January 15, 1923, the figures indicated a credit of $4,541,000. This was brought about in part by the curtailment of expenditures in various ways.

Stating that the later estimate is the net figure and needs an explanation for a clearer understanding, he then gives the following tabulation:

Estimated expenditures.

Withdrawals on account of claims appropriation	$20,000,000
Withdrawals on account of expense appropriation, Emergency Fleet Corporation	50,000,000
Withdrawals on account of expense appropriation, United States Shipping Board	459,000
Total	70,459,000

Deposits in the Treasury have been or will be made as follows:

Construction loan fund, 1922	$25,000,000
Construction loan fund, 1923	25,000,000
Miscellaneous collections and liquidations	25,000,000
Total	75,000,000

As there has been no reduction in the ordinary running expenditures of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the reduction in estimated expenditures can only be due to two sources: First, an overestimate of $66,000,000 on July 1, 1922, or a postponement of payment of claims.

The deposits that have been or will be made in the Treasury show that $25,000,000 came from the construction loan fund of 1922, which was presumably not used; a similar amount from the construction loan fund of 1923, which will not be used; and a similar amount from miscellaneous collections and liquidations, which may have been from the sale of ships, but not estimated in the original estimate of receipts, so that there is no economy or reduction shown in this.

The next item of reduction in estimated expenditures is in the railroad administration and transportation act and loans to railroads. Of this, Director of the Budget Lord says:

> The first estimate of more than $284,000,000 has been reduced in the second estimate to approximately $149,000,000. This is due to reductions in the estimated loans, guaranties, and reimbursements to railroads for the current fiscal year. The figures given are net, and are the result of in-and-out operations of the revolving funds. It is expected at this date that a further reduction of approximately $20,000,000 will be made in this estimate of expenditures.

This statement simply shows that the railroads in 1923 are largely financing themselves, instead of being largely financed by the Government, as was necessary heretofore. To what extent the sale of railroad securities has figured in the operations of the revolving fund is not stated. But the explanation of General Lord is sufficient to show upon its face that this reduction in estimates is not due to any administrative economy or retrenchment.

The third item, the estimated reduction of expenditures which needs to be considered, is that of construction of rural post roads. The original estimate was for $126,000,000. In the January 15, 1923, estimate this is reduced to $90,000,000. In other words, some of the States will not cooperate in road construction and others are not cooperating fully, so that the amount now estimated for expenditures on post roads is $36,000,000 less than originally estimated. There is no economy or retrenchment in this. It is simply a postponed expenditure which will be a charge on the Treasury in the future.

In these three items alone—the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the railroad administration and transportation act and loans to railroads, and construction of rural post roads—we have a reduction in estimated expenditures of $311,541,000, or within $13,000,000 of the estimated reduction which President Harding loudly claims is due to economy and retrenchment and with which reduction neither economy nor retrenchment had anything to do.

In all of the figures quoted in the foregoing there is nothing to show any reduction in expenditures due to administrative economy. So with analysis the President's claim of a reduction in the ordinary running expenses of the Government and his claim of administrative economy and business acumen fall to the ground. The principal reduction in the deficit has been due to the collection of back taxes and increase in customs revenue and the sale of capital assets. In this connection it should be remembered that it was the Democratic press which first called the attention of the administration to these delinquent taxes, alleging that the delinquencies amounted to about $1,000,000,000. The increase in collections of customs taxes is due to the high rates of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill and temporary abnormal conditions. This latter part of the increase simply amounts to increased taxation of the American people, and the Government share of the tariff taxes is only a small part of the tariff taxes the American people are compelled to pay under the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act.

Unless the administration actually practices the economy of which it boasts, one of the outstanding conclusions which may be drawn from President Harding's statement—the conclusion in which taxpayers are chiefly interested—is that an increase instead of a decrease in taxes is inevitable in the near future. Real economies in government are reflected in reduced taxation. This is the question in which the people are vitally interested. The people are not so much interested in methods of Government bookkeeping, the manipulation of revolving funds, and statements of "paper savings." What they are vitally interested in is the question of whether or not there has been any actual reduction of expenditures in the ordinary annual recurring expenses of the Government. No figures have yet been produced, either by President Harding or Director of the Budget Lord, to show that there has been any such reduction.

The table referred to is as follows:

Comparison of appropriations by departments and establishments, fiscal years 1923 and 1924.

Amounts carried for each of these years in regular annual appropriation acts, deficiency appropriation acts, special acts, and amounts estimated under permanent and indefinite appropriations.]

	Appropriations, fiscal year 1923.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1924.	Decrease (—) or increase (+) 1924 compared with 1923.
Legislative branch:			
Regular annual	$13,122,664.30	$12,715,971.60	—$406,692.70
Increased compensation	1,694,356.00	1,705,140.00	+10,784.00
Permanent and indefinite	800.00	800.00	
Total	14,817,820.30	14,421,911.60	—395,908.70

Comparison of appropriations by departments and establishments, fiscal years 1923 and 1924—Continued.

	Appropriations, fiscal year 1923.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1924.	Decrease (−) or increase (+) 1924 compared with 1923.
Executive Office and independent offices:			
Regular annual—			
Shipping Board	$100,459,000.00	$50,411,500.00	−$50,047,500.00
Veterans' Bureau	431,298,843.45	428,160,773.00	−3,138,070.45
Executive and other independent offices	21,021,403.93	18,062,098.00	−2,959,305.93
Increased compensation	5,527,342.00	4,916,192.00	−611,150.00
Total	558,306,589.38	501,550,563.00	−56,756,026.38
Permanent and indefinite	6,017,000.00	6,511,495.74	+494,495.74
Total	564,323,589.38	508,062,058.74	−56,261,530.64
Agricultural Department:			
Regular annual—			
Department proper	37,524,153.00	37,236,653.00	−287,500.00
Increased compensation	3,232,863.00	3,304,800.00	+71,937.00
Roads, construction of	35,000,000.00	32,300,000.00	−2,700,000.00
Permanent and indefinite	12,250,000.00	12,220,000.00	−30,000.00
Total	88,007,016.00	85,061,453.00	−2,945,563.00
Commerce, Department of:			
Regular annual	19,509,335.36	19,377,045.00	−132,290.36
Increased compensation	1,835,159.00	1,958,956.00	+123,797.00
Permanent and indefinite	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
Total	21,347,494.36	21,339,001.00	−8,493.36
Interior, Department of:			
Regular annual—			
Pensions	270,423,206.67	254,774,660.00	−15,648,546.67
Interior Department, proper	43,639,960.62	39,900,040.00	−3,739,920.62
Increased compensation	2,803,092.00	2,845,309.00	+42,217.00
Permanent and indefinite	27,499,000.00	28,349,500.00	+850,500.00
Total	344,365,259.29	325,869,509.00	−18,495,750.29
Justice, Department of, and judiciary:			
Regular annual	21,813,780.78	18,421,056.00	−3,392,724.78
Increased compensation	775,884.00	875,000.00	+99,116.00
Total	22,589,664.78	19,296,056.00	−3,293,608.78
Labor, Department of:			
Regular annual	6,923,476.11	6,918,556.00	−4,920.11
Increased compensation	566,832.00	566,640.00	−192.00
Permanent and indefinite	.....	25,000.00	+25,000.00
Total	7,490,308.11	7,510,196.00	+19,887.89
Navy, Department of:			
Regular annual	321,863,512.16	294,456,528.00	−27,406,984.16
Increased compensation	537,120.00	510,672.00	−26,448.00
Permanent and indefinite	3,433,672.00	2,130,050.00	−1,303,622.00
Total	325,834,304.16	297,097,250.00	−28,737,054.16
Post Office Department:			
Payable from the postal revenues—			
Regular annual	573,079,833.21	584,872,991.50	+11,793,158.29
Increased compensation	352,800.00	337,248.00	−15,552.00
Payable from other Federal revenues—			
Increased compensation	12,000.00	11,520.00	−480.00
Total	573,444,633.21	585,221,759.50	+11,777,126.29
State Department:			
Regular annual	10,875,710.95	15,066,665.50	+4,190,954.55
Increased compensation	144,000.00	134,000.00	−10,000.00
Permanent and indefinite	106,000.00	106,000.00	.....
Total	11,125,710.95	15,306,665.50	+4,180,954.55

Comparison of appropriations by departments and establishments, fiscal years 1923 and 1924—Continued.

	Appropriations, fiscal year 1923.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1924.	Decrease (−) or increase (+) 1924 compared with 1923.
Treasury Department:			
Regular annual	$119,929,941.65	$115,410,510.37	−$4,519,431.28
Increased compensation	10,724,326.00	10,749,292.00	+24,966.00
Permanent and indefinite—			
Interest on public debt	1,100,000,000.00	950,000,000.00	−150,000,000.00
Public debt redemption funds	330,088,800.00	345,097,000.00	+15,008,200.00
All other	31,058,110.63	31,055,093.41	−3,017.22
Total	1,591,801,178.28	1,452,311,895.78	−139,489,282.50
War Department:			
Military—			
Regular annual	262,088,388.52	251,250,231.00	−10,838,157.52
Permanent and indefinite	1,250,000.00	900,000.00	−350,000.00
Total, military	263,338,388.52	252,150,231.00	−11,188,157.52
Nonmilitary—			
Regular annual	69,824,523.00	85,096,973.00	+15,272,450.00
Permanent and indefinite	6,521,300.00	5,843,321.00	−677,979.00
Total, nonmilitary	76,345,823.00	90,940,294.00	+14,594,471.00
Total, War Department—			
Regular annual	331,912,911.52	336,347,204.00	+4,434,292.48
Increased compensation	8,831,958.00	6,102,057.00	−2,729,901.00
Permanent and indefinite	7,771,300.00	6,743,321.00	−1,027,979.00
	348,516,169.52	349,192,582.00	+676,412.48
District of Columbia:			
Regular annual	23,365,684.47	22,778,915.00	−586,769.47
Increased compensation	1,697,441.00	1,795,067.00	+97,626.00
Permanent and indefinite	1,624,600.00	1,512,843.00	−111,757.00
Total	26,687,725.47	26,086,825.00	−600,900.47
Miscellaneous (unclassified)	228,793.91		−228,793.91
Grand total:			
Regular annual	2,381,763,418.18	2,287,211,166.97	−94,552,251.21
Increased compensation	38,735,173.00	35,811,893.00	−2,923,280.00
Permanent and indefinite	1,519,852,282.63	1,383,754,103.15	−136,098,179.48
Miscellaneous (unclassified)	228,793.91		−228,793.91
Grand total	3,940,597,667.72	3,706,777,163.12	−233,802,504.60
Less sum payable from postal revenues	573,432,633.21	585,210,239.50	+11,777,606.29
Total, exclusive of sum payable from postal revenues	3,367,147,034.51	3,121,566,923.62	−245,580,110.89

[NOTE.—The figures for 1923 include $233,739,726.27 for deficiencies; $125,000,000 accrued discount on war savings stamps for previous years; $50,000,000 for claims against Shipping Board; and $16,000,000 for pensions—all of which should be deducted for purposes of comparison.]

Mr. RAINEY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the hope of this country is in its men and women. The children of to-day are the men and women of to-morrow, the parents of generations yet unborn.

What, then, is there of national concern more important than the best possible training of those who are to "carry on," to carry forward the ideals that this Nation stands for?

Education is frankly recognized by thinking people everywhere as the basis of successful democratic Government. Numerous problems are now testing democratic governments as they have never been tested before. Therefore, education now and in the future needs to be supported and developed as never before. Otherwise, the whole structure of civilization is threatened with disaster. Education is at once insurance against danger and the key investment that makes possible greater development in the future.

This bill—to establish a new salary schedule for the public-school teachers of Washington, and to reorganize under substantive law the school system of the National Capital—must be passed, and passed quickly, for two impelling reasons:

(1) The salaries paid here are entirely inadequate to hold good teachers, and in spite of our proneness to boast, the schools of Washington are in such condition that the less said on that subject the better.

(2) We should have a model school system and an inspirational salary schedule here, which will give real impetus and standing to the profession, and which will be a model and encouragement to communities throughout the land.

You and I know that the people "back home" look to Washington for guidance. You and I know that if our schools here are not what they should be and if the best teachers are quitting and efficient teachers can not be hired to take their place, with a consequent disintegration of the school system, it is our fault. But beating our breasts and saying "Mea culpa, mea maxima culpa," is not correcting the mistake.

What are we going to do about it?

Now is the acceptable time to vote right.

We build a schoolhouse—not only here but in your home town, and in mine. We are tremendously concerned about the proper light, and fire escapes, and the right sort of desks, and ventilation, and what not. All well and good; but when we come to select the teacher we simply do the best we can for a meager wage.

That is all wrong. The most precious thing we have is our children. I say this personally for ourselves and collectively speaking for the Nation. If we have a new model automobile or a costly piece of machinery we would not let Tom, Dick, and Harry tinker with it, would we? But we let most anyone tinker with the most delicate and susceptible machinery imaginable—our children's brains, and hearts, and character.

For we must not forget that the book learning our children get is but the smallest part of their education. The teacher has them in their tenderest, most plastic years. The teacher has them from 6 to 8 hours a day. The teacher helps more than anyone else, except the mother, to mold the character. We can not be too careful about who teaches our children—careful not only that they "know their matter," but that they are of exceptional character, are in the profession through love for and devotion to the work, that they think right and act right as examples for our children to pattern after.

That is what we should have been doing and have not been doing—now is the time for reformation.

The salaries paid to teachers in Washington to-day were fixed 17 years ago. They are so small in comparison with what the teachers can earn in outside employment that the best teachers are quitting the schools, because they must live and most of them have others besides themselves to support. It is impossible to get well-trained teachers to take their places because of the inadequate salaries.

This is not just talk. Here are facts to back it up: A survey of all cities in the United States with over 100,000 population shows Washington hovering around the bottom of the list in all groups and grades. In the eight lower grades Washington pays from $1,200 to $1,600, while my home city, Chicago, pays from $1,475 to $2,100. Forty-five out of a list of 48 cities pay more than Washington. For principals of elementary schools Washington pays from $1,200 to $1,600, while in Chicago we pay from $2,500 to $4,250. Washington stands last in a list of 43 cities reporting. For director of special subjects—music, art, household arts, physical education, and manual training—Washington pays from $2,000 to $2,500, while in Chicago we pay from $3,750 to $5,000. Forty-nine cities in a list of 73 reporting pay more than Washington. In the lower group of high-school teachers Washington pays $1,440, while Chicago pays $1,600; and 33 out of 47 cities pay more than Washington. In the upper group of high-school teachers Washington pays $2,200 to $2,500, while Chicago pays $2,400 to $3,400; and 14 out of 18 cities pay more than Washington.

We are not giving our teachers here especially, and in a lesser degree elsewhere, a living wage. We expect them to be well educated, to have teacher training, to dress neatly, to keep abreast of modern developments and newer teaching methods, to read magazines and new books and attend lectures, and so forth, and we do not pay them enough to keep the wolf from their doors.

I warn you now that unless the teachers and prospective teachers of our country are assured of satisfactory returns on their investments in education and for their services the teaching profession will decline. There will be a still greater shortage of competent teachers and the Nation will suffer an irreparable loss from the decadence of its educational system.

During the war we had a sad spectacle here. We saw teachers who have given a lifetime of devotion to teaching getting a mere pittance in the classrooms, while some of their pupils, and generally pupils not specially capable, went direct from the classrooms to get on Uncle Sam's lump-sum appropriation pay rolls several times the salary their teachers had to shift along on.

But I do not need to preach to you Members of the House. I see facing me former college presidents, like Dr. SIMEON D. FESS, former superintendents like Representative W. W. CHALMERS, also of Ohio, and I think I am safe in saying that at least half the membership of the House taught school at one time or another. You know the situation and conditions then; and they have not improved much since, especially here in Washington. Many of you taught as a makeshift, and I am sure that most of you, at least, gave good instructions; but I am equally certain that you do not want your children and their children taught by makeshift teachers who take the job merely as a stepping-stone to some other job that will pay better. I am sure you all join with me in the desire to see the teaching profession made so attractive that it will draw in the best talent of this country, so that we can have careful selection and elimination of the less desirable.

Invariably disinterested but qualified educators from outside of Washington, when asked to indicate the outstanding needs of our school system here, place a new salary schedule as one of the most urgent.

Never in my legislative experience have I had personal experience of such a universal demand for a specific piece of legislation. Educational authorities in my home district and State, and organized into national associations, parent-teachers' associations, and mothers' clubs have all appealed to me to support this measure, not only for the teachers and schools of Washington but as a good influence that would spread all over our land for the betterment of our future citizens.

We have seen delegations of mothers besieging the doors of "key" Members, telling with tears in their eyes how imperative is the need that their children, in whom are centered all their hopes and ambitions, for whom they have suffered and slaved, may have the influences that will make them better American citizens.

Back in my district and in yours these women would not have to humiliate themselves making public pilgrimage; they could make the decision for better teachers and better schools by their votes. In our home cities they could command, where here in voteless Washington they must bend the suppliant knee. Shall their pilgrimage be in vain? You who have wives and mothers and who are the fathers of children answer me.

We have seen the people of the District united in this appeal, supported by the District Commissioners and the school authorities, and backed by the best public sentiment of the entire country.

There are several reasons for the urgency of this legislation—why we must pass it now: (1) The salary of employees should be legalized; (2) certain approved developments of the system await legal authorization; (3) other developments await legislation; and (4) higher compensation is necessary.

First, the present salary of practically every employee of the Board of Education is subject to a point of order in Congress, because it is not provided for in law. The several increases in compensation which teachers and others have received are authorized only in the appropriation bill, and hence are only legal from year to year. The salaries of all employees of the Board of Education should be established by law and should not be left in their present uncertain state.

Second, since the organic act of 1906, which established the present school system, many changes in organization of the school system have taken place. These changes indicate a progressive development of a growing school system. However, they are not now fully recognized by law, as they should be. A few illustrations of these changes will suffice:

(a) Junior high schools have been organized in the school system, but there is no legally authorized salary schedule for them. Teachers serving in those institutions now serve either as a class 6A of high-school teachers or as Class IV or Class V of elementary-school teachers. It is impossible to organize effectively a junior high school under the restrictions thus imposed.

(b) Administrative principalships of elementary schools with 16 or more classes have been created. They have no salary schedule. As in the case of all teaching principals their salary now consists of a salary as a teacher and additional compensation based upon the number of session rooms.

(c) The community-center department is recognized by law, but no salary schedule has been legally established for its employees. Lump-sum appropriations are now made. The salaries of permanent employees in the department should be fixed by appropriate legislation.

(d) Vocational schools have been established. They should be legally provided for in salary legislation. This is particularly important because it is desirable that this type of institution be largely extended in the school system.

Third, in addition to the above developments which have already taken place there are certain other unfortunate conditions which can not be modified under the present law.

(a) Session-room pay is now provided by law for teaching principals as additional compensation for serving as principals of elementary schools. This pay is $30 per year for each session room. The present method of paying principals by giving them salaries of teachers and this session-room pay should be replaced by an appropriate salary schedule for teaching and administrative principals. The new salary should be higher than their present compensation. Session-room pay should be abandoned.

(b) Teachers in elementary schools are now grouped in Classes I, II, III, IV, and V. Originally the minimum and maximum salaries for the various classes differed. The practice was to appoint all new teachers to Class I, which covers Grades I and II, and to promote from one class to another as vacancies occurred in the upper grades. This practice resulted in the placing of all new teachers in the primary grades and in the advancement of the more experienced teachers to posi-

tions in eighth grades. Since the basic salary has now been made the same for each class, the continued existence of these five classes is no longer necessary or desirable. Indeed, the present arrangement interferes with the successful organization and administration of the elementary schools. These five classes should be abolished and the salary schedule made uniform for all regular elementary-school teachers.

Fourth, in addition to the necessity for legalizing the salaries of employees and for a new salary schedule to provide for the past and future developments and extensions of the present school system, a new salary schedule is necessary in order to correct certain injustices which now exist due to past salary adjustments. Moreover, increased compensation for employees is necessary if the Washington school system is to compete successfully with other school systems in securing efficient teachers and officers.

So, if you have conferred with the school authorities and the District Commissioners and have listened to the hearings before the Senate and House committees, which have exhaustively investigated this subject, you will see that the proposed salary schedule is more than legislation fixing the compensation of employees; it is also legislation providing for the organization of the school system. The salary schedule must fix pay for positions, but positions are conceived and created in accordance with one's judgment as to how a school system should be organized and operated.

The legislation fixing the salaries of employees and establishing the plan of organization and administration of the school system of Washington was passed in 1906. Outside of piecemeal legislation in appropriation acts, no supplementary legislation has been passed since that time.

Now, I charge you, do not overlook that during the 17 years intervening great progress has been made in the theory and practice of educational administration. Junior high schools have been established as an integral part of the school system. The extended use of public-school buildings beyond the traditional five-hour day, both for evening and summer school work and for adult education, recreation, and civic improvement, has been recognized and generally provided for in cities like Washington. Larger units of elementary school organization are generally accepted as financially necessary and educationally desirable. Throughout the country in more recent years there is a marked tendency more nearly to equalize salaries of elementary and high school teachers by establishing salaries on the basis of the qualifications possessed rather than on the grade of work taught. Vocational and prevocational education has been generally established since 1906. All these and many other developments have taken place since the organic school law was passed in 1906. New legislation is now a necessity not only to provide adequate compensation for employees but also to bring up to date the organization and administration of the school system.

We here in Congress concerned about many and varied subjects of interest to our constituents have not kept in close touch with these developments and the need for new legislation to meet the changed educational conditions. But for a long time the school officials have felt the urgency for such legislation. Attempts have annually been made in the school budget to secure increased salaries for employees, over those established by law. Moreover, the appropriation acts have frequently carried scraps of legislation to meet new situations as they have arisen. This is not a good practice. The salary schedule should be established through legislation and the school estimates for salaries prepared in accordance with that schedule. Moreover, the need of recognizing and establishing by law the many new practices which have necessarily been inaugurated in the school system is equally urgent.

Now let us come to a showdown on how this new schedule of salaries is figured and just what it means for the teachers and the tax-paying public.

The proposed salary schedule for Washington was based on the present compensation in Washington and on the schedules received from other cities. Since Washington must compete with other cities for its supply of teachers, it must be prepared to pay as high for their services as other cities pay. If Washington is to have as good teachers and as good teaching as other cities it must pay salaries sufficiently high to secure and retain such teachers. It is on the principle of supply and demand that the new salary schedule is based.

The new proposed schedule will not in any case place Washington at the head of the list of cities paying leading salaries. In general, Washington will stand from one-third or one-fourth the way from the top of such a list. Nevertheless, in view of the comparatively low salaries which Washington now pays, the new schedule will provide a substantially better salary for all educational employees than the present schedule provides.

As my last shot to impress upon you that this legislation must pass, I can do no better than quote to you from the annual report of the District Commissioners, not elected by the people but designated by the President. They say:

> This is the most important school legislation for the District of Columbia that has been presented to Congress in more than 15 years. The public is back of it; the District needs and wants it. The school authorities of the District have been gratified to receive the assistance of public opinion and public support. They appeal not only for support but for active assistance in impressing on Congress the necessity of passing this legislation at the earliest possible opportunity.

Do it now!

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, I am taking advantage of the permission granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD to say a few words about a few subjects.

First of all, I wish to express regret that no action whatever was taken upon House Joint Resolution 400, introduced by me, for the purpose of promoting peace and to equalize the burdens and to minimize the profits of war. The principle contained in this resolution was indorsed by the President in his inaugural address March 4, 1921, and again repeated in his message to Congress on December 8, 1922. The American Legion are unanimously back of this proposition, and I have received numerous letters from all parts of the country strongly indorsing the movement. Everybody that I have talked with says that it is an effort to accomplish justice, and only a very few have expressed any misgivings about it, and this few have indorsed its idea and purpose but say that they doubt if it can be made practicable and workable. Those same objections were made to the proposition to draft man power to fight in time of war. It was said that men would not fight unless they had volunteered through a patriotic purpose. It was said that if men were compelled by law to leave their homes and to enter the ranks that they would not prove efficient soldiers. The records of the last war completely refute these arguments, and I feel sure that it is to be for a long time at least the fixed and settled policy of this country that in time of war the principles of the selective service law shall be applied.

I appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House and earnestly urged a favorable report on said joint resolution. The matter was referred to a subcommittee, and owing to the sickness of the chairman of the subcommittee no report was ever made to the full committee, and consequently the full committee never reported the resolution to the House. This will certainly result in the delay of at least one year for the enactment of suitable and proper legislation, considered in coolness and calmness four years after the end of the great World War, and we hope many years before the breaking out of any future war.

My purpose to appoint a nonpolitical and bipartisan commission that would be composed of a large majority of persons favorable to the policies of the Republican Party must appeal to every man as entirely fair. I do not consider this a political question, and I waited one year and a half after the President expressed his approval of this principle in his inaugural address before I took any steps whatever. I have no evidence to believe that inaction was due to the fact that a Democrat was the author of the joint resolution. I do hope that in the next Congress some action along this general line may be taken, and if there is a better chance for favorable action upon a bill introduced by a Republican, then I hope for such action upon the bill introduced by the Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON, of South Dakota. I have stated publicly that I think his bill ought to be amended in two or three particulars before enactment into law, but that can be easily done either in the Committee on Military Affairs or in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

THE COAL PROBLEM UNSETTLED.

I also regret that there was so much delay during the Sixty-seventh Congress in taking some action looking toward an ultimate settlement of the coal problem. It should have been taken up the very first thing, and by now legislation should have been enacted for the relief of the people and the industries of the Nation. A few days ago it seemed that spring had come in this city, and men were walking everywhere without their overcoats. To-day the snow is falling thick and fast, and there will doubtless be some suffering even in this central city. But what must be the conditions in the North and New England States imagination and newspaper reports can supply. Pitched battles have been held between municipal authorities and railroad authorities over the possession of trainloads of coal. Citizens of the United States feel that coal placed by the Creator beneath the soil of our country should be used for the comfort of our own citizens. There are many questions connected with this coal problem which are intricate,

far-reaching, and vital. I feel that I have done my duty in relation to it. I have been studying it in a general way for about seven years. I have called the attention of the Congress and the country to it several times. I have communicated my ideas to the coal commission now investigating the problem. I will continue to do all in my power as opportunity offers to assist in the enactment of such laws by Congress as may be constitutionally possible for the purpose of stabilizing and standardizing the distribution and supply and price of coal.

THE RURAL CREDITS LEGISLATION.

As heretofore stated, I voted for the amalgamating, consolidated, hodgepodge of legislation designed and intended to be a compromise to extend facilities for intermediate credits to the farmers. By intermediate credits we mean credits more than six months and less than three years, and intended to assist the farmers primarily in the financing of his production period. It is a sad commentary upon the half-hearted performance by the Republican Party of its platform pledge that this legislation was postponed and shunted to one side and pigeonholed for nearly two years, and then when it was apparent that the farmers of the country would not stand for being longer trifled with the various plans and schemes for relief were thrown together in order to make it possible to have some legislation before the adjournment of Congress. We remember that there was no such delay in taking up the revision of the tariff schedules upward. We remember that there was no such delay in trying to get action on the ship subsidy. We remember that the claimants for damages suffered by dealing in sugar during the war were given a chance to have their claims heard and passed by Congress. We remember that other special interests had their day or days in Congress long ago. But when the matter of proper financial relief for the farmers was to be heard, delay and postponement was the order of the day. And yet some people wonder why there is a "farm bloc." Some people grow blue in the face when rural credit legislation is proposed. Some people seem well-nigh disposed to charge members of the "farm bloc" with disloyalty to party and to country. Everybody speaks in generalities about the basic necessity of agriculture. Everybody with common sense knows that if the country is to prosper the farmers must prosper. Everybody with half sense ought to know that if the country is to continue to eat and to wear, then the farmers must continue to find agriculture reasonably profitable, and yet people have not objected to the Federal reserve system for the purpose of financing industries and commerce. People have not objected to the hundreds of millions of dollars that have been lent by the Government to the railroads. Some people have thought that the protective tariff system, whereby profits are turned into the pockets of favorites to the tune of about $3,000,000,000 a year, is necessary to national prosperity. Many people who oppose the rural credits legislation are strongly in favor of the ship subsidy, by which the owners of merchant marine vessels will receive all sorts of favors and preferments and actual cash payments from the Treasury of many million dollars a year.

It seems to be all right to subsidize some manufactures and some railroads and some ships, but some people suffer holy horrors about legislation intended to make agriculture reasonably profitable. As a matter of fact, the direct benefits and advantages of the legislation, promoted largely by the farmers, known as rural credits, will go to the bankers and to the investment public. The farmer must still, as heretofore, go to his local banker and offer his character, his labor, and the products of his labor as security for his loans. That is right, and the farmer does not object. Then it is up to the banker to say whether or not the farmer can make a safe paper. If the banker thinks that the farmer is honest and will produce things that people must buy and can give good security, then under the new system the banker can not any longer honestly tell the farmer that he can not accommodate him. Under the present system the banker will take the farmer's paper and will rediscount it either with the private corporation contemplated by the Capper bill or will rediscount it with the intermediate credits bank contemplated by the Lenroot-Anderson bill. Then all of these notes of the farmer, indorsed by the local banks, can be assembled into central places and in the hands of a trust agency and against them will be issued bonds or obligations, called "debentures," and these will be offered to the big savings banks and trust companies and the executors and administrators and trustees of the multimillionaire estates. So that the system contemplated will enable the local bank to accommodate more customers and to make more profits, and will afford a safe and sound investment for the huge aggregations of capital. But indirectly the farmer will get a benefit, because he will be able to borrow money from the bank, which heretofore has been totally unable to accommodate him. The general principles of this legislation are sound, and though there are details that must be corrected by future Congresses, yet it is certain to afford much relief to the present condition of the farmers.

"NORMALCY AND ECONOMY."

We heard much during the campaign of 1920 about normalcy and economy. We see in many newspapers and magazines criticisms of the profligacy and wastefulness of Congress's appropriations. Mr. Speaker, as a matter of fact, I think that these criticisms are misdirected and unjustified. The records will show that with very rare exceptions the estimates submitted through the Budget commission from the executive branch of the Government have been cut down by the Congress when it considered appropriations. It seems that as a general proposition the executive departments are always in favor of the larger appropriations. Each head of a department seems to think that his is the most important of all, and he is constantly pressing for more money to carry on increased activities.

The head of the department merely reflects the ambition of the chiefs of the bureaus in his department. We have heard that representatives of the executive departments have criticized Congress as being miserly and narrow and close fisted. I think, therefore, that instead of criticizing Congress, which has to be very resolute and firm to withstand the propaganda for increased appropriations, the country ought to recognize that Congress is the real friend in normalcy and economy, and the guns of criticism ought to be turned upon the executive heads.

AGRICULTURE DENIED RELIEF.

Mr. Speaker, in two very important and nation-wide aspects this Congress failed to perform its duty to agriculture, and I believe that it will be held responsible to the country for its signal failure. The first of these is the failure to take final and definite action upon the proper policy of the Government toward Muscle Shoals; whether that policy shall be to lease it to Henry Ford or to somebody else, or to sell it or to operate it as a Government proposition, is not the matter now up for consideration. The question is that some final settlement of policy should be made. Water is going over the wheels that will never come back. Time is speeding for the present generation. The fields of the country are already growing less productive for lack of a proper supply of nitrates. An all-wise Providence has supplied us with the means to correct this tendency to the impoverishment of our soil. No nation is stronger than its soil. The food supply of the nation is the broad basis upon which it must constantly rest. For us to neglect to utilize the marvelous possibilities of the Muscle Shoals power is to show our shortsightedness and our neglect of the rights and interests of the next generation. Then, again, Mr. Speaker, this Congress failed in its duty to agriculture by refusing to act upon an appropriation of $10,000,000 to enable the President to buy in the markets of the world, notably Chile, and to resell to the farmers of America, at cost, sufficient nitrates to meet the current demands until Muscle Shoals is developed, and also especially to buy, anywhere in the world, calcium arsenate to enable the southern cotton farmer to fight with some hope and exactness the pest of the boll weevil. This matter of an adequate supply of cotton is not a local and selfish proposition of the southern farmer alone. It is a nation-wide problem.

The northern and eastern populations must have cotton to make their cloth and to keep their textile plants and population busy. If there is a cotton famine, the real and ultimate sufferers will not be so much the southern farmers as it will be the peoples of the North and East, who will be compelled to pay high prices for cotton cloth. If there is a cotton famine, the southern cotton farmer will receive an increased price per pound, and it has often happened that a short and small crop of cotton brings as many dollars into the pockets of the southern farmer as do large crops. Since the southern farmer raises cotton not to eat but to sell, he is concerned most vitally in the number of dollars it will bring. Gentlemen must therefore not think that by enabling the farmer to have nitrate to rush his cotton plant to maturity and to have calcium arsenate to assist in killing the boll weevil it is conferring a direct and exclusive benefit upon the southern cotton farmer alone. As I have just stated, the problem is nation-wide and will be ultimately most vital to the people in those sections where cotton is not grown. This situation illustrates as well as anything can the truth of the proposition that a prosperous and successful agriculture is more vital and indispensable to the safety and security of the great city populations than to the farmer population itself. The reason is perfectly obvious when

analyzed. If the farmer does not find agriculture profitable, he will raise only enough commodities for himself and family. If it does not pay him to labor and to invest for the purpose of producing a surplus, he will discontinue raising any surplus. But you can not starve the farmer out. He can eat his own cattle and his own grain, and though he may not have automobiles and fine clothes and education for his children, yet one can not starve him out. But out of this is the picture with reference to the great cities. The population of these congested centers would begin to starve within two or three weeks if compelled to rely on their accumulated stores of things to eat. If the farmer would not constantly ship into the city, and if the trains and trucks running into the city did not constantly carry their cargoes of food supplies of all sorts, the city population would soon begin to starve. And when things to eat can not be had, it makes no difference how much gold may be in the vaults, or how fine the houses may be, or how many silks and furs may be in the stores, or how much jewelry and diamonds may be in the vaults; all these things will be as nothing, and men will go mad with hunger and will surge out toward the country, seeking for meat and bread, and will be driven back by the farmer with his pitchfork. People who think that the farmer is narrow and selfish and unpatriotic and wants to exploit the whole population must get that out of their heads. The farmer is patient, conservative, patriotic. He is the best type of those fathers of the colonial days who laid the firm foundation of this Republic. Practically all the people who declared and won our independence were farmers. And the history of this country shows that the men and women who have led in the upbuilding, regenerating agencies of this Nation have been recruited from the farm. The farm is the reservoir of the Nation's fresh blood. The farm is the type of American individualism. The farm embodies and personifies in its highest form the spirit of American liberty. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, we feel justified in saying to those who criticize the farmer and the farmer's friends in Congress that they are shortsighted and narrow and need to take a nation-wide view of the farmer's problems.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the Lasker ship subsidy bill has failed of passage. Everybody concedes that such a bill would have no chance in the Sixty-eighth Congress; and it may be safely predicted that it would have still less chance in the Sixty-ninth Congress.

With the aid of perhaps the most extensive, most adroit, and most insidious propaganda ever disseminated in behalf of any bill, with the president of the Shipping Board zealously exerting every possible public and private influence to effect its passage, with the President and the Republican leaders strenuously bringing to bear all possible pressure to whip Members into line for the bill as an administration and party measure, and with a Republican majority of 169, the bill passed the House by a majority of only 24, and then only after the adoption of amendments, in the absence of which the bill would admittedly have been defeated; even then the bill was saved by the votes of 82 Members who retire March 4, 66 of whom were repudiated by their constituencies in the recent elections; but for "lame-duck" support the bill would have been badly defeated in the House. A vote upon the bill had been deferred until after the election, because it was recognized that they could not muster a majority who were willing to vote for the bill and then face their constituents in the ensuing election; and the President called an extra session immediately after the election for the sole and specific purpose of putting through the ship subsidy bill. It is a matter of common knowledge that such a bill would never have been reported out of committee either in the House or Senate but for the extraordinary zeal and persistent pressure of the President.

As correctly stated by the American Economist in a recent issue:

> If a ship subsidy bill can not be passed under the circumstances surrounding the pending bill, no such bill ever can be passed.

Wherefore it is high time for ship-subsidy mendicants to stop begging and hoping for bounties from the Public Treasury and to apply their energies to a constructive solution of the problem. Many shipowners in an effort to convert the public and the Government to a policy of ship subsidies have preached the doctrine that they can not succeed without subsidies until they not only frightened off the investing public but they themselves apparently became obsessed with that belief. As long as they thus waste their energies and ignore efficiency in the hope that such practices will be offset by Government aid they will fail. On the other hand, if they devote themselves to economic, efficient, businesslike methods, they will succeed, as those are doing who employ such methods.

I do not sanction the dark picture of our present and future American merchant marine painted by the prosubsidists in an effort to drive Congress to a subsidy policy. However, I do say that the virtual elimination of the present Shipping Board expenses and loss, the ultimate sale of our Government-owned tonnage, and the maintenance of our existing trade routes can be effected, and the further development and the permanent maintenance of an adequate American merchant marine can be assured by the adoption of certain policies.

Most of our difficulties being due to unnatural restraints, artificial politicies, unbusinesslike methods, and wasteful practices, the problem can not be solved by the adoption of a still more unnatural, artificial, inefficient, and wasteful system.

On the other hand, we should remove the causes which hamper our shipping, eliminate the unnecessary cost and waste, and then rely upon the intelligence, genius, skill, and efficiency which characterize Americans and which enable them to maintain supremacy in practically every other line of endeavor.

The specific policies which I recommend may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Abolish the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation.
2. Appoint a bipartisan congressional committee to investigate and cull out all useless employees of the Shipping Board organization.
3. Place one responsible man of demonstrated ability, honesty, and patriotism at the head of the remaining organization and of our shipping affairs.
4. Cancel all MO-4 contracts and lease the ships now in operation on trade routes under bareboat charters, or, wherever that may be impossible, place such trade routes in charge of salaried managers, until such vessels can be sold. This alone would eliminate nearly all of the immense Shipping Board organization and expense and all of the voyage losses.
5. Lease the ships on very low bareboat charter rates; give the charterers an option to buy the ships at world-market prices, agreeing to give them credit on the purchase price for the amounts they have paid in charter hire, provided they complete payment of purchase price within a reasonable, specified period.
6. Transfer a goodly number of our suitable idle ships to the Army and Navy for use as transports and auxiliary vessels in case of emergency.
7. As to the remainder of our Government tonnage, from time to time fix and publish specific prices, in conformity with prevailing world prices for like tonnage, and sell on reasonable terms and time to any American citizens who desire to buy and are able to pay for same, requiring the more valuable and suitable ships to be operated under the American flag.
8. Employ a liberal policy in the payment of compensation for the carriage of our ocean mail, engaging American ships as far as possible, all of which is fully authorized by the act of 1891, now in force.
9. Our merchant marine should have the full cooperation and aid of our Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, commercial attachés, radio service, and other Government functions.
10. The Government and Government officials should patronize American ships whenever possible.
11. The American public should loyally support the American merchant marine, as do the nationals of other countries. They should ship and travel on American ships whenever possible, instead of patronizing foreign ships, as many noisy advocates of subsidies do.
12. The establishment of oil stations wherever they would be needed by our Navy and our merchant marine.
13. A proper revision of conference rates.
14. The adoption of a uniform, short, simple bill of lading.
15. Strict enforcement of the seamen's act, particularly sections 4 and 13, which will insure and maintain an equalization of wages on American ships and on foreign ships operating to and from our ports.
16. The enactment of a law prohibiting the payment of gratuities to masters of vessels.
17. Simplification of the administration of the supervisory work of the Government agencies in charge of shipping, including abolition of the dual system of inspection of ships; inspections should be made so as not to delay the departure of ships.
18. Enactment of a load line law similar to the laws of the European maritime powers.
19. Specific definition of the liability of ocean cargo carriers for loss or damage to goods, so as to avoid needless and expensive litigation.
20. Establishment of foreign trade zones in our ports.
21. Foreign-built ships owned by American citizens should be permitted to register under the American flag.

22. The repeal of tariff duties on all shipbuilding materials and the repeal of all restrictions against the use of imported materials in our ship construction.

23. A tariff for revenue only. A tariff which is so high as to prevent the importation of foreign goods and which in turn cuts down our exports because of inability of foreigners to pay for our products with their own will naturally diminish our foreign commerce and militate against our merchant marine. Our ships need both incoming and outgoing cargoes. While it is not expected that those wedded to a high protective tariff policy will accept this recommendation, even for the sake of our merchant marine, yet it would be of vast assistance. However, with the adoption of the other suggestions recommended our merchant marine could succeed in spite of a high protective tariff, although not to the extent it could without such a tariff.

24. Our shipowners must establish efficient organizations at home and shipping agencies and connections abroad.

25. Our shipping companies should establish local agencies throughout this country such as are maintained by railroads and by the leading foreign steamship lines.

26. They should make arrangements with the railrods for connecting rail and ocean transportation so that inland shippers can easily ascertain rates and make arrangements for through shipments.

27. Americans have a splendid opportunity to outdistance their competitors in the study and development of modern, scientific machinery and methods, such as the development and employment of the Diesel type of engines, the improvement of port, terminal, warehousing, loading, and unloading facilities, and in the study and adoption of other constructive plans.

28. American shipowners should eliminate overcapitalization, squeeze out watered stock, cut out wasteful overhead, get rid of useless officials, reduce the exorbitant salaries of many executives; in other words, get on a sound, economical business basis.

29. American shipowners should forever stop begging for public bounties and should apply themselves to effecting the results just suggested. They should quit disseminating the false doctrine that Americans are not competent to succeed in the maritime industry without subsidies.

Some of the foregoing suggestions are not of vital importance, but in my opinion all will help.

I have heretofore discussed in detail these more important proposals and the reasons therefor. Most of these suggestions can be carried out without additional legislation. Under existing law the Shipping Board has ample authority to cancel the infamous MO-4 contracts, including the payment of husbanding fees, which are being voluntarily paid, and to sell, lease, or operate our ships as I suggest, which course would permit the reduction of the vast Shipping Board force of employees to a minimum and would eliminate all operating losses and most of the Shipping Board expense. It simply depends on whether the Shipping Board so wills as to whether it will regard the interest of the public and a great, widely distributed American merchant marine, or will regard the wishes and interests of a very few private shipping magnates.

The adoption of the foregoing proposals, even to a reasonable extent, will insure the full establishment and the permanent maintenance of a sound, healthy, successful, privately owned American merchant marine, fully adequate for all of our needs in peace or war; and it will do it without the adoption of a single vicious policy or a single additional burden upon the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. HAMMER. Mr. Speaker, to meet the objections which have been urged against the provisions of the Towner-Sterling educational bill I present some reasons why this important measure should be enacted. It was furnished me by the National Educational Association, Washington, D. C., and requested that same be published as extension of remarks in eight-point type.

The matter referred to is as follows:

WHAT THE BILL WOULD DO.

Like all Gaul the Towner-Sterling bill is divided into three parts. It proposes:

To create a department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet.

To create a national council of 100 representative educators and laymen, which will meet annually at the call of the secretary.

To give Federal aid to encourage the States in the solution of five educational problems, fundamental alike to worthy citizenship in both State and Nation:

1. The removal of illiteracy.
2. The Americanization of the foreign born.
3. The promotion of physical education.
4. The training of teachers.
5. The equalization of educational opportunities.

WHY A DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION?

The Federal Government now spends millions yearly for strictly educational work. This work is scattered among several Federal departments. A department of education would coordinate this work and eliminate waste. Effective administration of the Federal Government's present educational activities demands the creation of a department of education.

Education is of primary importance to the welfare of the Nation. It should have from the Nation the recognition which a place in the Cabinet would give. Such primary recognition would insure for education much greater attention from public men and from newspapers and citizens generally.

A department of education would adequately provide for research and investigation. Effective school administration demands reliable statistical and experimental evidence upon which to base plans for educational growth. Such investigation can not be made by one State, and an attempt by the 48 States to do so would lead to duplication of effort and a waste of money.

WHY FEDERAL AID?

Education of the country's future citizenry is not a luxury, but is the Nation's greatest necessity, since the life and prosperity of the Republic depend upon a citizenship which is physically, intellectually, and morally sound. The Nation looks to the States for its citizens; it should aid the States in their training.

President Harding, in his address to Congress on November 21, 1922, stated the case for Federal aid as follows:

"I believe in Government aid becomingly bestowed. We have aided industry through our tariffs; we have aided railway transportation in land grants and loans; we have aided the construction of market roads and the improvement of inland waterways; we have aided reclamation and irrigation and the development of water power; we have loaned for seed grains in anticipation of harvests. It has all been commendable and highly worth while."

The Federal Government has repeatedly aided education by land grants and money. No aid to any cause has yielded larger returns. With Federal aid and encouragement the States would remedy their educational weaknesses.

WHY A NATIONAL COUNCIL?

There is needed some agency which will furnish an official clearing house for the ideals and plans developed by the various States. This the national council would do. The fact that there are 48 independent State school systems in the United States has given abundant opportunity for initiative and originality in educational practices.

The secretary of education, charged with carrying on research into educational problems and with the distribution of Federal aid, would desire to seek the advice of the chief school officers of the various States and of competent experts and laymen. The national council provides the agency for doing this most effectively.

The national council would enable leaders representing both the States and the Nation to develop a national point of view in matters educational. The council would be composed of (1) the chief school officers of the States, (2) 25 persons representing various educational interests, (3) and 25 prominent laymen.

VAST PRESENT SUPPORT.

Over 25,000,000 citizens through the organizations which represent them have indorsed the Towner-Sterling bill. Among these are:

The National Education Association.
General Federation of Women's Clubs.
National League of Women Voters.
Daughters of the American Revolution.
National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Associations.
National Council of Jewish Women.
National Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Women's Relief Corps.
National Committee for a Department of Education.
International Sunday School Council of Religious Education.
American Federation of Labor.
All Masonic organizations of national scope.
National Federation of Music Clubs.
American Library Association.

* * * * * * *

STATE CONTROL MAINTAINED.

State control of education is insured by the provisions of the Towner-Sterling bill. Section 13 of the bill reads:

"That all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this act and accepted by a State shall be organized, supervised, and administered exclusively by the legally constituted State and local educational authorities of said State, and the secretary of education shall exercise no authority in relation thereto; and this act shall not be construed to imply Federal control of education within the States nor to impair the freedom of the States in the conduct and management of their respective school systems."

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, there are men in Congress and out of it who reverse Doctor Coué's famous slogan and repeat constantly: "Day by day, in every way, under prohibition we are getting worse and worse."

In view of the fact that a false statement repeated often enough will in the end be believed by some persons, it is worth while to examine the so-called arguments of foes of prohibition and see just what basis they rest upon.

PUT OVER ON THE PEOPLE.

The first and foremost plea which crops up in any discussion is that prohibition was in some mysterious fashion enacted while the people's backs were turned.

A more absurd statement was never uttered. The fact is that never in the history of America was there given so overwhelming evidence of the people's deliberate and determined will as in the action which outlawed the liquor traffic.

From the very beginning of this Nation the question had been discussed and considered. In 1776 Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence, published a book on the evils of alcohol. In 1777 the Continental Congress passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several legislatures of the United States immediately to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling grain by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived if not quickly prevented.

One hundred and forty-four years ago the Congress of the United States, representing the people of the new Nation, went to the very limit of their power in passing a bone dry law. Unfortunately that Congress could not enact a law binding upon the States and the recommendation was not followed, but the fact of its passage would indicate that no snap action was taken on the problem in these latter days.

In 1789, the year when the Constitution was adopted, 200 farmers in Litchfield, Conn., organized a temperance society, the first in this country. Other societies sprung up and in 1851 the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized to strike a blow at the liquor traffic.

In 1873 the Woman's Temperance Crusade was begun and later the Woman's Christian Temperance Union took up its great task. In 1890 the Anti-Saloon League was launched for the purpose of harnessing the Christian church against the saloon.

During every year since the organization of this Government there has been discussion of the liquor problems and organized effort to solve it by destruction of the traffic. In 1856 the Independent Order of Good Templars declared for constitutional prohibition. In 1876 Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution in Congress for the submission of such amendment to the States. In 1914 such a resolution received a majority vote in the Congress of the United States.

Nor was this all. By local option, county option, and State prohibition methods every single community in the country was brought face to face with the question. For 60 years elections were held at which the people voted for or against the liquor traffic.

Step by step the upholders of sobriety and decency won their way. Facing the most powerful business organization in America, they fought out their cause before the American people. So overwhelming was their evidence and so strong their position that in 1916, of the 2,543 counties in the United States 2,238 were in the dry column by the vote of the people, only 305 counties in the entire Nation permitting the sale of alcoholic beverages.

In the course of the conflict Congress took one step after another. It banned the sale of liquor in the Capitol; it prohibited the sale of liquor in the Indian country, at all military posts and reservations, in the Navy, and in the Panama Canal Zone. The District of Columbia was declared dry, and the shipment of liquor and the mailing of liquor advertisements into prohibition States was made unlawful.

Then with the entrance of the United States into the World War came war prohibition and finally the submission of the constitutional amendment to the States. The vote in Congress was almost 3 to 1 in favor of the amendment. As rapidly as the State legislatures could assemble they ratified the amendment. Forty-six out of 48 States rallied to the cause and declared that they were in favor of the utter destruction of this traffic, out of which has come all the extensive evils foreseen by the Continental Congress 140 years before.

The liquor interests then took the issue to the Supreme Court, and the best attorneys their money could secure argued the unconstitutionality of the action taken by the people. On June 8, 1920, the Supreme Court of the United States by a unanimous decision upheld the validity of the amendment and the enforcing code.

Since then there has been no backward step. Of the 33 States which had gone dry by their own action, not one has shown any desire to repeal the law. In 1920 the people elected a Congress more overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition than the one that submitted the amendment or passed the Volstead law. That Congress passed the antibeer law to prevent the use of beer as a medicine.

Ohio, while her soldiers were in France, gave a majority of 28,759 in favor of prohibition. Ohio, after her soldiers had returned, increased that majority to 200,000, proving that the soldiers of America fight for human welfare, not for the liquor traffic.

Mr. Speaker, this great question was solved in American fashion. The battle was fought over a period which covered the entire history of the Nation. No unjust advantage was taken. The liquor traffic was intrenched in power, with vast money chests, with newspapers and paid orators defending their interests.

Every argument that could be used by the ingenuity of the human mind to bolster their cause was brought forward. The liquor interests stole the livery of patriotism in which to serve treason. Prohibition was denounced as an effort to enslave the American people, as "prejudice, bigotry, hate, and tyranny." It was described as a "dictatorship over tastes and appetites" and as an iniquitous assault upon industries long legalized.

Their arguments failed to stand the test. They said they paid great sums in taxes, when every dollar they paid in required twenty-five more to take care of the fruits of their traffic. They went down before scientific research and economic truth, proving that alcoholic liquor injures business, morals, health, and happiness. Then the liquor interests reveled in debauchery and corruption. They bought and sold voters and public officials. They cracked the whip over every aspirant for office. They manipulated the ballot and robbed the ballot box.

In spite of all their power and unscrupulous use of dishonest and despicable tactics they failed. In a fight where all the odds were on their side they were overthrown and beaten.

DELIBERATE DECISION OF PEOPLE.

The American people called the liquor traffic to the bar of public opinion and calmly and deliberately decreed its destruction. It met its doom because of its stealth and secrecy; its deeds of darkness and its sins against the light; its hidden alliance with every force of evil and its bitter opposition to every force of decency; its partnership with pollution and its devotion to depravity; its friendship for every miscreant and its enmity to every friend of sobriety and sanity.

It was ordered destroyed because of its crimes of blood and brutality; its maimings and its murders; its suicides and sepulchers; its pains and poverty; its disease and degeneracy; its insanity and imbecility; its wrecked homes and broken hearts and ruined lives.

It was ordered destroyed because of its treason to free government; its attempted overthrow of democracy and establishment of despotism; its lawlessness in lawmaking; its jungle attacks upon the judiciary; and its ambushed assaults upon honest executives.

By every possible standard of judgment the prohibition amendment and the laws carrying it into effect are sacred enactments of the American people. They are the law of the land, written by greater majorities than any law in American history.

That intoxicating liquor shall not be manufactured and sold in this country is the supreme law of the land. Reverence for that law is the sacred duty of every American citizen. A patriotic citizen is not bound to praise it but he is bound to obey it. He may believe it unwise and is at liberty to urge its repeal, but he must not violate it.

I saw General Foch, supreme commander of the allied armies, in the midst of his fellow officers at the time of the great Chateau-Thierry drive of July, 1918. His commands were obeyed by more soldiers than any other conqueror in the

world's history. Confident but careful, efficient and brilliant, he was a figure calculated to arouse the wildest enthusiasm. I saw General Diaz, commander in chief of the Italian Armies, as in the presence of his King he pinned decorations on the breasts of valiant warriors of his country. He and his men had just turned a disastrous defeat into glorious victory and were preparing to strike their last crushing blow against the armies of the Hapsburg Empire. Viewed under such circumstances, Generals Foch and Diaz seemed almost supermen, giants of power and great in achievement. They were great then, but they were greater still when they declared on their arrival into this country some months ago that they had brought no liquors with them and that they proposed to obey American prohibition laws while they remained in America. Over there they served as examples for conquerors who wield the thunderbolts of war and destruction. Over here they served as examples for reverence and respect for civil law, for the obedience to the express will of the Nation, without which there must be anarchy and the downfall of all government.

You may have your own opinion, but for my part I hail these men greater when they cheerfully obeyed America's law while here as America's guests than when they had power to advance or stay the march of mighty armies of fighting men.

But it is a notorious fact that this law is being scorned by many persons in America. Quantities of liquor are being made, transported, and sold. Unholy fortunes are being accumulated by criminals. With lawless spirit certain groups of men are brazenly defying the law.

VIOLATION NO REASON FOR REPEAL.

The enemies of the eighteenth amendment and the enforcement laws declare that violations are evidence that the laws should be revoked. Since when has it been American policy to repeal laws because criminals violate them? Such an argument means that the laws against murder, theft, and all other crimes should be erased from the statute books, simply because they are defied by criminals.

Every sane man knew when the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law were enacted that there would be violations. Those laws dealt with a vast, nation-wide organization which always and everywhere scorned the laws enacted to curb its evils. This organized traffic held sway for many years and it controlled vast sums of money.

That liquor has been the source of most of our crime decisions of our courts assert in the strongest language. The Supreme Court of the United States, in Crowley *v.* Christensen (137 U. S. Rep. 86), says:

> The statistics of every State show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source.

Again, Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, has said:

> Nine-tenths of all the criminals that come before the courts are made criminals by the saloon. If we could make England sober, we could shut up nine-tenths of her prisons.

In Beebe *v.* State (6 Ind. Sup. Ct. p. 542) we read:

> Drunkenness produces from four-fifths to nine-tenths of all the crime committed. Its tendency is to destroy the peace, safety, and well-being of the people.

No; the defiance of an outlawed traffic is not a reason for the repeal of the law but rather an added reason for its complete enforcement. Five years ago the fight was for a great moral principle. To-day it is for the grandest political principle in the world—the principle that all political power is vested in the people; that under our flag the citizenship, working through orderly procedure, must rule.

Having submitted to evil power until a fair victory was won, the advocates of majority rule do not propose to sit supinely by while liquor-worshipping enemies of law and order carry out their purpose to make the American people not rulers but victims, not citizens but subjects.

IS MORE LIQUOR BEING CONSUMED?

Then the foes of prohibition declare that it is a failure because as much liquor is being sold as ever before. They could secure conclusive answer to this statement by interviewing the distillers and warehouse receipt owners, who still have some 30,000,000 gallons of whisky in their warehouses.

They are shedding copious tears because the withdrawals from these bonded warehouses of spirituous liquors have been reduced from 133,000,000 gallons per year before prohibition to about 2,000,000 gallons this year under prohibition. Here are the statistics from the public records about the reduction in the manufacture and distribution of beverage intoxicants:

Production of spirits, excluding alcohol but including brandy, reduced from 98,517,252 gallons in 1914 to 1,631,056 gallons in 1922.

Importation of spirits, all kinds, reduced from 4,220,670 gallons in 1914 to 280,000 gallons in 1922 (estimated).

Tax-paid spirits withdrawn, excluding alcohol but including brandy, reduced from 80,531,942 gallons in 1914 to 2,790,875 gallons in 1922, and this not for beverage use.

Spirits in bond, including brandy but not alcohol, reduced from 284,406,699 gallons in 1914 to 38,924,246 gallons in 1922.

Alcohol withdrawn, tax-paid, reduced from 58,775,333 gallons in 1914 to 16,391,489 gallons in 1922.

Beverage spirits, including part of alcohol used for beverage purposes, reduced from 105,500,000 gallons in 1914 to nil in 1922.

Beer, produced and imported, was reduced from 2,057,000,000 gallons in 1914 to nil in 1922.

WHAT EFFECT ON CRIME?

There have been foes of prohibition who asserted that the adoption of this great moral reform has increased crime.

With the closing of the swinging portals of the saloon the number of arrests for drunkenness, misdemeanors, and crimes were reduced in city after city of the country. From 5,068 arrests per 100,000 of population in Massachusetts in 1917 the ratio fell to 3,872 in 1921. In Boston the ratio of arrests for drunkenness fell from 100.2 per 100,000 in 1917 to 49.2 in 1922, in spite of the fact that the latter year saw all persons visibly under the influence of liquor arrested, while in the former year only those unable to care for themselves were taken in charge. Montana found her number of murders decrease 45 per cent in the average of the four dry years compared with the previous four wet years, while in the same periods burglaries decreased 32 per cent and robberies 57 per cent. Chicago and Cook County, Ill., found 43 per cent fewer murders reported in 1922 than in 1917, 22 per cent fewer burglaries, and 12 per cent fewer robberies. State after State might be cited to the same effect.

Some time ago I sent a letter to the chiefs of police in all the cities of Pennsylvania having a population of 25,000 and over. I received answers from a large number of them giving fact, not fiction.

Here are a few examples: In Allentown during 1917, 536 persons were arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; in 1921 the number was 135.

In Reading there were 839 arrests on such charges in 1917 and 487 in 1921.

In Norristown there were 322 in 1917 and 96 in 1921.

In Williamsport there were 1,167 in 1917 and 287 in 1921.

In New Castle there were 2,526 in 1917 and 637 in 1921.

In Pittsburgh there were 38,887 in 1917 and 16,990 in 1921.

In all the cities in Pennsylvania there was a decrease of 60 per cent in such crimes between the last wet year and the first dry year. That is the fact instead of booze propaganda.

FACTS ON DRUG ADDICTION.

We have further been informed that the drinker, denied his alcohol, turns to drugs to obtain the excitement which is missing from nonintoxicating drinks, and that we are making a nation of drug addicts. The only trouble with the theory is that there are no facts to support it. Col. O. G. Forrer, administrative assistant in the narcotic division under Chief L. G. Nutt, who is compiling data relating to the use of drugs, arrests, convictions, and so forth, firmly opposes the idea that prohibition has resulted in an increase of addicts.

The truth is—

Says Colonel Forrer—

> that victims of the drug habit practically in every instance are young men and women, often in their teens. Rarely are they alcoholics. The difference between an alcoholic and a drug addict is that the alcoholic after a spree is usually sorry and repentant—experiences a period of reform. The drug addict has no such experience. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that there has been an increase of addicts, I attribute the condition to reaction from the strain and abnormal condition of humanity caused by the World War. Environments were changed; boys and girls were taken from quiet homes, from the simple life, and thrown into a strenuous whirl of excitement, receiving unusual salaries and wages, and following the armistice there has been inevitable reaction, and in striving to attain normalcy the weak, following the line of least resistance, have resorted to drugs which restore to a marked degree desired excitement.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the health expert, speaking on this same question, says:

> We happen to be in an unusually favorable position to get at the facts of this problem because of the Harrison narcotic law, requiring rigid recording and reporting of all narcotic drugs prescribed or sold. The first six months went by without any change in either the number of drug addicts or the amount of narcotics consumed (after advent of prohibition). This was explained by the supposition that all habitual users of alcohol to excess had been warned so far in advance that they had been able to lay in private stocks. But a year passed with still no change and finally it dawned upon us that the cutting off of alcohol had not made the slightest increase in the number of so-called dope fiends.

THAT DANGER TO THE HOME.

Then they lift their hands in holy horror over "search and seizure." They denounce the antiliquor selling laws on the ground that they mean violation of the fourth amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees the right of every citizen to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures.

These dealers in illicit liquor are indeed tenderly concerned for the home. Given their way they would send a debasing and destroying force into every home in the land. They would ruin happy households and put out the hearth fires in countless

homes. They would send beloved sons to prison and gallows and the daughters to the streets and brothel.

There never was greater hypocrisy than this bootleggers' chorus about the rights of Americans to be secure in their homes. The enforcement law and the antibeer bill expressly declare that no home shall be entered by enforcement officers without a search warrant. It does permit the search of outhouses and automobiles, but even the most tender-hearted bootlegger would hardly hold that a booze garage or a whisky truck should be wrapped in the sanctity of the home.

Back of the arguments which seek to delude unthinking people into a fear that their homes are in peril stand the interests which wrought more destruction to the homes of America than anything else in our history—the outlaw liquor traffic. American homes will be secure only when these home destroyers themselves are made helpless to work evil.

THE COST OF PROHIBITION.

Then we hear anguished cries about the cost of enforcing prohibition. What are the facts? For the fiscal year the prohibition-enforcement unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue received $6,750,000 out of the Treasury of the United States.

Commissioner Haynes has issued the following statement of the amounts deposited in the Treasury during the fiscal year of 1922 incident to the enforcement of the national prohibition laws:

Federal court fines and forfeitures collected during the year, not including collections in the Territory of Alaska	$2,824,685.01
Amounts paid in compromise	1,739,622.80
Amounts collected in taxes and penalties, not including taxes on legal manufacture and legal sale of intoxicating liquors	239,964.14
Total	4,804,271.95
Approximate amount of bonds on which action has been taken toward forfeiture	3,000,000.00

The fact is that the enforcement, as far as the prohibition unit is concerned, has paid for itself. And the further appropriation to the Department of Justice has been more than covered by the direct returns from convicted lawbreakers. Happy, indeed, would we be if every violator of American laws paid the cost of his detection and conviction as does the criminal who breaks prohibition laws.

But above and beyond that fact it is true that if America spent not seven but seventy millions and prevented the toll levied upon the taxpayers for taking care of the finished product of the liquor traffic, it would be the most efficient economy in the history of governmental administration.

LIBERTY WAS NEVER LICENSE.

Then there are the cries of "personal liberty" which were so much in evidence when this great battle was being fought out before the American people. The people deliberately decided that they would suffer some curtailment of personal liberty in order to serve the common good.

If these latter-day advocates of personal liberty were true to their vaunted philosophy they would wage war against all pure-food legislation which interferes with the personal liberty of manufacturers. They would cry out against health and quarantine regulations which hamper the liberty of persons suffering from contagious diseases. They would call for the abolition of restrictions upon the sale of dope and the operation of brothels. They would enlist in a crusade upon all the limitations upon license which are necessary if civilization is to endure.

They dare not do this. They demand personal liberty only for the maker, seller, and user of intoxicants. And the people of America took that demand into account and refused it. They decided in favor of the personal liberty of the hosts of sufferers from alcohol, of the pauperized families of drunkards, of the mothers and children who never had a fair chance, of the victims of a greedy system which coined blood into dollars.

THE NEW NULLIFICATION THEORY.

There have been many schemes offered by wet advocates to overthrow the eighteenth amendment. There is one which seeks to levy a tax upon beer and use it for a soldiers' bonus. Then there was the plan of local-option districts based on congressional districts. The latest seems to be the repeal of the Volstead law and the permission to the individual States to deal with the whole question.

What does that policy mean? Simply the nullification of the Constitution. If it were carried out, it would mean that we would be exactly where we were before the eighteenth amendment was adopted. That is carrying State rights to a point never advocated by John C. Calhoun.

No; this is a national problem and must be solved by national measures. We dealt with it by piecemeal and fractions until it became apparent to every sane man that only through national action could the liquor traffic be made helpless to harm America.

Those who oppose prohibition should be honest. They should seek the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. Of course, they know that when they could not control 13 legislative bodies in all the Nation it is difficult to imagine that they can control 72 for the repeal.

But they should understand that what they can not do directly and out in the open they will not be permitted to do indirectly and through stealth and secrecy.

THE DANGER IN APPLE JUICE.

There are those who shed tears over the alleged inconsistency in the law which permits the farmer to have his cider while the city man can not have his beer. They do not seem to know that Congress can not legalize the manufacture of liquor which is in fact intoxicating. Of course, the evil aimed at was a commercialized liquor traffic which threatened the life of the Nation. Thus far the makers of fruit-juice wines have not organized into associations opposed to prohibition because of their profits.

It was understood when the law was passed that home producers of fruit juices and cider have no delicate apparatus to determine the one-half of 1 per cent alcoholic content, but that it can be easily determined when such beverages are intoxicating in fact. There was also no desire to prevent farmers and fruit growers from conserving their fruit for the manufacture of cider, which may be used as a beverage as long as it is not intoxicating in fact, after which time it may be permitted to develop through the process of fermentation into vinegar.

PROPAGANDA THAT NEEDED PROP.

Never was there such a campaign of misrepresentation against any governmental action as in the case of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law. And never was the weakness of arguments so apparent. The foes of prohibition said that immigrants would not seek our shores with such illiberal laws in force. Yet we see whole communities seeking to enter our gates, and it becomes necessary to pass a 3 per cent quota law in order to cut down the numbers admitted.

They said the outlawing of the saloon would bring panic to the cities, yet the old-time barrooms have gone and their places are taken by legitimate places of business which add to the comfort of all the people.

They said that prohibition was unconstitutional, and that no court would ever declare such a departure from the spirit of our Government to be valid law. Yet the Supreme Court by a unanimous vote upheld its constitutionality and declared it an integral part of our organic law.

They said prohibition would not prohibit, and now they say that the law as enforced is tyrannical and means overriding the rights and liberties of the people.

THE PEOPLE WILL RULE.

To-day, with prohibition as a part of American policy, we know the worth of these alleged arguments. The people are more determined than ever to have their will enforced, and they have elected five dry Congresses in succession to show any doubting Thomas where they stand. They propose to see that sympathizers with booze are not made enforcement agents. They propose to deal with men in high places which presume high character when they join the regiment of rebellion and incite violation of law. They propose to do everything necessary to secure the success of this great reform to which they deliberately set their hands and their hearts.

Mr. Speaker, this whole question is concerned with the fundamentals of self-government. Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, elected on a platform whose first and foremost plank was enforcement of the prohibition laws, has expressed the issue in splendid fashion. It would be well if every public official and every American joined with him in the following declaration made in his inaugural address when he assumed the duties of chief executive of the Keystone Commonwealth:

Pennsylvania must either control the criminals who are openly breaking the law or be controlled by them. With all good citizens, I believe that this Commonwealth is greater and more powerful than any band of lawbreakers whatsoever, and I intend to act on that belief.

This administration will be dry. The executive mansion will be dry, and the personal practice of the governor and his family will continue to be dry, in conformity to the spirit and letter of the eighteenth amendment.

The law is the law. It is the foundation of order, safety, and prosperity, and of the Commonwealth itself. Every State official takes oath and is in honor bound to obey it. I shall expect and demand from every public servant appointed by me or subject to removal by

me, from the highest to the lowest, entire and ungrudging obedience to the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law. They are part of the law of the land.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I invite attention to some railroad problems.

During the Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, and Sixty-seventh Congresses transportation problems have demanded most careful investigation. In the study of the problems handled in those Congresses it is proper to take into account some significant facts of history.

In 1912 American railroads furnished to the people of this country the best transportation service at the lowest rates ever enjoyed by the people of the United States. That achievement followed as the direct result of Republican legislation and administration extending over a period of nearly 50 years.

Thirty or forty years ago the railroads of the country were left largely to exercise their own choice as to rates of transportation and also the kind of service they would render. During a long period of time they levied and collected the highest rates that the traffic would bear and still live. In other words, they fed the horse just enough to keep him alive and in sufficient strength to pull another load. The rule of rate making in those days exacted all that the traffic would bear. The roads were domineering toward the public and arrogant toward their employees. The railroad managers manifested a spirit that assumed the right to command and the duty of the rest of the world to obey and pay the bill. A long-suffering public, however, witnessed the appearance of labor organizations that finally subdued the arrogance of employers to employees and enforced a more equitable reckoning for the rewards of their toil.

Then the public awoke from its dream of years to the realization that it was still the paymaster for all the financial obligations that were being imposed upon them through quarrels between employers and employees and all sorts of exactions in rates. A reckoning began and the interstate commerce act of 1887 was written, and the Interstate Commerce Commission created under that act to administer rules of equity and justice between the transportation agencies on the one hand and the public on the other. That act and all similar acts are based upon the fundamental proposition that the public is a partner in this great transportation question, and should be an active partner and not forever a silent partner. Various modifications of that act have followed from time to time in attempts to enforce this rule of equity and justice. Note the result in 1912, as stated above, namely, the people of the United States were then enjoying the best transportation service at the lowest rates that have ever appeared in the history of the American Republic.

The Republican Party was retired from power in both legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government in 1913 and the Democratic Party then took control. Note the marked contrast. After eight years of Democratic rule in the White House and an almost equal period of rule in Congress, the transportation rates levied upon the people of the United States in 1920 were the highest and most exacting ever known in the history of the country. From 1913 to 1921 transportation charges gradually advanced to their highest peak under Democratic legislation and administration. In 1914 the World War broke out, and gradually events carried our country nearer and still nearer the verge of the conflict, and the slogan of 1916, "He kept us out of war," really helped to hasten our entrance into the war. It not only hastened that event, but it withheld preparation in the meantime and left us almost helpless at the opening of our part in the contest. Note in this connection, if you please, the important bearing of war preparations and plans upon methods and theories of transportation.

In time of war the railroads must of necessity be subject to the immediate orders of the Government. In times of peace, however, in a republic, the transportation problems are handled more largely as individual enterprises. Germany, for instance, had developed a centralizing system of transportation under the control of the empire. Thus you see the nation that is prompted by the war spirit as its chief purpose will advocate and exercise government control and ownership of railroads, while a republic, the messenger of peace, has no need for such a centralization of the transportation facilities of the country.

August 29, 1916, a Democratic Congress authorized the President of the United States to assume control of the railroads of the country in the event of war. Note the significant fact that President Wilson signed that law while his political supporters were ringing the changes on the campaign slogan, "He kept us out of war." That legislation proves conclusively a concealed purpose that anticipated our participation in the World War. On the 28th of December, 1917, President Wilson issued a proclamation taking over the railroads and appointing the crown prince, William G. McAdoo, as Director General of Railroads. They claim that the railroads had broken down. It would have been nearer the truth, in fact, the actual truth, if they had said that the railroads had been swamped by the War and Navy Departments through priority orders for shipment of goods that would not be required for six months to a year or more. How could an independent railroad management conduct business while the clerks at their desks in the War and Navy Departments were using rubber stamps to issue priority orders without any centralizing agency of either department to decide whether it should be a priority order of not? Nevertheless, the President assumed control of the roads under that law, and in the proclamation designated the crown prince as director general. President Wilson said the roads should be guaranteed a net income equivalent, as nearly as possible, to the average annual net earnings for the test period of three years ending June 30, 1917. Upon that principle the Federal control act of March 21, 1918, was based. Thus the roads taken over by the Government were guaranteed rates showing an average net income annually of 11.27 per cent. That penalty was levied upon the people of the United States in time of war by the Wilson administration.

After the crown prince took charge he increased salaries promiscuously so that a car tester with only a week's experience on the railroad received larger salary than a conductor on a passenger train who had served 15 years to learn the business. The conductor with 15 years' experience as a railroad man was compelled to take into his train any car that that tester or inspector might assign to him. Crews were added at little stations where none had appeared before. The force in the little shops all over the country was increased from one-fourth to three-fourths, and sometimes doubled. Note the pay roll in its increase in the total. That will tell you the story in significant figures, with gross discriminations against some of the best employees in the service.

During the period of the war the management of the director general was largely one of distinct favoritism. When we came to strike the balance and pay the bills we found that he had cost the country over $2,000,000,000 in railroad subsidies on rates and a billion and a quarter more for equipment, with very slow payment for the return of anything.

This country has never seen, and I hope it never will again see, such a period of railroad debauchery as we had under the rule of the crown prince.

Those who have followed the history of those transactions with thoughtful care realize the unnecessary financial embarrassment that has been forced upon the country. The waste and extravagance of the McAdoo administration of the railroads forced higher rates upon the shippers of the country and much heavier burdens upon the taxpayers to supply the revenues required to pay the subsidies thus imposed upon the Government in behalf of the railroads.

It would be well worth while to study the Federal control act of March 21, 1918, which was urged upon Congress by President Wilson and Director General McAdoo. That act levied upon the taxpayers of the country subsidies in the form of guaranteed rates. They have drawn out of the National Treasury over $2,000,000,000, with some claims yet to be settled and paid. The plan which they adopted in that act did not even contemplate the repayment of a single dollar of the billions paid in subsidies to the roads.

In view of this record, why should our Democratic friends ever argue against subsidies for any purpose in any amount? That Federal control act is the crowning piece of subsidy legislation. It involves all of the evil influences that have advanced railroad rates to their highest point, and our Democratic opponents are directly responsible for it. Under the Harding administration efforts have been made to reduce those rates, and reductions have been made to the extent of about 18 per cent. While I think much larger reduction ought to be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is gratifying to note the fact that under Republican rule some reduction has been made and no increases have been made in any direction.

TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1920.

The transportation act of 1920 abolished the guaranteed rates adopted by the Wilson administration through the Federal control act of March 21, 1918. Thus the taxpayers of the country were emancipated from all payment of subsidies to the railroads after the 1st day of September, 1920. It should be distinctly remembered that the transportation act of 1920 did not increase rates in any way, but it did abolish the principle of subsidies to railroads. It simply permitted the continuance of guaranteed rates under the Federal control act until September 1, 1920. That action was necessary to prevent a financial collapse and panic throughout the country and also to prevent universal

strikes. The McAdoo administration of the railroads had forced upon the country demoralization, which compelled the Government to buy its way out.

You readily recall the fact that President Wilson announced in advance that he would return the roads to their owners on the 1st day of January, 1920, and subsequently issued a proclamation returning the roads on the 1st of March, 1920.

The transportation act of 1920 became effective on the 28th day of February, 1920. These dates are quite significant when studied in the light of the history of these transactions. Some have argued, apparently for political reasons, that no legislation was needed for the return of the roads. The Interstate Commerce Commission, the legal authorities of the Government, have held to the contrary, and asserted that widespread disaster to all enterprises of the country would have resulted if some such legislation had not been enacted. It was necessary to make legislative provision for the proper legal observance of the financial obligations levied upon the National Treasury by the Federal control act. This fact must be taken into account in securing a correct understanding of the real purpose of passing the transportation act of 1920.

We have heard much in regard to watered stock. This act is the first and only act that prohibits the issuance of watered stock. The increase in rates, unwarranted in some particulars, was made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose members had been appointed by President Wilson. The commission acted upon the legal authority delegated to it by statutes enacted prior to the war. It still maintains that authority, and has full power to reduce railroad rates upon proper showings, without any regard to existing provisions of the transportation act of 1920. Many people have made a similar mistake in citing that act as the source of authority on the part of the commission to change railroad rates. It is true that section 15a did prescribe a rule for rate making whereby 6 per cent was fixed as the maximum rate. That section was incorporated into the law by means of a Senate amendment, which I opposed in the House. It should never have been adopted. Nevertheless, the fact that the rule for rate making 6 per cent maximum expired on the 1st day of March, 1922. Its terms that still remain in force should be repealed so that the country may understand that there is not anything left in the law that was carried in that section.

The provision of that act restricting the powers of the State railway commissions and correspondingly enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be repealed, so that the authority of the State commissions may be fully restored to them in the adjustment and conduct of intrastate transportation.

All provisions of the act of 1920 that restrict in any way the operation of competitive rates should be repealed, and only the provisions that are necessary to carry out the terms of the contracts made under the Federal control act of 1918 should be retained.

NO GUARANTY.

Contrary to the view asserted by many, that section—15a—does not guarantee rates. That section does not make railroad property a favored class of property by guaranteeing a fixed return upon it. This is evidenced by the fact that during the year 1920 the net earnings on the rates in question were only about 3.3 per cent on the valuation fixed by the commission in 1922. If there had been a legal guaranty of 5½ per cent or 6 per cent, the roads would surely have claimed it and collected it.

Not one cent, however, has ever been collected as a guaranty under that section.

Moreover, it is impossible to collect a guaranty under that provision of law for the simple reason that it does not give any pledge for a fixed return.

Five and a half or six per cent was indicated as the maximum beyond which the roads should not go with an average net return. It is unfortunate that many newspapers and public speakers have advised the public erroneously in regard to this provision of law. While I voted against it originally, and would vote for its repeal now, it is only fair to state the facts in order that the public may understand the true situation.

It is equally unfortunate that many newspapers and public speakers have asserted that the valuation of railroad property has been fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for rate-making purposes at a valuation of $30,000,000,000. That statement is wholly incorrect. Anyone who desires to obtain reliable information can ascertain the fact that the valuation fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act of 1913 is $18,900,000,000. In this connection it is also appropriate to note the fact that the physical valuation of railroad property has not been made under the transportation act of 1920. That work was authorized and directed by the La Follette Act of 1913. Many provisions of the transportation act of 1920 have run their course, served their purpose, and expired under their own limitations. In view of this fact it would be wise to draft and pass a bill repealing that act and securing the retention and perpetuation of all of its provisions that should be kept in force in carrying into effect the unexecuted provisions of the Federal control act of March 21, 1918.

Of course the provisions of the transportation act of 1920 prohibiting the issuance of watered stock should be retained and made permanent law.

This course of action would clarify railroad legislation to such an extent that the public could readily grasp the situation under existing law.

The authority and power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase and decrease rates on interstate transportation existed before the transportation act of 1920 was passed, and the commission has full authority to proceed on matters of that kind without regard to that act.

I regret that we were not able to secure the passage of the Sweet or the Capper bill in this Congress for the repeal of section 15a and for the restoration of the authority and powers of the State railway commissions and also the revival of competitive rates among railroads.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I insert the following summary of the achievements of the Sixty-seventh Congress by Hon. JAMES E. WATSON, United States Senator from Indiana:

SUMMARY OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

(By JAMES E. WATSON, United States Senator from Indiana.)

In commenting upon the steady and consistent improvement of domestic finance and business in the face of conditions in Europe, the financial column of the New York Times a few days ago said:

"The further advance in stocks is quite unmistakably a reflection not of European conditions but of the financial and industrial situation at home. Whether the market could have moved as it did if the financial mind had taken seriously the predictions of disaster in continental Europe is another question, but the actual fact is that the investment market has to all intents forgotten Europe. It has its eye on the weather signs of business conditions in this country and moves in response to what it sees. These conditions are somewhat remarkable."

In commenting upon the same phenomenon, a noted author and writer on economic subjects says:

"The explanation, as repeatedly pointed out, is that trade conditions in America are so sound and promising that they have outweighed in the minds of security holders every other consideration."

Undoubtedly conditions in America are sound and promising. Never in the history of American industry has there been such production. Basic industries are running capacity or nearly so. Running capacity to-day means an output of from 50 to 100 per cent greater than in pre-war times. This is because during the war practically every basic industry increased its capacity at least 50 per cent. Some doubled their capacity. To illustrate: If an industry increased its capacity 50 per cent during the war and is now running 80 per cent of its capacity, it is producing 120 per cent more goods now than it did in pre-war times.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

The United States Steel Corporation is operating 90 per cent of its capacity. Despite this fact, its unfilled orders to-day are approximately 7,000,000 tons, the largest on record since the war.

Pig iron production for the month of January was within a few thousand tons of its highest record of September, 1918. In both the iron and steel industry deliveries are no longer promised until the last quarter of this year.

The number of active textile spindles is the greatest known in the history of the textile industry in America and the purchase of cotton by domestic textiles, nothwithstanding the high price, has never been equaled.

The total motor vehicle production for 1922 was 65 per cent greater than the previous year and was the greatest in the history of the automotive industry.

The year 1922 was the greatest building year for many years, but according to the most conservative estimates the current year will far eclipse 1922. Contracts already made for construction to begin during the present year exceed $5,116,600,000.

Car loadings during 1922 were the greatest in the history of American railroads.

LABOR FULLY EMPLOYED.

These are some of the outstanding features of the prosperous activity in our underlying industries. This activity is accurately reflected in the labor situation. It is a matter of common information that except among those with whom loafing is chronic and by choice, there is no man to-day who can not find a job at good wages. In many of our industries and trades, labor is so scarce that wages are equal to those of war times.

The financial world reflects the activity in industry and transportation. According to the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency the resources of the national banks in each of the 12 Federal reserve districts showed a consistent and substantial increase during the year. The aggregate increase in the resources was over $2,000,000,000, and the aggregate increase in the deposits of the national banks during the year was $2,345,379,000. The report of savings banks and savings departments of banks and trust companies show an increase during the calendar year of $1,500,000,000 in deposits and an increase of 2,300,000 in the number of depositors.

RETAIL BUSINESS IMPROVING.

The retail business of the country returned to normally prosperous conditions. Without exception in any section of the United States the holiday business transacted by the retail merchants last December was the greatest since 1919. Reports of such organizations as mail-order houses, which serve a wide and varied trade, show tremendous increases of business during the last year. A typical report was that made by a large Chicago mail-order house showing the increase in gross sales to have been 21.6 per cent greater than in 1921.

The New York Times says these conditions are remarkable. They are, but not because of anything per se. There have been previous times in the history of this country when conditions were quite as prosperous and industries were relatively quite as active. The present conditions are remarkable for two reasons: First, they exist only in the United States, and second, their existence is in high contrast to conditions two years ago.

FROM "HARD TIMES" TO "GOOD TIMES."

It is not difficult to recall the conditions of two years ago. Briefly, hard times prevailed. Scarcely an industry but was seriously and adversely affected. Many were completely closed. Between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 workers employed under normal conditions were in enforced idleness, which brought distress not only to them but because of their crippled buying power brought distress to business. Depositors were drawing their savings from banks to meet their living expenses. Interest rates on gilt-edge loans were 7½ per cent. Liberty and Victory bonds were selling at far below par, averaging about $85. Agricultural sections faced bankruptcy and thousands of individual farmers were going bankrupt. Finance and commerce lacked confidence and feared what the future might bring forth. All lines of industry and business were contracting rather than expanding, although at that very time the shelves of retail stores were empty and there was a scarcity of all lines of manufactured goods as well as a famine in buildings in every city.

For a nation to swing in 24 months from such industrial, agricultural, and business depression to such prodigious activity and prosperity as exists to-day is really remarkable under any circumstances. It is all the more so in view of the very patent fact that while this radical change for the better has been going on in this country conditions have not improved in Europe. In many ways they have grown worse in the past two years. With the exception of the British pound, values of currency in nearly all European countries are lower to-day than they were when the armistice was signed, which clearly shows a lack of ability upon their part to handle the problems of peace. This fact clearly demonstrates that the improvement in conditions in the United States was not in common with any world-wide improvement. Quite the contrary. It was made in face of very adverse world-wide influences.

THE IMPROVEMENT IS NO ACCIDENT.

Partisan critics of the Republican administration try to explain this remarkable improvement in every way except the true way. It is due to two years of Republican administration and legislation.

The business man who two years ago was living from hand to mouth, the farmer who was facing bankruptcy, the workingman who was walking the streets, the manufacturer who was closing down his plant, the banker and the investor who was facing the future with timidity and fear, may or may not realize that the changed conditions under which they are working and doing business to-day are due to the acts of a Republican Congress, but such is the fact.

These acts have, to classify them largely, cut down public expenses and public taxes, introduced economy in public administration, given timely assistance to agriculture, and afforded needed protection to industry and the wage earner. None of this legislation was particularly spectacular. In fact, there is nothing spectacular in a program of economy. It is the spendthrift who causes a sensation.

The Sixty-seventh Congress, which has just adjourned, first assembled on April 11, 1921, when it was called in special session by President Harding. It has been practically in continuous session ever since. During that time it has enacted constructive legislation which in quantity and quality has not been equaled by any previous Congress in the history of the United States. To meet the critical conditions which existed when it came into power four laws were speedily enacted—the Budget law, the emergency tariff, the revitalization of the War Finance Corporation, and the restrictive immigration act. To review them briefly, seriatim:

CREATION OF THE BUDGET.

Without doubt the creation of a budgetary system of handling public expenditures was the greatest piece of constructive fiscal legislation since the Civil War. No problem of government in any nation to-day compares in importance to that of reduction of public expenditures and taxes. Burdens of unnecessary taxation are at the bottom of much of the popular unrest and practically all of the commercial paralysis that prevails in nearly every country. It is not accident that the United States is the one exception to this world-wide condition. That it has accomplished the task of making both ends meet in the routine administration of its financial affairs is due to its Budget system. All the credit for the existence of this system must be given to the Republican Congress.

It is a matter of record that the Republican Congress elected in 1918 enacted a Budget law practically identical with the one now in force and operation only to have it vetoed by President Wilson. This clearly shows the intent and purpose of the Republican Congress to place the Government's financial affairs upon a businesslike basis. One of the first acts of the Sixty-seventh Congress in special session was the reenactment of the Budget law which created the Budget Bureau and endowed it with all the powers under which it has so successfully functioned.

Not only was this done but the machinery of the House was reorganized in order that there might be the utmost cooperation with the Budget Bureau in handling appropriation bills. This act of the House was purely voluntary. Furthermore, the House Committee on Appropriations, to which all Budget Bureau estimates are submitted, has made it an unwritten law that the estimates are to be taken as the maximum of appropriations. These facts clearly prove the desire and purpose of the Congress to assist in every possible way to balance the books of the Government and get public expenditures back to a basis consistent with rigid public economy. Further proof of this is evidenced by the fact that the total appropriations of the first session of the Sixty-seventh Congress were $172,523,046, or 7 per cent, less than the Budget Bureau asked for.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IMPROVED.

It is no exaggeration to state that agricultural conditions were worse when the Republican administration took charge in March, 1921, than they had been for at least a generation. In many sections they were worse than at any time in their history. National disaster was imminent, because agriculture is a basic industry which can not face bankruptcy without involving all the Nation.

The farmer is the Nation's greatest producer. In addition to being America's greatest producer he is the Nation's greatest consumer—the greatest single buyer in America of manufactured products. The farming class is the largest consumer of steel with the exception of the railroads, the largest buyer of textile goods, the largest buyer of leather goods, the consumer of 46 per cent of all wool products, the purchaser of 30 per cent of all motor vehicles, the largest shipper of freight. All told, the farming class furnishes 40 per cent of the buying power of America. In view of this it was necessary for the protection and salvation for the rest of the country that agricultural classes be given immediate relief. There was no class legislation about such action.

MEASURES FOR FARMERS' RELIEF.

In order to afford agricultural sections immediate relief, the War Finance Corporation was revitalized and its powers extended so that it could make loans for agricultural and livestock purposes out of a revolving fund of $1,000,000,000. Within a few weeks from the time Congress did this the War Finance Corporation was approving loans at the rate of $1,500,000 a

day. During the first year of its operations it made loans at the average rate of $1,000,000 a day, including Sundays. There is not the least doubt but that this speedy work upon the part of the Sixty-seventh Congress saved the agricultural sections of the Nation from bankruptcy, which would have dragged all business and industry with it into a panic of untold proportions and duration.

Another early act of the special session was the passage of the emergency or farmers' tariff. Benefits from this tariff were immediately in evidence. Before the tariff was enacted American farmers were receiving less money in American markets than was being paid in foreign markets for like products. Within 30 days from the time this tariff went into effect the situation was reversed. Prices paid in American markets for American farm products were higher than prices paid for like products in foreign markets. This difference in favor of the American market was consistently maintained throughout the life of the emergency tariff and guaranteed the American farmer much higher prices for his harvests than he otherwise would have received and stabilized the market prices for all his products.

With the enactment of these two laws, which gave him ample and immediate credit and afforded him protection in his home markets, the American farmer began to climb back toward normal conditions. The return was gradual because his situation was critical. He has not fully recovered yet, but some indication of the improvement of his condition is evidenced by the fact that up to January 1, 1923, he had repaid to the War Finance Corporation 41 per cent of the money loaned him. He is now selling his products at a price above the cost of their production, although the relative buying power of the dollar which he receives for his products is not yet what it should be. His condition has so improved, however, that he is again in the market for the output of American industries.

Agricultural sections of the Nation last year produced from 7 to 15 per cent more motor vehicles than they did in 1921. Merchandisers of all kinds of good in agricultural sections report a vastly increased trade. All this is due to the assistance given the farming classes by Congress. This increased buying upon their part explains in a large measure the resumption of activity in American industry and the reemployment of the millions of idle workmen.

To consummate the effective service rendered the farmer by this Congress, it passed the last two days, after full consideration in both Houses, a combination of the Capper, the Lenroot, and the Strong bills that undoubtedly will place within the reach of the farmers of the country such financial facilities as will enable them further to stabilize their industry by increasing the value of their products and affording better marketing conditions.

The restrictive immigration act was placed upon the books at a time when unemployment was at its height. It was also at a time when the desire to leave the various war-torn countries of Europe was uppermost in the minds of millions of Europeans. Had not Congress enacted the law at the time it did, there is no doubt that the country would have been flooded with hundreds of thousands of immigrants who would have only been added to the army of unemployed and increased the critical problem which confronted both private industry and public government.

FOUR GREAT CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES.

These four pieces of legislation enacted early in the life of the Sixty-seventh Congress saved the country from a panic and started it on the solid highway back to normalcy. In these four pieces of legislation were embodied the fundamentals of public economy, reduced taxes, restored business confidence, based on a revival of agriculture and industry. Out of all of this developed the present remarkable conditions of industrial and commercial activity and prosperity. The present conditions could not and would not exist had it not been for these four acts of the Sixty-seventh Congress. Could anything be more constructive? Had the Congress which has just adjourned done nothing else, the enactment of these four laws would have entitled it to rank in legislative history as one of the greatest Congresses.

But it did more than this. It supplemented these acts with legislation which accelerated the return of all private enterprise to a condition of prosperous activity and enabled the Government to reduce public expenditures to the lowest possible point consistent with efficiency in public service.

For example, it reduced public taxes $820,000,000 a year, the bulk of which is lifted from the family and the individual of average income. It found the country officially in a state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary and by joint resolution reestablished peace with those two nations. It created a Debt Refunding Commission to place our foreign loans on a businesslike basis, and it later accepted the report of that commission in relation to the settlement of the debt of Great Britain to this Government. By doing this it insured the repayment of 35 per cent of the foreign loans made by this Government during the World War. This in turn means the reduction of our interest charges on the public debt; means strengthening and stabilizing the value of our Government bonds. It undoubtedly means a further reduction in public taxes.

OTHER SALUTARY MEASURES.

The Congress supplemented the farmers' tariff and the War Finance Corporation act with a series of acts which further strengthened and stabilized agricultural conditions. Among these was the increase of the funds of the Federal farm loan bank in the sum of $25,000,000; the authorization of the formation of cooperative marketing associations; the enactment of the packers and stockyards act for the live-stock interests and the grain futures act for the farmer; it came to the relief of drought-stricken areas in our great Northwest and extended the time of payment due on irrigation and reclamation projects throughout the West.

It enacted the Sweet law which created the Veterans' Bureau, consolidated all Government agencies dealing with ex-service men, and facilitated the work of relieving disabled war veterans. It appropriated for the use of that bureau more money than was appropriated for any other public purpose except the payment of the public debt and interest thereon.

All criticism and charges to the contrary, this Republican Congress has done more for the ex-service man of the United States than has been done for the ex-service man of any other nation or has been done by this country for the veterans of any previous war. The session just adjourned appropriated $428,660,773 for the Veterans' Bureau, beginning July 1 next. This is an increase of $10,606,870 over the appropriations for the current year. These sums, together with previous appropriations for ex-service men, make a total of $2,282,579,011 which has been appropriated and expended, or appropriated for expenditures upon work and relief for ex-service men. All this money has been appropriated by Republican Congresses since the signing of the armistice.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CONGRESS.

It provided for the reorganization of the Philippine financial system and an extension of Philippine credit in order to save those islands from bankruptcy, which they were facing as a result of eight years of government under the Democratic régime.

It extended relief to starving millions of Russia.

To promote our foreign trade, it amended the Edge Act to facilitate the organization of corporations engaged in export business.

It granted liberal aid for public roads.

It reorganized the Indian Bureau and gave long-needed assistance to the Patent Office.

It strengthened the enforcement of the Federal prohibition amendment.

It provided for the creation of more Federal judges and courts in order to relieve the congestion of business and expedite justice.

It created a fact-finding commission to study the coal industry.

It enacted the maternity act asked for by the women of the country to safeguard the welfare of infancy and maternity. In this connection, it appropriated more money for the Labor Department than has ever been appropriated for that department. It was the only department of the Government that received increases in appropriations. Notwithstanding the charges that have been made by Democratic labor leaders that this Congress has been hostile to the interest of wage earners the fact remains that at the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor the legislative committee of that federation reported that this Congress had enacted 17 laws favorable to labor which were indorsed by the American Federation of Labor's legislative department. The statement of this fact may be found on page 92 of the official report of the proceedings of that convention and gives the official lie to those political demagogues who seek to stir up bitterness and resentment among wage earners against this administration.

A TARIFF FOR PROSPERITY.

One of the most important pieces of legislation placed upon the books by the outgoing Congress was the permanent tariff, which insures industry and agriculture alike protection from destructive tariff competition and guarantees the workingman steady employment at good wage. It is not to be expected that this tariff law will please the free trader or the internation-

alist. It was not enacted for that purpose. America has always prospered under a protective tariff; foreign markets have expanded, and stimulated production has increased competition and resulted in lowering of commodity prices at home. There is every reason to believe the present tariff will result as previous protective tariffs have resulted. Already the operations of the law have refuted the charges made upon the floor of the Congress to the effect that its enactment would destroy our foreign trade and erect a "Chinese wall" around the country that would prevent other nations from trading with us.

Our exports during the months the law has been in force are at the rate that will show a total foreign trade for the year in excess of $1,000,000,000 over the exports of the last fiscal year before the outbreak of the European war, at which time the world was at peace, conditions were normal, and there was upon the statute books the Underwood free-trade tariff. The imports under the present tariff for the month of October—the only month for which complete figures are available—show an increase of nearly 100 per cent over the imports for the month of October in 1921. This clearly shows that this tariff is not a Chinese wall which isolates this country economically from the rest of the world.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

This is in brief a record of the outstanding accomplishments of the Sixty-seventh Congress. In the face of this record it is manifestly unjust and absurdly untrue to characterize it as a "do-nothing" Congress. In spite of this splendid record the Sixty-seventh Congress was the object of much criticism. It is only natural to rail at Congress. That is the prerogative of a free people. It is always to be expected. A candid analysis of the criticisms justifies the assertion that they came from those who failed to get class or sectional legislation enacted. One may search the record in vain to find where the Congress yielded to the demands for legislation which benefited only one section of the country or only one class of people at the expense of all the country and all the people. One may search the record in vain to find where it enacted any destructive legislation. A prominent critic of Congress recently stated that if its record had been one-half as good as business was there would be no reason to find fault with it. Unfortunately for the critic, his logic is getting the cart before the horse. The truth of the matter is that had this been one-half as bad a Congress as its critics maintained business would not to-day be good. Neither this country nor any other country could have the sound and prosperous conditions that exist to-day in the United States if during the past two years there had been in continuous session a national lawmaking body that had not enacted constructive and helpful legislation. To fully appreciate what the Sixty-seventh Congress did one has only to look back and see how far all lines of business, all private enterprise, public economy, and readjustment have progressed since April 11, 1921. During all that period the Sixty-seventh Congress was in session formulating the policies of the Government and enacting the laws under which both public affairs and private business must be conducted. The proof of the pudding is the eating, and the proof of the wisdom of the Sixty-seventh Congress is in the advancement of the material welfare of this country since it assumed legislative control.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing a speech I made to the blind war veterans, together with the introduction of the director, in 8-point type.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The matter referred to is as follows:

SPEECH TO THE BLIND WORLD WAR VETERANS—"HOW A BLIND MAN GOT TO CONGRESS, HOW HE HAS STAYED THERE, AND WHAT HE HAS SEEN THERE."

(By Mr. SCHALL, of Minnesota.)

Mr. Joseph E. Vance, director of the Evergreen School for the Blind, at Baltimore, on the 2d day of March, 1922, introduced Mr. SCHALL as follows:

ADDRESS OF MR. JOSEPH E. VANCE INTRODUCING MR. SCHALL.

I have the honor and pleasure this evening of introducing Congressman THOMAS D. SCHALL, who represents in the House the tenth district of Minnesota, the State from which I hail.

Mr. SCHALL is totally blind, having lost his sight a decade or so ago through an electric shock. I have watched his public career with a great deal of interest for, on the battle ground, I followed closely and minutely his first fight for a seat in Congress. A man of character, ability and brilliancy, self-made and well-made, having earned his own living since a little boy of nine years—a graduate of the school of toil and hard knocks as well as the University of Minnesota, with a degree of good fellowship and democracy as well as A. B. and LL. B. Whatever he is, and I consider him one of the foremost figures of the nation's history to-day, is due to his tenacious will and steadfastness of purpose and courage to fight for the right as he conceives it.

Congressman SCHALL is peculiarly fitted to bring to us to-night a message, not only because he is blind, but because of the phenomenal success he has made of his life, in spite of the seemingly overwhelming handicap in which his environment has placed him. He is a notable example of a man who molds his own environment instead of succumbing to it.

Eight years ago when he first ran for Congress no one of political acumen had the hardihood to dare to think of his success. Without organization, without newspaper support, without money, and little known, single-handed and alone, with the exception of his loyal and brilliant "better three-fourths," as he calls her, who was his guide and adviser, he tackled the job as an Independent Progressive Republican, and he won over both machines of the older parties, strongly entrenched and plentifully nourished with money. His speaking campaign for that election is unequaled, I dare say, anywhere in the world, for number of speeches, endurance, ability, and brilliancy. His clarion voice was heard at every crossroads and hamlet, for he spoke outdoors, having no money to hire halls, and whoever caught the tones of sincerity was impelled to believe, as did Theodore Roosevelt, when he said, "I believe in TOM SCHALL with all my heart."

No one can come in touch with TOM SCHALL, whether they are Members of Congress or ordinary citizens, and hear him speak but will be convinced of his sincerity and honesty of purpose, as the following words from a few of the great and leading souls of the House with whom he has come daily in contact will illustrate.

Former Speaker Champ Clark said, "SCHALL is able and fearless and a cracking good speaker."

Democratic Floor Leader CLAUDE KITCHIN said: "SCHALL is one of the most eloquent and attractive speakers in the House, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the entire membership, regardless of party."

Hon. James Mann, former Republican floor leader, said of SCHALL: "Masterful, sincere, very eloquent speaker, always listened to with great interest in the House."

Hon. FRANK MONDELL, present Republican floor leader said: "We of the House owe a debt of gratitude to our Colleague SCHALL for the example he has set us of cheerful, helpful, and efficient service. If Mr. SCHALL had two good eyes, he could not be more efficient in the discharge of his duties."

Hon. MARTIN MADDEN, chairman of the great Appropriation Committee, said of Mr. SCHALL: "I have watched his activities with deep interest. I have been charmed with the force with which he has presented questions to the House. I have listened with interest to his speeches from time to time and unhesitatingly pronounce him one of the most forceful speakers it has been my privilege to know. I congratulate the district that sent him here on the wisdom of its choice."

Dr. SIMEON D. FESS, chairman of the Committee on Education and a member of the Rules Committee, says: "Mr. SCHALL's high recognition among his colleagues is not due to a sense of pity, but because his ability, his industry, his devotion to his cause in public service, his constancy on the job, have impressed his personality upon each Member."

I have quoted these men at such length because I want you boys to understand that the future is by no means closed to you, for what one blind man can do another can attempt, and to corroborate my statement that Congressman SCHALL is to-day one of the most able and persuasive orators of Congress, and that in TOM SCHALL, a blind man's voice and sincerity of thought have been a deciding factor in many critical issues of the House.

I could cite many illustrations where Mr. SCHALL, as a Member of the House, has stood for what he believed to be right regardless of those about him. To illustrate his unwavering courage in standing by his convictions and letting the future decide as to the wisdom of his course, I recall one instance only a short time ago, and I am not saying whether at the time I stood with him or not upon the proposition, when by voice and vote he stood alone against the whole Congress.

Again, it was Congressman SCHALL's vote that was the deciding factor in the organization of the war Congress. Though a Republican, Congressman SCHALL reasoned that the Executive and Senate being Democratic, the House should also be Democratic, and courageously, regardless of political consequences to him, cast his vote for the organization of that House by the Democrats, so that the responsibility of our entrance into and conduct of the war about to be entered upon

should be unhampered by party differences, and we could function immediately, as he well put it in a speech made at the time.

Had Congressman SCHALL's vote been other than it was, the House might have been held up in its organization for weeks or months, as had been demonstrated through past experiences, where the House has been equally divided. The fact that Congressman SCHALL had the courage and was willing to offer his political career on the altar of his country's immediate need gives only one of the many examples of his service as a Member of Congress.

Another illustration I remember right now and will put it in here. It was Congressman SCHALL, as a member of the powerful Rules Committee of the House, who was a strong factor in denying a rule which would have permitted the Sterling-Graham sedition bill which had passed the Senate to get before the House. Had this measure come before the House, in the feverish, antianarchistic, unnatural, war-bred temper of that body, in the opinion of those qualified to know, it undoubtedly would have passed, and if it had the country would have been chagrined with a law that would have hung men who dared advocate a change in our Government, however essential that change might be to fit the needs of the present time.

Had not Congressman SCHALL cast his vote as he did in the organization of the War Congress, the history of the world undoubtedly would have been different, for had not the House organized immediately instead of a procrastination which would have come had his vote been different, you boys and your companions would not have been upon the battle fields of France as early as you were, and had not the American troops taken up the cudgel the very day they did, against the German entrance into Paris, Paris would have succumbed. And had Paris, the center of transportation and manufacture of munitions, been captured the war would soon have been lost. I cite this illustration to show that it was a blind man, at a critical point in the world history, who turned the tide of world affairs and thereby demonstrated that physical sight has nothing to do with moral intuition and vision.

It will be of interest to you blind veterans of the World War to know that Congressman SCHALL's physical courage is not less than his concentrated moral courage, for in the summer of 1918 he went to France and during July and August he mingled with the boys at the front, sharing their danger and hardship. During his return, on September 5, two or three hundred miles off the coast of Brest, the army transport on which he had taken passage was torpedoed and he thereby knows something of the dangers and trials of the American sailor. He has been in the depths of the ocean in submarine, and to the heights of the heavens by airplane. There's nothing that the seeing can do that he dares not. Thus I present him to you as a "regular fellow," who asks no quarter because of handicap.

I have asked him to tell us something of his early struggles for livelihood and an education, of his ambitions, of his hopes as a boy, how he came to be a candidate for Congress, how he succeeded in obtaining and holding that coveted seat, what part he has taken as a Member of that most distinguished body, and what he conceives, if he desires, to be the most important legislation looking to the stability of our great Republic. In short, I have assigned him the subject, "How a blind man got to Congress and what he sees there." Four times his constituency have elected him to Congress, the last two times by overwhelming vote, and I am certain that the next election will return him almost unanimously, for you only have to know him to be for him. He is preeminently fitted as a statesman, and I predict that the State of Minnesota will in a short time further honor itself by electing him to a seat in the United States Senate.

I have the honor to introduce to you the most distinguished blind man in the world, Congressman THOMAS D. SCHALL.

ADDRESS OF MR. SCHALL.

Mr. SCHALL. A moment's analysis of your ingenious chairman's announcement of the subject upon which I am to speak, How I got to Congress, how I've stayed there, what I have seen there, and what I think, as a Member of that body, should be done looking to the welfare of our country, will reveal the inference that I am to speak upon myself. That task has been made precarious through the eloquent and brilliant though flattering handling of that same subject by the chairman, and I approach it with qualms of an anticlimax, and while speaking to you I am mustering in my mind what I can say to hold fast to what I already have in your opinion, through the charity of your chairman. Understanding how you face life, benumbed by the consciousness of a grim handicap, I yield to the wish of your chairman in the hope that it may be helpful or useful in fortifying your endurance through the long night in Gethsemane.

But beyond my personal experience, I wish to bring to you something that has come to me in the dark, made manifest not by the light of the eye nor by the light of the sun, but by that inward light which is the true guide for us all.

Your chairman says I am a self-made man. It may be a poor job, but it's my own. For 30 years I had the privilege of God's sunlight. Most of you have not had so many years of sight, but you have had enough of sight to understand the world as the seeing man sees it, and you will, therefore, not find yourselves, let us say, in the dilemma of the blind standpat Republican who has never seen and, in all probability, never will, who wanted to find out what the living image of the emblem of his party looked like, and being led to an elephant felt of his ear and remarked that it seemed like a palm leaf. Feeling of his legs he said they felt like a tree. He ran his hands over his side and declared, it resembles the side of a house. He took hold of his tail and remarked that it felt like a rope.

We who have had our sight should be grateful in that we have established the proportions of things as seeing men understand them and are therefore better equipped to compete with the seeing world than the men and women who have never seen the world in its three dimensions.

My father was an educated man, a descendant of one of the early families of Virginia, whose ancestry fought in the revolution and our other wars. Dad served from the first tap of the drum to the end of the Civil War on the side of the Union. Some of his family served with the South. My mother could barely read or write. When I was three years of age father was taken from us, and, because of his improvidence, mother was forced to fall back upon the use of her hands for our livelihood. She was a good seamstress and a good cook. She tried to make our living by sewing, but in those days there were more jobs to be had cooking. Her job took her and me to the back ends of hotels and restaurants, so I got my start in life back where the garbage, tin cans, and the flies and the profanity were thickest, and developed on such fertile soil a hot and belligerent temper which by constant curbing I have gradually learned to pretty well control, but at times, when exasperated, it gets beyond me and I am chagrined to find my language still retains a strong flavor of alley origin. Mother gave me all she had. Because of her lack, there was instilled in me the necessity of an education, laid in me the foundation of right and wrong, and taught me honesty and gratitude and gave me that larger heritage of a firm faith in God. She taught me that if I ever wanted a thing I should put myself in such a position that I could with clear conscience ask God for it. As a small boy, selling newspapers on the streets, if another newsy got upon my corner—which in those days was a definite possession in the law of newsies—I issued a note of warning; then, if he did not conform, I declared war, and always before I tackled the bout I used to fervently pray, "God help me lick him," and He must have helped me, for I have never been licked. If I was I didn't realize it. I have never faced a battle in all my life, either physical or mental, that I did not breathe that prayer, "God help me." When I rose to my feet to-night I said, "God help me tell these lads the thing that will best help them to brace their shoulders to the cross, best strengthen them along the weary way that they must tread alone, that no one but the blind can understand. We are all blind here to-night. This kind of speech under other circumstances would be impossible.

Because we shrink from burdening the sympathy of the seeing with our sorrow we perhaps assume a cheerfulness we are far from feeling. Thus the impression gets about that we are very happy. Because of our general understanding of things, the seeing person often attributes to us a sixth sense, which is really only the more intensive use of the four remaining senses. It is hard for the seeing person to understand our difficulties.

Often when I am invited to a town to speak and am met by a deputation of leading citizens, in trying to get off the train I attempt to put down my cane to see how far it is to the platform. Some kind soul, with the best intentions, will invariably grab my cane and start pulling on it, persistently hanging on though I try to persuade him to let go as it's my only eye, and before I can get it away from him some other well-meaning person may seize me about the body and with noisy grunts of satisfaction of disagreeable duty well performed will lift me and baggage off bodily like a sack of meal to the platform, thus attracting attention entirely unnecessarily and

making me and them and everyone else ridiculous, and convincing the observer of the propaganda that a blind man is entirely helpless, which he is under those circumstances, when attacked by a group of such thoroughly determined but well-meaning gentlemen who think they understand a blind man, believing that all they need to meet any situation is eyes. Perhaps, when I get to the hall, one of them will cordially insist on taking my arm, instead of allowing me to take his, whereby I could read his muscles and conjecture what he is about to do in our progress. Brim full of his duties as chairman, he seizes me with masterful kindness and hustles me down the crowded aisle, forgetting that I can not conveniently or gracefully, at the rate of speed he sets, climb over chairs or pews. Not being of the fourth dimension, I come bump up to the door jamb, which is all he has left for my physical passage. And I must equal the kindly spirit with which my discomfiture has been wrought, and smile and say, "Thank you!"

Thus, through hard knocks, as the chairman has indicated, I have learned some things; one of them is to insist, when I go upon these expeditions, that Mrs. Schall be included. She thus saves me much, but sometimes determined officials succeed in relegating her and embarrassing confusion often ensues. Or, if feeling my way along corridor or street, by indirection finding direction out, I go with hand or cane extended, it is a common thing for some kindly intentioned seeing person to take my hand and guide me away from the very object whose contour would give my direction. Or, if I ask where a certain thing is, they rejoin, without thought: "There it is—right there"—which means so much to a man without sight. Or, unthinkingly, they assume that we are lame and halt and deaf, because we are blind.

I remember, when I was visiting a shell-shock hospital in France and was feeling with my fingers the model of an airplane made by one of the soldiers, the woman in charge took it out of my hand and began to explain, as to a child, what I could have discovered much more quickly and accurately by my sense of touch. But we all know that our difficulties arise through lack of understanding rather than of heart, and we appreciate and cherish the good intent, and it is a great consolation to us, even if it has been of no real service, to have felt the kindly impulse that prompted it.

In finding our way about in a strange town or locality, it is so hard to find some one who has imagination enough to give us specific directions. Many people are unaccustomed to use their minds and content themselves with a wave of the hand, saying, "over here," or "over there," which only demonstrates that they have limited their capacity of thought to their eyes.

It is this same sort that are continually putting up to us, when matters of judgment or decisions are in question, their infallible conclusions, always prefacing their proffered judgment with the statement, "now, you can't see," or "if you could see," thus disposing of any contention of yours as of no weight, settling for you immediately with their slight eye judgment a thing which is as obvious to your discernment as it is to them, and upon which you have spent perhaps earnest thought and arrived at conclusions of which it is patent they have not had the slightest conception.

Their assumption of superiority, based entirely upon the fact that they can see, is only equalled by the patience with which the blind endure it, for their observation is very often superficial and is full of discrepancy when compared to the enforced, minute, careful, and retentive observation of the blind, and it is undoubtedly upon this comparison that the sixth-sense propaganda is based, while in reality it is only the comparison of an understanding mind and pair of eyes without attachment.

Ask the seeing person the time. He will pull his watch out and tell you. A moment after ask him again. Five times out of ten, if one of the unattached sort, he will have to look at his watch again. And the fact that you have asked him just a moment before may this time connect him up, and he will photograph the information conveyed to you, so the next moment he will remember; while the blind, in answering such a question, must answer it through the brain, and will remember and thereby develop a keener observation, for they must know what they know.

In the last campaign one of my opponents was reading a speech to a large audience of men, which we had both been invited to address, when I came into the hall. I heard him read that the present Congressman was blind, and that to return him only meant the election of Mrs. Schall to that great office, for she, as the Congressman himself admits, is his eyes. "Why not send a man to Congress, who can look after your interests, instead of electing a woman?" When it came my time to reply I admitted that Mrs. Schall was my eyes, and vouchsafed that I had always claimed, as the chairman has told you, that she is my better three-fourths; but I said that I am now ready, for the sake of argument, to certify that she is 99 per cent of the Congressman, but still, at that, I think I have my opponent licked a mile, for I, at least, am making my own speeches and must do so as your Representative in Congress. Eyes really are not of much value to a constituency where they are used only to lip off words perhaps gathered by other brains. A rich Congressman could easily hire some brilliant secretary to amalgamate for him, where, with overweening dignity, if somewhat monotonously, he could drone to empty seats of Congress, all of which can go into the RECORD, as easily read as if spoken new wrought from mind and heart. What you want in Congress is a soul, a mind, an understanding. Eyes are not so terribly valuable. They can be hired by the week. Pig eyes have been successfully grafted to the human use.

There are two ways to acquire knowledge; one through the sight, the other through the ear. The eye speaks to the senses; the ear speaks to the heart, the feelings. The ennobling difference between one soul and another is their different capacity for feeling.

To the blind man, work is his pleasure. He lives through his mind, and like the used key it must grow brighter. All his other senses are sharpened, and through concentration, all other things being equal, he must excel. The interest of the seeing man is diffused by the passing show. The minds that have accomplished the most in this world have been those most capable of concentration. The blind man's interest in the glitter and show of things is gone. His pleasures and recreations are narrowed down to the product of his brain. His wants, physically, are few. Money, to the blind man, outside of the actual comforts of life, is useless. His great desire is to win the praise of the seeing world, his only ambition to serve mankind and leave a name that his children may honor.

Edison, the greatest inventor of this or any age, is great because he is able to concentrate his mind. And he was able to do this because he was totally deaf. Beethoven composed his greatest symphony after he was totally deaf. The late Joseph Pulitzer, one of the greatest editors and newspaper owners, starting as a poor boy, attained distinction while totally blind. William Scanlin, the manager of one of the greatest charitable institutions in the world, the Light House, in New York, is blind. Dr. Edward D. Campbell, head of the department of chemistry at the University of Michigan, is blind. A former Postmaster General of England was blind. Doctor Babcock, of Chicago, the great heart specialist, is blind. One of the most able brains the United States Senate ever had, Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, is blind.

As a rule the hearing of the blind is most minute, keen, and accurate, for the ear must compensate for the loss of sight. Thus the blind know their friends, by voice, by their step, by some little peculiarity that to the seeing has gone entirely unnoted. A familiar, facetious remark to the blind is, "You don't know what I look like." Strictly speaking, from a physical standpoint, outside of their height or breadth, they may have us on this; that is, we would not know the color of their eyes or their hair, but we would know the color of their vibrations, which would intuitively register in our mind the sort of character. I have had men ask me to tell them what their faces looked like, and have been able to pretty well give them the facial contour and general characteristics of their nature by an examination of their hand. Thus, the handshake, together with the voice, gives us a fair and working idea of the person presented.

Time and again, during my public life, I have intuitively said, "Friend," or "Foe," and have through careful observation of later developments found that my impression was correct. There are so many little variations in the human voice that to the highly sensitive ear is a telltale. Then, too, upon this line, the seeing are at a great disadvantage, because they have trained themselves to pass the inspection of the eye; they dress for the eye. They assume attitudes and characteristics which through practice have come to pass the inspection of the eye. They learn to express or give off no expression through the face, so that the eye can not tell whether they hold a pair of deuces or a full house, but they have had no thought of the inspection of the ear. The voice records the vibrations of the soul, and the soul will not lie, and like a delicate instrument indicates. The seeing have this faculty, yet not having been forced to rely upon it do not use it individually. But when congregated in mass, the eyes being sated and the ears becoming the connecting medium, it unconsciously develops as a group faculty, and it is this judgment that accepts or refuses the actor or speaker on the basis of his truth or falsity. This

will explain why the connoisseur or critic of music, of acting, or public speaking will unconsciously close his eyes to get the true impression.

In the practice of law, and I understand that to be the ambition of many of you, you will find that your sensitive ears will give you the key to the winning of many lawsuits, for cases are often lost or won through cross-examination. Therefore, it is a great problem in the mind of the practicing lawyer to know when to cross-examine and especially to know upon what part of the testimony to direct his attack. Time and again you will hear a lawyer remark, "If I hadn't cross-examined that fellow I'd have been all right," or, "I wish I had continued my cross-examination until I made him reveal what I feel sure he was concealing." If in your opinion a witness is telling the truth, it is a pretty good formula to follow to let him alone, except as to straighten some little point that may not be vital. If you are convinced that he has lied, and his lies are vital to the point at issue, you had better go in and take him over the road of cross-examination, and you will find that your keen ear will give you the point in the witness's testimony that is fabrication. For, almost all witnesses, in the main, are telling the truth, and it is only upon those points that may be vital wherein they will attempt to back and fill. Take a given number of people witnessing a happening, their versions, though honest, will not be alike, and an unscrupulous witness may attempt to profit by this well-known fact, and you will be able to more easily put your finger upon the place where he begins to deviate, for the ear will tell you what the eye had failed to disclose; also you will find that your hearing will stand you in good stead in dealing with the seeing lawyer.

Lawyers are very much human. They are a great bunch of bluffers and will bully and tenaciously fight each other, even sometimes becoming personal over their respective clients' claims, while outside of business they may be very good friends. My business in the main since the loss of my sight has been the handling of personal injury claims and has thus brought me in contact with highly paid corporation lawyers in the trial of these cases or their amicable adjustment. If your client has a visible injury, such as an arm or a leg off, where it is impossible to deny to the eye the injury, there is very seldom in their opinion any liability. If a client happens to have an internal injury there will be no injury, and they can prove it by seven or eight of the best doctors, as well as no liability. Of course the above is the general rule, as exceptions prove. But with their opinion being that of absolutely no liability and little or no injury, still they are willing, representing such magnanimous open-hearted and humane corporations, to talk settlement if you will be reasonable. And having prided myself on being reasonable, and afterwards having proved it by doubling the amount in verdict, I have been able to get together and settle many worthy cases with these greater legal lights of my State, and in many of these settlements I have been able to secure more approximately the value in money, as far as that can compensate, of the injury of my client because my hearing was very good and because I have been able to read, in their voice, that they had not reached the limit in their offer and that they would no doubt pay seven instead of five thousand before they would go to court. Thus your accurate hearing, boys, will help, when you get to the practice of law, for with it you will be able to detect the weak point of the seeing opponent.

But to get back to our assigned subject. At 12 I could not read, for I had been too busy earning my living. I could pick out the words on signs or headlines in newspapers when there was to be a circus, a horse race, or a baseball game, or a prize fight, but I could not write. I was always interested in things political. When Blaine ran for President, Dad always having been a Republican, I was; so I marched in the procession, carried a torchlight bigger than myself, and kicked up a hurrah with the rest of the crowd. When the speech was over I was one of the first to scramble onto the platform. Men tried to push me away, little dirty ragamuffin that I was, but great-hearted, democratic Blaine, holding firmly my dirty little hand and looking earnestly in my eager eyes, said, "When I shake hands with the boys of America I am shaking hands with her future great men." "Great men." The words stirred the first germs of ambition. I treasured them in my heart and often pondered them.

I came up, earning my way through common school and high school and university and law school. I blacked shoes, sold newspapers, gathered buffalo bones on the prairies of Minnesota, picked up old iron, sold books, sold clothes, cleaned furnaces, milked cows, hoed potatoes, herded cattle, broke bronchoes, worked in the harvest field, drove oxen on the farm, put in one whole summer raising onions on a piece of rented land, and the profit, after expenses and board were paid, for my whole summer's work amounted to 15 cents—so I understand something of the problems of the farm—cleaned spittoons in a saloon, sawed wood with a bucksaw at 75 cents a cord, ran a hand laundry, an ice-cream stand, worked in a brickyard, did janitor work, sold bath cabinets, played bush-league ball, for which I was well paid, and which gave me my first taste of a gentler life. In 1899 for 18 intercollegiate games of baseball I won the bat with an average of .526, which to any baseball man is a proof of the condition of my sight at that time. I won $25 and a cow in a prize fight at Ortonville, Minn., against a pugilist of some repute.

I also captured some money through prizes won at wrestling. Anything to help me toward the goal for which I was aiming. For the sake of the money, I entered and won prizes in every oratorical contest that came off during my time at the University of Minnesota. Three times I represented my State in interstate oratoricals, winning a third, a second, and a first at these larger contests. Life was one hard, grim struggle for daily bread. I never had time to play as a child or as a lad in school. Even to-day I never feel the chill of twilight, the gray hour when lights begin to gleam and people are hurrying home to their hot dinners, without a homesick feeling, a memory of the days when I had no home and no dinner to go to.

How I used to long for the time when, my education completed, my profession attained, I should be able to take my ease, invite my soul, enter the fellowship of men of attainment, see the world, enjoy the fruits of my toil. At last the time seemed at hand. I was succeeding. Clients had begun to seek me out. I was taking a place and holding it among the lawyers of my State. We had saved enough money with which to buy a home of our own. My office was well stocked with books of law and I was about to form an advantageous law partnership, which would have brought me in contact with clients of means. Just about the time when it seemed I could reach out my hand and take the success I had toiled all my life to attain, like a bolt from the blue came the electric shock that seared out my sight. I wanted to quit, and if it had not been for the love, the tender understanding of my brilliant little classmate and life mate, of me and my passing ordeal, I think I would have quit. Morning after morning when I could sleep, I wakened, as I realize many of you who are young in blindness are doing, opened my eyes, wondering if it was still dark, heard the sounds and felt the atmosphere but saw not the light of day, then, with the terrible rush of consciousness that day would never dawn again for me, the battle had to be fought all over. At each new waking I was overwhelmed anew, shocked anew.

I felt as I have since found the greater part of the unreflecting world to think, that a blind man is useless and only a burden upon the seeing world and that therefore I had a right to wrap the drapery of my couch about me and lie down to pleasant dreams, for the unrestrained independence of my whole life revolted at the bondage. I had always been able to make things go, to drive them to my will and conclusions and ultimate purpose, and now, to be led, to have to wait, to be kept from accomplishment by trivial material fetters, to have to form conclusions received through eyes in whose judgment I had no confidence—to be held of slight consequence by those whom I but a short time ago dominated, physically and mentally, to have the same men who but yesterday hailed me with delight and enthusiasm, avoid me. Sympathy? Yes, but who the hell wants sympathy? We want acknowledgment of merit. It is not how far you can see but the chemistry of sight that counts; it is how far your vision, how sound your judgment, how deep your understanding of the human heart. Not in getting and spending is our merit shown, but the goal we set ourselves, as the instrument of God in its attainment, and irritated by what to me then seemed to be an incurable resentment, I seriously pondered whether it was nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune or to take arms against a sea of troubles and by opposing end them, and I reasoned that I would be doing those dependent upon me a service by ridding them of an insurmountable burden. However, I felt it my duty to be sure there was no hope of sight returning and so began the round of doctors and cures. I went all over the country and all "gave the thing they could not cure a name" and I paid and paid and paid until the reserve of our earnings had been exhausted. I sold my library, borrowed money of friends. The game seemed to me to be up and I pondered feasible means to leave my memory, for the sake of those I loved, untarnished by such an act, when an eminent doctor in Milwaukee examined me and gave me the way. He said, "I can perhaps cure you. I have successfully performed a similar operation where a man was struck by lightning. It will be necessary to go down between

the lobes of the brain to do it. If I get through, without injury to the brain, I am confident I can restore your sight. But the chances are strongly against it, perhaps one, two, three out of ten that I will get through safely."

It would, no doubt, seem strange to the seeing, but you who sit there in the darkness, I know, will understand when I tell you that his diagnosis was a great beacon light of hope to me. I had found an honorable way out or the way back to sight. I told the doctor I would think it over. I went back to Minneapolis and held council with my pal and I said to her, "What are we going to do? Shall I sell lead pencils?" and she retorted, "I should say not, Tom. We're going to practice law. I will be your eyes. You have your profession. You can try a lawsuit as well without your sight as you could with it, in a short time, I am sure. People will trust a blind man, if he has the ability, with their business just as quick as a man with sight." We had great confidence. We did not yet know how instinctively the seeing man distrusts a blind man's ability. He gets most of his impressions through his eyes, and can not comprehend how understanding can be arrived at in any other way. The seeing person, as a rule, carries his knowledge in books or notes. The blind person may not be so formidable in a free-for-all scramble, where he can not take advantage of a situation the eye develops, and thus must await the ordered opportunity, but, as that great poet, blind Milton, has well put it, "he also serves who only stands and waits," so it was decided that we would go back and try the practice of law. Secretly I felt a great calm, for I had in reserve two options, one, the return of my sight with which I knew I could succeed; the other, an honorable discharge.

A lawyer friend who had an office lately vacated told me the amount of rent, phones, and stenographer and said to move in and pay when I could. So I went back to the practice of law, broke—worse than broke—in debt, and blind. It was a weary road. It was like learning to walk all over again. I worked along in darkness a good deal harder than when I had my sight. I had to. In fact, a blind man's mind rests only when he sleeps, since he must feel with it and see with it, ever on guard, alert, for the little indirect thing that will guide him to the true conclusion that he must have in order to cope with the seeing. I never realized what a weak flabby thing the seeing brain is. I was normal, perhaps a little above normal, having taken honors in my class. But, like every other seeing person, I had always depended upon my sight, not my memory, and when I had to rely upon my memory I found it was like a muscle that had atrophied from lack of use. I would say to Mrs. Schall when I was preparing a case, "Read that again." And she would read it again, and I would try to gather the essential parts so that I would know them, not merely know where they could be found, but I would have to ask her to read it again, and again, and again, until at last, after stupendous efforts, the flabby old brain tissue strengthened until it could stand alone.

Some of the courts, feeling friendly toward me, appointed me at the State's expense to defend persons charged with crime. Among these were some spectacular cases which I succeeded in winning which brought me other clients of the same sort, and my revenue increased rapidly, so that at the end of the third month I was able to give to my friend who had so kindly staked me my office rent. Confidence began to return, for in the trials of these criminal cases I again secured my hold, learning how to make my way before the court and juries though blind. But there was no future in this criminal practice, and I decided that I must take up some other branch of the law and make myself proficient in that. I realized no moneyed concern would pay good fees to a handicapped lawyer, so therefore I knew that were I to succeed as a lawyer my clients must be of the common folk. Thus God, again, regardless of my ambitions replanted me among the common people, where He meant me to serve. I saw great corporations paying large retainers to our most able lawyers for the defense of personal injury cases, and I said to myself that I shall match the ability and understanding of the law of these men in this one specific branch and take up the fight for the laboring man who would understand me and I him, for we have come the same way. And I laid for and got hold of some personal-injury cases that other lawyers had rejected, and by diligent and constant application to the facts and the law prepared these cases for trial and won them. Other personal-injury cases soon began to come, and my success with juries was extraordinary—securing some of the largest verdicts and settlements in the State. I may not be a profound all-around lawyer, but when it comes to personal-injury law and getting the verdicts I take my hat off to none, and the corporation lawyers of my State I am sure will bear testimony as to my having relieved their corporations of hundreds of thousands of dollars for the benefit of injured employees; therefore you can understand at the outset why I was so very popular with the vested interests and corporations, who did not leave a stone unturned to keep me from Congress.

That is why, outside of the fact that I had not been anointed by the gang, in my first race for Congress the daily newspapers, as your chairman mentioned, never even published my name. One of them on one occasion got so magnanimous as to state that there is also a Progressive running. And to-day, no matter what I do or say, the great press of my State, with the exception of a friendly scribe here and there who occasionally gets something by, despite the policy, is silent, unless they can give a slant to my doings or sayings that they think will hurt me; for they suspect, as your chairman has suggested, that should the common folk of my State become acquainted with me and my work, that the more powerful office of Senator might fall within my jurisdiction; so every effort is exerted and is being exerted since they can not unseat me from where I am, to see to it that I acquire no further leverage by coming into the more powerful office of the Senate of the United States.

But despite the attitude of the press I have steadily grown in the confidence of my constituency. In 1914, over the machine candidates Republican and Democratic, I won only by a plurality of 1,407 votes. As your chairman said, I had no newspaper support, nor organization, all the speeches made in my behalf were made by myself, amounting in number to 237. If I had not had an iron constitution, a chest like a keg, been totally blind and absolutely insane, I never could have done it. Insanity is only a question of majority. But after the votes were counted I became tolerable and with each succeeding election have become more sane until judging by majorities I should have become not only sane but safe and sound.

In 1916, having been a Republican all my life, I tried to file on the Republican ticket, but the secretary of state under orders of the gang refused to allow me to so file, having had the insufferable audacity to offer myself the election before as an Independent Progressive Republican. But despite my nonparty affiliations, my district returned me over the two old machine candidates by a plurality of a little better than 9,000.

In 1918 I was urged by my friends to become a candidate for the United States Senate, and opposition to the senior Senator offered inducement if I would announce myself as a candidate for that high office. I, of course, had no idea of taking such a step, feeling sure that outside of the people of my district whom I had been able to reach by speech I was little known since the papers had kept me and anything I had done carefully repressed. I wondered at the time why a delegation of men whom I knew had vigorously opposed me during my last two elections had come all the way from Minneapolis to my office in Washington and seemed suddenly so friendly. They avowed that I had made good and that they had never understood me before; and they wanted to see that I got a chance to get back into the Republican party where I belonged. I retorted that I would not be allowed to file on the Republican ticket, for the same situation existed now as existed two years ago, and if there was any foundation to the refusal to let me file two years ago it was certainly of the same vital effect to-day. They replied that they could fix it so that the secretary of state would accept my filing. But I insisted that it was my understanding that the supreme court would have thrown me out had I insisted on filing on the Republican ticket, to which they suavely replied that they thought it could all be arranged. I can see now what I could not believe then, that they were determined to keep me from filing for the United State Senate and were making the path so smooth and straight for the regular Republican nomination to Congress in my district that the line of least resistance would naturally lead me to the acceptance of that nomination, and I finally consented to offer my filing, which I found with no little surprise was accepted with alacrity. My millionaire opponent, whom they evidently had not taken into their confidence of manipulation frothed over at the mouth, and believing that he knew something of the attitude of the supreme court, immediately proceeded to have the supreme court erase my name as a Republican candidate. But the best-laid plans of mice and gang candidates gang aft agley, and behold the supreme court decided that I was a Republican, thus giving me the distinction and honor of being the only Republican in the State vouched for as such by the highest lawgiving power of that State.

I never knew who it was defended my cause before the supreme court, but I do know that it was done well and that I became the Republican candidate without open or violent opposition by the gang, for had I been defeated in the primaries for

the nomination I would then have been at liberty to run independent for the United States Senate. It was therefore, in the opinion of the gang, of vital necessity in being assured of my not being a candidate for the United States Senate to see to it that I secured that Republican nomination for Congress in the tenth district, which I did almost unanimously.

I was elected by a majority of over 26,000. In 1920 I was returned on the Republican ticket (though a vigorous fight was put up against me by the same gang that were so anxious to see to it that I was a regular Republican two years before) by over 40,000, and I make no doubt that my way will be made smooth for the return to my present seat in Congress this coming election, since the other United States senatorship is up for the decision of the people, for it is no secret that a great host of friends are urging me to make the run. Upon the thought of the possibility of that terrible catastrophe, well-authenticated proffers have been made to me from those who know how to handle conventions of the indorsement to my present seat of the Republican preprimary convention, a shrewd bit of legislation passed by the last State legislature to regain the slipping reins of control back into the hands of the manipulators.

In our State we have a direct primary, and the bosses well knew that they could not get away with its out-and-out repeal, which they would have gladly done and gone back to the good old days of conventions, which produced amenable candidates, though too often mediocre, newspaper-made heroes, headliners, wherein you are told of the wonderful fights they are putting up in State or Nation, when in reality the only struggle that takes place consists in arranging the type and deciding the momentous question of how large it should be—"Safe and sane, a big man for a big job"—you know the sort of stuff; but they carefully refrain from adding, "for big business." They were forced to content themselves with a preconvention, wherein they could name their candidates as the particular choice of the party and have his name go on the ballot of the direct primary as the party's loyal candidate, thus giving such a candidate a decided advantage before the unsuspecting voter, in the direct primary to be held later, because it gives a rallying point for the basis of publicity.

Thus with my friends and my enemies both for me, I anticipate no struggle in securing the Republican nomination in June, but after that, when the doors to the Senate nomination are closed, I make no doubt I shall have an opponent well supplied with campaign funds, who will take the field against me, not in the hope of defeating me, but to have a pretense from which to distribute the maligning, tearing-down propaganda that it is hoped will singe, retard, or stunt the sprouting wings of ambition, for in 1924 another United States senatorship is at stake. But I am not ambitious. I am perfectly well content to stay where I am, for the salary of the United States Senator is no more than I receive in the House. True, if I am of good in the House, I would be twentyfold that service in the Senate, because a Senator is a large animal in Washington, while a mere Congressman is of slight consequence in comparison, and his power for good or evil thereby measured. I am not anxious to get into a state-wide campaign, where the only offset I have to an unfriendly press is my own voice. For what would years of an honest, consistent progressive record in Congress avail could it not be known to the people, while if I stay in my own district it is not so large but what I can by extended effort reach the people through speech and correct the well-fed opposition continually and vigorously at work distorting and undermining.

The plain people of my district believe in me because for eight years I have fought their battles, and they know that I have a standing offer of $1,000, and it has never been challenged, to anyone who can point out in my record one place where I voted against labor or farm, or have failed to champion the cause of the ordinary fellow.

In my present position, as the fellow says, "I'm sitting pretty," not only because of the overwhelming approbation of my course expressed by the voters of my district, but in the House I am ranking Republican member of the Flood Control Committee, one of the regular standing committees of the House. Our present chairman, Congressman Rodenberg of Illinois, will not be a candidate for reelection, therefore I shall be in my fifth term chairman of the Flood Control, if seniority is the rule, and I make no doubt it will be.

I am also a Member of the Rules Committee, the nozzle through which legislation gets before the House. Three times I have been elected to this powerful committee by a majority of the Members of the House. The membership of this committee is most carefully picked since through its deliberations the administration must, to a large measure, shape its policy, and only men who have strong influence back of them, who have been tried and not found wanting, who have developed through years of service a leadership ability and are known to be soundly conservative, are so fortunate as to be elected to this most powerful committee, none of which qualifications secured my membership. But through the providence of circumstance my vote had become a strong factor in the organization of the War Congress. Twice before the House had been so evenly divided, and on these occasions it took weeks and weeks to organize and put it in condition to transact public business. As the time drew near for the Congress to convene the war clouds grew darker and heavier. The grey hordes were overrunning Europe. There was no time to be lost. I went up to New York to consult my friend Theodore Roosevelt. He said to me, "SCHALL, I think the people would resent my advising you. I don't like to suggest what I think you should do, for it is clear to me what a sacrifice it would mean politically, what ostracism, distrust, and disappointment would flow from it, what courage it would require. But I doubt the wisdom of giving the Democrats a chance to make the Republicans scapegoats in this war. They inherited it. They should have the praise or bear the onus. It's just to the administration that he be not interfered with. His movements should be definite and quick, not hindered by party opposition."

The Senate was Democratic, the President Democratic. Should the House go Republican, while it would mean the loaves and fishes, the coveted chairmanships for my friends, my Republican colleagues who had been kind to me, yet with that would go the chance of delay in getting the great war machine in motion.

Selfish and personal interests pointed me to support the Republican candidate. But I felt that they should weigh nothing against my country's necessity. If the Democrats lost the organization of the House, it meant the disruption and overhauling of all the House committees, while if they kept it, the machinery was set, oiled, and ready for immediate action, composed of the administration's own party, men upon whom he should rely for counsel, instead of men of an opposing party, whose policies might clash, and give the spark that in the charged and heated atmosphere would explode the magazine of war against us instead of the enemy. It was no time for petty politics, no time to consider the loaves and fishes. The time of great things was upon us. Whether a man was a Republican or Democrat was of no consequence. Champ Clark was a clean, square, fair-dealing Speaker. He would preside over a House nonpolitical, dealing with war questions.

I had to pray God to help me get upon my feet and raise my voice and do this thing I knew should be done. It was hard. I hated to do it. If I had been able to look into the indignant eyes and accusing faces, and seen the grief, surprise, disappointment, and dislike of my Republican colleagues, I doubt if I could have had the courage to do it. But when the time came, with God's help, I nominated and cast my vote for Champ Clark for Speaker, thus putting the machinery of a Democratic House back of the Democratic President and Senate, and thus, as your chairman has indicated, helping to land our boys at Chateau Thierry in time to save Paris. With the political complexion of my district as it was, I thought at the time it was putting a noose around my neck, but it was a slight thing to offer up a political carcass, when we were about to call to the sacrifice upon the field of battle the best of our youth.

And in the outcome, Chateau Thierry proved I was right. I say this not to boast or vaunt, but because I realize you young men back there in the dark, some of whom were in that great world decisive battle, who have proven your loyalty by your great sacrifice realize that it is right to stand for what you believe, to die for what you believe.

Most of the Republicans in Congress at the time could not construe my action as anything but deep-dyed party disloyalty, for they did not know that I owed nothing to the regular Republican organization of my State. Rising in indignation, they left the space all around me empty, so I sat alone, a thing scorned and apart, the earlier months of that session, except for a few bigger Members who by an occasional word or friendly touch would indicate they understood.

Among these was the one who personally lost most by my vote—that fearless, just, strong, and brilliant leader of men, the most able parliamentarian the House has known, a true friend, a resourceful and relentless opponent, but with a heart of understanding, that knew instantly right from wrong, the Republican candidate for Speaker, Jim Mann.

Another who understood, and had the courage to let me know—and it brought me no little consolation—was that big-souled, big-hearted, big-minded American—Martin Madden,

of Illinois. Later man after man came to me and said, "SCHALL, you saw farther sightless than we did with our physical vision. You were right to stand by your country, regardless of party."

To show me that I was right, the following Republican Congress reelected me to the Rules Committee, where the Democrats had placed me in recognition of my action in the organization of the War House; and to further cement the proposition that it pays to stand for what you believe to be right regardless of what the environment of the present indicates to your own best good, the Republican majority again elected me to this coveted committee the following Congress, and I make no doubt that the next Congress, if Republican, will again assign me to this powerful committee. Thus, as a member of the Rules Committee and the chairman of a regular standing committee, the Flood Control, I could not, if I were permitted to choose my committees, place myself in a more advantageous situation. I am therefore quite naturally very content to remain secure in the backing of the voters of my district as a Member of the House, and am not particularly desirous, as your chairman's remarks might have led you to believe, to try for the greater office of United States Senator unless it is in some way pointed out to me by the Divinity of Circumstances that it is my duty as an instrument of that Force to make the attempt; for no one knows better than I the double rocky road over which I would be forced to travel to that end. The gang of the fat boys who from instinct have always fought me will certainly not have their opinion changed through a search of my eight years' record.

A few of the leaders of the lean boys in control of the policies of their great press, whose ultimate radicalism privately adhered to carries them beyond my conception of reform, for I am not a socialist, but whose publicly advocated policies are in the main wholly feasible, and have throughout my record received my hearty indorsement, should publicly be for me if they are sincere in their principles advocated to the people.

But though they know that my labor record is 100 per cent, that I have by voice and vote always battled in the interest of the farm, and have consistently stood for real constructive progressive legislation, for a square deal to all, along the lines they publicly advocate, yet because of socialistic bias are barely lukewarm, "damn me with faint praise," or only use me to help their position. They know that the fat boys have not handled me and can not handle me and they have good reason to believe that they can not.

For they know that I came to Congress without the aid of gang or organization and that I have remained in Congress in spite of the most powerful, selfish opposition. That no one has a 5-cent piece invested in my congressional seat, that no gang, clique, organization, man, or corporation has any strings on me, for no one ever thought it possible for me to get to Congress, in the first place, and so paid no attention to me. After I did get there my opponents were very sure it was a mistake which they could easily rectify in the next election and that I had won through sympathy. But I have not noticed that Congress is an eleemosynary institution and I have never in any way, shape, or form asked a vote upon that consideration, for I can make more money at the practice of law. Thus, through the providence of circumstances, I came into Congress as its most independent Member, as my record will bear out, and so long as I remain in Congress I shall continue that independence with the light that God gives me to see the right, regardless of consequences as foreseen by the petty vision of men, and I believe that if I am to be the instrument for further and higher service in that same Congress that I shall in some way be given the sign, and the way provided for a part in that higher work, as free and independent from selfish control or manipulation as I have been in my present position.

For I can now understand, after years of darkness, that God had in His mysterious way preserved me from the road of materiality. I believe that I am peculiarly fitted to carry out some mission. For I know the common man's burden, having come up with him through all the vicissitudes of life. I have exceptional ability of public speech. The foolish may think this a boast, but I assure you that I am very humble in its assertion and only make it in explanation of why some of the things have happened to me, which may be of service to you, for I realize that such ability is no credit to me, but is only an equipment with which I came into the world. I have a high dome in the roof of my mouth, which serves as a fine sounding board for speech. My jaw is hung on loosely, so that it waggles easily. My education is sufficient with which to get over the message, provided my understanding and intuition is delicate enough to receive it. There is no credit, my friends, personally in the kind of an instrument we are. The bulldog should have no credit for being a bulldog any more than the hunting dog should have credit for having a fine nose. It is only a question of the fitness of the instrument for service designated.

In the first place, I know that without God's guidance and help I never would have succeeded in reaching Congress. I know that when I attempted to turn the natural ability of speech that had been given me into the troughs of personal gain, I was hindered, struck down by a handicap that seemed to me then insurmountable. But when proper humility and a desire to serve had taken the place of arrogance and selfishness, I found myself the champion of the humble folk, the cobbler, carpenter, mechanic, and laborer in general, in factory and on railroad, instead of the wealthy employer or corporation, as had been my ambition, and in their defense I recaptured my young ideals and again understood why the simple garments of Dorcas had outweighed material gain.

For most natures harden, deteriorate under wealth, prosperity, and ease. Mine had been no exception. When material circumstances improve men fail spiritually. Instead of showing higher traits when bodily comforts increase, they degenerate, become greedy, indifferent, hard, and thereby dwarf their soul and limit the possibility of its development.

Man has greater possibilities than he knows; completer realization comes out under trial. It taps his subconscious and superconscious powers. All have latent qualities of strength, unguessed till drawn against. We are not here to be selfishly happy, but rising higher the more bitterly we are tested we reach at last, if we are strong and endure, the heights of unselfishness and nobility.

The removal of the sight throws a determined man back upon his mind or his understanding, and through the mind he will come in contact with his soul, and through its feeling with the breadth of the Infinite, and he will see and hear and understand the things that are denied to mere sight. For his mind reaches into solitude, whence comes meditation, contemplation, insight, and inspiration, for he is so used to adversity that he knows how to bear disappointment and make the best of life, which in its best is disappointment. The plan of the universe in the redemption of us all is adversity. It is not on flowery paths of ease nor in the smile of the world in material prosperity that the soul in man or woman is carved, but on the rough and sharp stone-strewn road, where we are forced to walk with unprotected feet, that we learn life's lessons and blessings, which gives us intuition to draw upon the greater and cleaner thoughts that are among us, but too often not of us.

God, no doubt, and I say this in all simplicity, has some mission for me to perform, as he has for all of us. It may be small or it may be great, but it is in proportion as we have the strength to carry the cross assigned to us. If we have a little, weak, spindly pair of legs we have a little load. If we have a good strong back and a good stout pair of legs we have a load in proportion to our strength. Each of us thinks that ours is the hardest. Even the Son of Mary prayed, "Oh Lord, if possible take this cup from me," but immediately added, through the strength of spirit, "nevertheless, Thy will, not mine, be done."

I stand to-day disciplined by such teachings, as willing and as ready as I can, to take on and do to the best of my ability whatever may seem best under the plan of God in the interest and progress of mankind. I have lost my sight, but through that loss I have gained my soul, and I would rather have the understanding thus acquired than all the eyes in the world. For the inward sight more than compensates for the outward loss. Of course, I would like to see, but I would not trade back on the same basis—for the things of earth are temporal, the soul is eternal.

To those who stand for reform, if they are sincere, my record in Congress should be all that they require, and much more to the point of principles advocated than mere promises.

Thus I stand on No Man's Land between the great press guns of warring factions, each intent on substituting in public office men who will work out the selfish ideas and drive under the reins of a few bosses, either fat or lean. Then, too, I insist on staying in the Republican party, and believe that reform can quicker come about by the people taking control of that party, which they can easily do under the direct primary law in our State if they did not allow manipulators to arraign them against one another, causing them to strike down, in their confusion, their friends. If the fight is between a Progressive and a Reactionary, the powers that be will see to it that one or more other Progressives file, driving a majority into a minority.

Thus you can understand how utterly hopeless a state-wide campaign appears to me, for Minnesota is a very large State

and I have no way of reaching the ear of the people but by my voice. If I had lots of time I might be willing to try, but with Congress steadily in session, as has been the case since I have been a Member, such a campaign would be impossible, so the allusion of your chairman to the United States senatorship as ever coming my way seems to me at this time to be far remote.

But who can tell? Perhaps two years from now, when the senior Senator will again be up for election, the people may have come to understand, for they are fast driving in that direction, the unreliability of newspapers in the guidance of their vote except to indicate whom they should vote against, and in that case I ought to have the best of it and may decide to get in, for they will all be after me, which ought to insure my election.

As I told you at the outset of this talk, I am a firm believer in the Divinity that shapes our ends. I believe that we are all instruments in the hands of the Great Intelligence to work out not only our individual advancement, through adversity, sorrow, and pain, but the betterment of our brethren along the way, and that, according to our fitness, God uses us to carry forward His plan.

For history is only the handwriting of God and men and women merely the instruments with which He writes. It has taken centuries through the clumsy instrument of weak mankind for Him to have brought the conditions of the world to where the development of the individual could be accomplished in great numbers. It is only about 150 years ago that God, through the instrumentality of the human being was able to get together enough hardier and nobler souls, upon whose understanding He could impress the idea of a government where the development of the individual would make for the development of the soul.

He gathered here on a land wonderfully prepared and stored for all emergencies, reserved and kept apart for the special purpose, the braver souls of all the world, for fearlessness is an attribute of God and all his teachings are of independence of the soul. For the purpose of the development of that independence he left mankind free to choose between good and evil. It took us nearly 2,000 years with the guidance of the Carpenter's Son to come to the conception of a government for the people, by the people, and of the people.

The patriotic and noble men of the Revolutionary days, simple in faith, simple in life, hence able to catch through their greater intuition the conception of the great purpose for the existence of humanity upon this earth, wrought finer than they knew that inspired instrument, the Constitution of the United States. It may not be perfect, no human work is perfect, but the instruments of humanity through whom God is working out his plan are coming more and more to understand, more and more to strive for perfection, for it is the desire that builds and ever holding fast to that which is proven good, we must work our way out, little by little, step by step, as we enlarge to souls capable of receiving the greater and greater light. The Constitution of the United States is the bulwark of individual liberty, giving scope to initiative and desire, to the development of independence, to the carrying out of God's plan.

This Government, built upon the teachings of the lowly Nazarene, has gone forth to the governments of the world as His lessons spread among mankind. Over forty republics have already followed our example; and in the fulfillment of that God-given purpose the world, through the influence of the United States, will come to understand that through protection of the inalienable rights of the individual, "echoes will roll from soul to soul and grow forever and forever," to the ultimate completion, "Peace on earth, good will towards men."

NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT BY THE PEOPLE.

I think that I have perhaps complied with your chairman's request to tell you how I got to Congress and how I have stayed there, and to a limited extent what I have seen there and something of my hopes and ambitions.

But I have not, as I remember his instructions, told you what seems to me to be the great thing to preserve this greatest country in the world, the instrument of God's plan of government for the people, by the people, and of the people. I have always felt from the time my mind was trained enough to grasp the wonderful conception of our form of government a profound reverence for it, and in my early manhood was unable to figure out why it was not functioning as it seemed to me it should, why principles advanced by a party who were successful at the election were not put into effect, why it was that outside of some squabbling over tariff it did not seem to matter if one party or the other were at bat. The same old injustices and flagrant disregard of the people's interests or rights was rampant. The party of Lincoln or the party of Jefferson seemed to amount in the sum total of its administration to the same old thing. I gladly hailed Theodore Roosevelt's leadership in 1912 in his fight for progress, and with aching heart by the manipulation of the powers that be I saw his leadership relegated. I did not then understand, as I now do, what it was in our form of national government that made possible this ruthless trampling of the peoples' wishes; and I could not at that time understand, but I do now, the import of his attempted assassination at Milwaukee of that same year.

When I was in France in 1918, many underground passages having been revealed during the war shake-up, I learned that both Roosevelt and McKinley had been decidedly unpopular as President with all the European nations. Time permits to cite but one striking illustration.

I talked with a Frenchman whose daughter had been engaged to the son of a man within the inner circle of the German Empire and I was astounded at the revelation that in 1912 the Kaiser had given orders that under no circumstances should Theodore Roosevelt ever again be President of the United States. The foreign policy of President Taft was perfectly acceptable. The promised foreign policy of Woodrow Wilson was also satisfactory. All assistance should be given to Wilson, since he seemed the most likely to defeat the terrible Teddy, whose America first policies had more than once thwarted his ambitions and had outwitted him when he was about to seize by force the ports of Venezuela and found that Admiral Dewey and his fleet were there under orders of the President to prevent it and protect inviolate our American Monroe doctrine.

This news greatly shocked and wrenched my complacency in our Government, and I was forced to contemplate how it could be possible for a President of the United States to be in any way bound to another country that might involve the welfare of the Nation that has chosen him its Executive, and I naturally went back in my mind through all the original processes that go to make Presidents.

In my earlier thoughts I had surmised that different conflicting selfish interests had striven to secure their man for this high office, but had felt that they would neutralize each other in a tolerably healthy result. But I had had no idea that selfish foreign interests had been able to take a hand in our conventions for the nomination of our Presidents.

The new light of danger roused me and I began to study the situation, analyzing the history of our Presidents, fitting together this thing and that that before I had not known how to catalogue or explain, and the revelation was borne in upon me that selfish imperialism and the slimy ooze of international commercialism had found the weak place in the dike of personal liberty and from its great pressure was forcing its way through at a rate that threatens the submergence of our institutions.

As I studied further I began to realize that these great national conflicting interests that had formerly neutralized each other, now in spite of laws in restraint of trade unenforced because of stultification of the different arms of the executive, had combined into monster trusts, reaching into every line of commerce and, unsated in their greedy feeding upon the Nation's people and resources, had become international and were a part of the flood adding to the pressure whose purpose is to control our Presidents, lay out their policies, foreign and domestic, appoint their Cabinet, name members of our Supreme Court, who have already in many instances usurped the functions of Congress, thus giving evidence of their power, if made up of the right personnel, to override Congress and even the Executive himself who may have made them, and like Louis XIV declare themselves the State.

To the millions of any nation on earth across the seven seas, this is the promised land. This the land and these the homes we love so well. "Lives there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself has said, this is my own, my native land."

But where virtue is there vice will stain her spotless purity, where liberty reigns there tyranny and sordid treason seek to undermine her stability and trail her fallen emblem in the dust. Foes within and foes without threaten. Foreign jealousies, greed, and the corruption of our trusted servants, vice, social discord are endangering through this rift the dike of our liberty.

But as surely as the sun rises will it shine upon millions and millions of her defenders, upon hearts ready to pour out the last drop of devoted blood that the name of freedom's home may be perpetuated. But it is not in the offering of blood that remedy can be wrought. We must reach the heart and understanding of those willing to give that blood that they may, through their votes, compel their Senators and Congressmen to amend the Constitution, doing away forever with the

outworn, obsolete, antiquated convention for the nomination of our Presidents that makes possible through preconvention obligations, promises, and trades, this ever-widening gap. We must in the way ordained by that sacred Constitution, amend it to fit the needs of the present glaring danger and make safe the rule of the people through their chosen representatives by giving to them the power of nomination of their executive officer. Through such nomination they will reach their choice, not the choice of the anointed few. The people's choice will be responsible to them while the choice of international money-maddened industry will be responsible to it. It is only a question of time, if amendment is not had, until the growing unrest of the people will have us so divided in theories of remedy that some strong foreign imperial potentate will rear his throne upon our impotence to control and guide our destiny. Already there is a strong, virulent, steadily growing, never-dying propaganda, because engineered and guided by a definite never-relinquishing patient policy consistently adhered to through all the various ramifications of a mighty Nation, well nourished to that end by great massive fortunes, the interest of which, by specific bequest, is being used for that very purpose. The people have long and patiently been asking why something can not be done. Their voices are becoming more and more petulant and they are fast losing confidence in the form of our Government, for they can not understand why there has grown up in this country a commercial feudalism equal to that of the Middle Ages. Why a class levy tribute from the people to pay enormous fortunes on fictitious values in watered stocks, and through privileged chicanery, gambling, and distorted laws, have acquired untold wealth; why great reveling palaces cast their darkening shadows over hovels of poverty and despair? Why to-day in countless homes there is nothing but weariness and want, nothing but crusts softened by tears? Why writhing, wretched men and women, mournful, deformed children, blighted and hopeless in agony, cry for justice; why millions of crippled bodies, pitiful, unkempt little children, despondent, despairing American citizens, are asking in vain for relief in the most plentiful land in the world; why great combination power controlling mines, mills, forests, fisheries, food products of the world, and the highways of traffic over which they are carried are allowed to strangle everything deserving the name of competition? Why five great packing companies fix the price of every ox and every pound of steak in the United States? Why the great coal combination is allowed to charge three times the value of their product, when everybody knows that coal is produced in the car at the mouth of the mine from $1.75 to $3.25 per ton? Why we have continually presented to us the wonderful spectacle of farm products raised at an actual loss while their price to the consumer is as dear as when a greenback dollar was worth 20 cents?

Why are these combinations allowed to develop schemes for the forcing up of prices and the forcing down of earnings of labor and farm; why is this invisible, irresistible, unconvictible tyrant allowed to appear, in the eyes of the people, greater than the Government, and through the discontent generated increase the socialist idea by the thousand? Why is it that good, sane, sensible, honest business men because of their fear of socialism are forced to support in politics the men controlled by such manipulation, which in the end only means the swallowing up of their business, little or big, the destruction of their country, or the taking of it over by a foreign imperial power, or revolution and anarchy? Why is the poor devil of a farmer to-day unable to pay his taxes on soil the most fertile in the world? Why is it cheaper for him to burn the products of his farm instead of buying coal? Sympathy, brotherly interest, fair dealing, men have to and for one another, but these great monster combinations have nothing to do with these things for they can be run without sentiment.

What was it Theodore Roosevelt meant when he said: "We here in America hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years, and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed and we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men. If we merely build upon this new continent another nation of great but unjustly divided material prosperity we shall have done nothing, and we shall do as little, if we merely pit the greed of envy against the greed of arrogance and thereby destroy the material well-being of us all."

What matter it if children and women do starve and freeze and helpless babes moan out their lives in misery? Let the barons of food and coal through their interests in great combinations add to their millions and increase the inventory of their luxuries.

I heard a great coal baron in Chicago, whose daily expenditure is enormous, on being asked why coal was so high, reply "That he had the coal and if the people wanted it they'd pay what he asked, regardless of what it cost him." These are the kinds of fellows that dictate the nomination of your Presidents.

The people are asking what shall be done? Shall they be answered, nothing? Shall we tell them there is no law for the emporer? But, boys, we have on our statute books, passed by Republican legislatures, laws to handle just that kind of fellows. In response to the peoples' demands, the Sherman Anti-trust Act was passed. The Supreme Court, the majority of whom were appointed by President Taft, after long and laborious study, interpolated into this just law the poisonous word "reasonable," thereby rendering it perfectly harmless.

But the Representatives in Congress in carrying out the demand of the people, followed with the Clayton Act, which fixed up the ravages of the Supreme Court and again made manipulators in restraint of trade criminals under the law. But the Supreme Court were so finicky as to what constituted evidence to convict that the law practically became useless. Meanwhile the years were going by and the gouging of the people continued, and Roosevelt, as President, conceived the idea of forming a Federal Trade Commission by an act of Congress, whose duty it would be to make investigation, and under the law such investigations should be competent as evidence before the court. But Roosevelt's effort along this line met stubborn resistance from the controlling stand-pat element in Congress, so that his dream of bringing these vampires to earth was never realized. Because Roosevelt brought to the people in his campaign of 1912 this pressing need, the first Congress of the Wilson administration put through such an act. After years of investigation the Federal Trade Commission had succeeded in securing convincing evidence of the most inhuman and damning combinations in restraint of trade for the purpose of robbing the people that ever the mind of man conceived. Coal, oil, wool, shoe, packer, and other industries were among the indictments, and I wish I had the time to further enumerate, but for illustration I will use only the packers, and content myself by saying that they are not sinners above all Israel. It was shown they controlled 762 industries besides a great number in which they held less than the majority of the stock. Attorney General Palmer was forced to admit the evidence sufficient to convict, but what happened to this gang of criminals? Why, they were called in and slapped on the wrist and the matter was amicably settled by what is known as the consent decree, whereby the packers gave up ostensibly 10 lines of foodstuff in which they could only own 49 per cent of the stock, and if they wanted to own more they would have to be put to the extreme trouble of organizing another corporation or manipulating their control through banking directors sitting with the directors of the corporation. Thus, after a fight of years, the people have on the statute books a law, and they have in the archives in the Federal Trade Commission the evidence that will bring these criminals to their knees. Then, why in God's name is it not done? To enforce laws you must have one of the arms of the administration, which is a member of the Cabinet, the Attorney General.

Great combinations in restraint of trade or war profiteers would be greatly interested in who the personnel of this office are to be. Those interested in our foreign policy will be greatly concerned in the personnel of the offices of Secretary of State and Secretary of Commerce.

I was a delegate from my State to the Chicago convention, and I use this convention because I know about it. That convention, if the rank and file had had voice, would have nominated either Senator JOHNSON or General Wood, for wherever the rank and file of the party had expressed their choice it was overwhelmingly for one or the other of these two progressive Republicans. The convention at San Francisco was undoubtedly attended by the representative of the same interests at work, though perhaps they were more plentiful at Chicago, it being a foregone conclusion that no Democrat could be elected two years ago because they were irrevocably committed to the League of Nations and the people had been well sounded out by the great interests that make it their business to look after these things.

It does not matter what party name attaches to the convention, the same influences are at work to see to it that the nominee is the man they want, and the people can afterwards fight as hard as they please over which one of the chosen it will be.

I was requested by Senator JOHNSON to second his nomination at that Chicago convention and I know something of its internal workings because of my interest in him.

I have only the highest regard for President Harding. Personally, I am charmed by his gentleness and good-fellowship and in his easy-going way; I think he is a man of great ability and I believe him to be sincere in his attitude upon public questions, but I reserve the right to differ from him very materially twixt his conception and mine. My record in the House is very different, and, in a great part, absolutely opposed to his in the Senate. I have consistently spoken and voted upon the theory that prosperity should begin with the people and work up through, for history indisputably discloses that no reform has ever come about except through the people; his theory has, it has seemed to me, been that prosperity should begin from above and trickle down through.

Therefore when he became the nominee of the Republican convention, not with my vote, for I cast my vote every time for Senator JOHNSON, I could not have consistently supported him from the domestic standpoint, but I felt so deeply the far greater issue of whether we should continue our independence as a nation or be submerged in an entangling international plot, from which I could see nothing but trouble and war in the future, that I, with all the power I had, by voice and vote supported him for the Presidency of the United States, and in 47 speeches I told the common people of my district and elsewhere that I thought it was their duty to cast aside for the purpose of the election their views of domestic affairs and decide forever against entangling alliances with governments who could not and would not understand us, and that I believed that we could be of more service to the world by keeping intact our institutions, ideals, and liberty.

The one big issue was our country's independence, and after that was irrevocably settled, which I thought the election would do, we could then take up our domestic affairs and thrash them out. The Republican platform, engineered through Senator BORAH, in constant touch with Senator JOHNSON, was a garment made to fit Senator JOHNSON and represented his attitude upon international affairs and was straight out against entrance into the league, and declared again for our Nation's independence through the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine and insisted upon our Nation's right to control her internal affairs. President Harding was elected upon that platform by the most overwhelming vote ever given any President because there was no other place between that platform and the Democratic platform for the voter to go. The peoples' mandate was practically unanimous to keep away from entangling alliances.

It was rumored during the convention that there was enough foreign money represented at Chicago to pay off the German indemnity and that undoubtedly the object of such representation was the securing of the possibility of getting us some way, by back or side door, into the League of Nations, but the Republican platform was so clear upon this question that I could not believe it.

Rumor had it that we could easily make its entrance by means of The Hague tribunal, which under the jurisdiction of the league would amount to practically the same thing.

I, therefore, later watched with no little surprise the development of the four-power pact. We entered the war with no desire of gain. England secured a third of the face of the world; Japan got her arms full; France filled her pockets, and Italy overloaded her lap. We got prohibition. Then why should we underwrite the spoils of the war for these nations? I gravely fear for the people of this country the future results of that war alliance. The Republican platform declared again for free tolls through the Panama Canal to our coastwise trade. In 1912 the Republican, Democratic, and Progressive platforms all declared for free tolls to our coastwise trade through this canal and Congress, in response to the unanimous demand of the people, passed such a law practically without opposition. Why was it that a short time afterwards President Wilson came to Congress and asked the repeal of that act, saying, "that if they did not repeal it, he hardly knew how to handle the delicate diplomatic situation that might arise." Coastwise trade is nothing more or less than interstate commerce, and for any nation to tell us that we could not use the Mississippi or the Potomac for trade between our different States would be at once resented by the people of the country. Then why is it not just as much foreign impudence when only the name is different? We own the Panama Canal because Roosevelt came into the President's chair unbound by preconvention, foreign interference.

After a man is President he is in a great deal better shape to contract for the good of his country than before he has secured the nomination, and a system of election that makes possible this dilemma certainly should be corrected at the earliest possible time. Think of it, boys. Had the Sterling-Graham sedition bill, which had already passed the Senate at the instigation of Attorney General Palmer, and which I, as a member of the Rules Committee, had a part in preventing getting before the House, become a law, men could have been hung for daring to advocate a change in our Government. They would have me up to-morrow.

Free speech and an unbridled press is one of the very bulwarks of our Constitution and must be maintained if we are to preserve in this world the rights of the individual. For it is the conflict of opinions that keeps steady the heartbeat of our Nation. It is a peculiar anomaly that it is through this very freedom of speech opportunity is given for anyone, either domestic or foreign, to spread propaganda by press, pulpit, or lecture platform, against our national life and prosperity. But we must meet it by better argument and we will be better prepared to meet it if the jury is all the citizens of the United States, working out their will and conclusions by the exercising of their citizenship in party nominations where at a general election the two schools of thought can fight out their differences for supremacy. For then it would be a matter of education for all the people and as Lincoln well put it, "you can fool some of the people some of the time, all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

It was American money and American perseverance and ingenuity that built the Panama Canal. Why is it that we can not to-day even row a canoe through it without paying for it just like any other Nation and why are our people taxed for the benefit of foreign nations? Senator BORAH has tried, without avail so far, to restore this right of the Nation. The nomination of our party candidates by the people would forever do away with foreign intrigues in our internal affairs, except so far as they could influence through propaganda.

Where there is so much talk of ship subsidy it may not be inappropriate to call attention to the fact that during the last part of the Wilson administration a Republican Congress and Senate passed a ship subsidy act, giving 10 per cent discount of duty to foreign goods coming into this country in American bottoms. This is a law to-day, was a law during a considerable part of Wilson's term. It has never been enforced, though it is a similar law to the one that has made Britain's merchant fleet the greatest in the world. Our recently acquired four billion dollar merchant marine, it seems to me, could be well occupied under the operation of this law, without waiting for Congress to take further action at a profit instead of our sustaining a great loss through its deterioration at the docks, and the dream of McKinley and Roosevelt to make us a maritime Nation, furnishing outlet for our surplus products, started upon its fulfillment despite the manipulations of any competing nation in the world.

I have often wondered, for I have never been satisfied with the theory of the newspapers of the assassination of President McKinley, what motive was back of the act. President McKinley, after the Spanish-American War, had outlined and was putting into effect a world-wide trade for the United States. He was in the act of enunciating to the Nation in his speech at Buffalo this plan of his to make us one of the great nations of the world when he was struck down by an assassin's bullet. Between the era of the clipper-built yacht and the time of McKinley we had taken little interest in the development of world trade. McKinley, because of our surplus production, was rightly setting us upon a new era, and his death might have been thought to end such ambitions, but Theodore Roosevelt, then the Vice President of the United States, who had been placed by the powers that be in that office to get rid of him forever from being a candidate for the presidency of the United States, was ushered into that great office unbound and unconnected by preconvention promises and took up the fight where President McKinley had left off, in standing for America first, in enforcing the Monroe doctrine, and in seeing to it that our citizens were respected the world over.

You all remember his ringing declaration to Morocco: We want our American citizen alive or your bandit dead; and we got our American citizen alive, you bet. But Theodore Roosevelt was greater in his administration than President McKinley, for he also took up the fight of the ordinary fellow in our domestic affairs, for through his influence the people of the country again began to realize hope, from the standpoint of the preservation of our personal liberties and economic rights and not as a partisan of any class of people, but for a square deal to all regardless of affluence or poverty.

He inaugurated a new vision of public life, shook the apathy of the cultivated class and the ingrained corruption of party politics; and by the sheer force of a masterful personality,

unshackled by preconvention promises, compelled respect for our Nation at home and abroad. He sent a thrill of electric energy throughout our own country which at one time saw in politics only a sordid career without honor or ideals. Like Lincoln, who came into the Executive chair under a great national passion, too big for preconvention interference, he was left free to use his best judgment as the issue presented itself.

Such a policy by Taft or Wilson in Mexican affairs would have settled things. Such a policy by Wilson at the beginning of the World War might have saved this country 125,000 of its youth, untold suffering, and billions of dollars. We must have, if our country is to endure, our Executives free to act as God gives them the light to see their duty when the crisis comes, and not be tied down by any promises to any clique, organization, man, or foreign policy; and you will never be sure of this freedom of action in your Presidents until those Presidents are made responsible to the people and relieved from those obligations which of necessity they must accept to insure their nomination upon any party that has a chance of electing its candidate; and we are asking too much of human ambition to subject it to such temptation, and a Federal law should be had that will put a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, by making it a serious crime, beyond the reach of such bickering, double-crossing, skullduggery, crooked dealing, and offering of money and trading of offices by way of patronage or otherwise, as is the rule in vogue in our national conventions to-day.

Our national convention is beyond the jurisdiction of State government and is without the jurisdiction of Federal Government. They therefore meet upon a strip of No Man's Land over which there is no law or authority and the delegates are free to do anything their conscience will permit them to do. It is no crime in these national conventions to admit you got the money, openly show it, and boast of it. How can the people ever expect real representation of them through bodies of this kind where the desires and wishes of the people are relegated and put to rout through determined selfish interest with unlimited resources at their command and where party platforms are too often made for election only, and too seldom carried out; where men who adopt the profession of political bosses, whose services are for sale as any other profession, manipulate the delegates of their respective States? The majority of these delegates are good American citizens, who feel it a great honor to be elected delegate to these national conventions but who, engaged in the conduct of their own affairs, know little or nothing of the issues at stake and are easily delivered to this candidate or that by the boss who has brought them to the convention, paying their railroad fare, hotel bills, and so forth. They come to these conventions entirely without preparation on the issues there to be decided. To them it is only a holiday or a lark.

Then there are other delegates who come only for the purpose of actual cash or the development of a selfish scheme through which the people will later pay, in one way or another. A delegate to these conventions should be a Government officer, subject to the laws of the country as well as to a law regulating these conventions and who prepares himself at least in some degree to understand the issues which he is to decide. The delegates to a national convention, whatever the party name under which they are gathered, are, in the great majority, merely a bunch of sheep, whose leader, having jumped over a stick, the rest will follow as rapidly as they approach, though the stick has been removed so that the control of these conventions is merely the securing of a good boss from each State, furnish him with plenty of money and he will see to it that the delegates brought in from that State are men that will go in the dirction he indicates, for through a careful study of his men he will know exactly what to do in any instance to bring them into line.

The makers of Presidents were very much scared that the running mate of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 should become the Republican candidate in 1920, so they set about to thwart him as the choice of the people and General Wood was brought into the race and millions, without General Wood being conscious of it, were spent in his behalf. Not that they wanted or intended to nominate such a character, but through him, in the States where the rank and file had a chance to express their choice, he could be used to offset Senator JOHNSON; thus they would split the choice of the people and with his delegates at Chicago voting for Wood keep Senator JOHNSON from securing the nomination until the chessboard had been manipulated to suit their purposes.

You can not secure reform or permanently mend the breach in the wall of our independence and liberty without fixing this hole in the Constitution. You can form new parties with principles of the highest resolve. But they will avail you naught, for the moment your party becomes big enough to have a chance of electing its candidate, the same sinister influence will creep in and nominate that candidate. I am not speaking against the Republican party or its officers. I am not speaking against the Democratic party or its officers. I am calling attention, as I believe it my duty as a citizen and as a Member of Congress, to a great gap in our system which is bound to wreck us, if it is not mended, just as sure as the months and years go on, and it is high time that somebody should speak.

Four years ago, as I told you, this flagrant weakness in our system was called so vividly to my attention I immediately began the search for a remedy and after persistent study I came to the conclusion that the amendment of the Constitution was the only way in which it could be perfected. I have introduced such an amendment and I find it to be the first amendment so introduced in Congress. Senator JOHNSON has since introduced such a resolution and I believe that Senator NORRIS expects to soon introduce one; thus beyond all doubt this great weakness in our Constitution will become, I believe, in the next campaign, a national issue. It certainly ought to be an issue before the people at the earliest date. My resolution introduced in the last Congress received no consideration by the committee to which it was referred, and that resolution, reintroduced this session, I presume will meet the same fate, but the time is coming and very soon when people understanding the situation will demand its consideration and passage. I have followed up my resolution of constitutional amendment by a bill wherein I incorporated what seems to me, and I have no pride of authorship, but merely want to secure the consensus of the brains of Congress applied to this point, to meet the situation for the control of our nominations and elections of the Presidents of the United States, Vice Presidents, Senators, and Congressmen, under which the people can nominate their Presidents and eliminate Newberryism in Congress, and I offer it as a point of departure or attack.

The amendment provides that the President and Vice President of the United States shall be elected by the direct vote of the people, and that the Congress shall have legislative powers to control Federal elections and the nomination of candidates for elective Federal offices, which includes, of course, the power to regulate party activities, in so far as they ought to be regulated to assure the voters of the parties an honest expression of their will.

The bill, which, as I have already said, will no doubt need the adoption of the amendment to bring it within the constitutional powers of Congress, provides that the Republican and Democratic parties are now recognized as existing political parties; that five hundred or more of the electors of any congressional district may form a new party by filing the proper petition; that when a new party shall have been organized in a majority of the districts of any State it shall, ipso facto, be deemed as organized throughout the State, and when so organized in the 12 or more of the States it shall be deemed to be organized throughout the United States. It provides that every party must elect, by the direct vote of the electors, a congressional district chairman in each congressional district, and a chairman of a senatorial committee in each State, and that these officials shall constitute the senatorial committees in the States. It provides for national committees by making the chairmen of the senatorial committees of all the States, ex officio, members of the national committee. All of these men are public officials amenable to the laws of the United States and directly responsible to the people who elect them. These men, together with the Representatives and Senators in Congress of the several parties, constitute the delegates to national conventions of their respective parties, and national conventions are limited to a promulgation of a party platform and an expression of the opinions of the delegates as to the merits of presidential and vice presidential candidates seeking the party nomination.

The bill provides that all party candidates for elective Federal offices shall be nominated at primaries by the direct vote of the electors, and that candidates not affiliated with parties may file as such after the primary.

One of the most important provisions of the bill is the provision for the creation of a Federal Elections Commission to supervise and execute the law. The commission is to consist, at its organization, of three members, two of whom shall be chosen by the Senators and Representatives of the party having the majority of those offices, and one by the Senators and Representatives of the minority party, and when any new party shall have elected at least one Senator and five Repre-

sentatives, it may choose an additional member, provided the total membership of the commission is not increased to more than five. The commission is charged with many duties and obligations which are set out in detail in the bill. It will be sufficient to say here that it is the official political representative of the United States in all matters pertaining to Federal elections.

No attempt has been made to hamper or in any way interfere with legitimate party activities. On the contrary, an earnest attempt has been made to keep from such interference. Both the amendment and the bill are drawn with the sole purpose of assuring to the people of the United States a square deal in registering their actual will in all Federal elections. They have never from the formation of the United States had the opportunity of doing so, and will not until an amendment to this end of the Constitution is had and some such a law put upon the statutes for the regulations of nominations and elections.

Every word of the convention proposed under this law must be taken down, transcribed, and printed for free distribution to any citizen of the United States upon request, where he can see every argument made, by whom proposed, and its final result, wherein he can hear what the prospective candidate has to say and what his ideas are should he become President of the United States, thus giving any voter of the United States opportunity to know the exact truth of the proceedings of that convention. Even if the cost of it should amount to a substantial sum it would only be a drop in the bucket to the taxpayers as compared to the ocean of gouging they now endure under the present system.

The vote of the convention upon candidates shall do no more than to classify the choice of the delegates as to first, second, third, and so forth, which will give the voters the benefit of the best opinion of their Congressmen and Senators and of their duly elected delegate from their own congressional district and State. The opinion of Congressmen and Senators of their party ought to be valuable to them, since their work and entire time is given to the study of such questions as may be there presented. The delegate of each congressional district known as congressional district chairman and the delegate elected at large in the State known as chairman of senatorial committee will come into the convention from every part of the United States, fresh from the people, knowing their desires, sentiments, and needs, giving to the convention the elements of understanding necessary to create a platform upon which the people are represented in their particular school of thought and insure the issues thus advanced being protected by practicality in view of our established institutions of government under the Constitution. The delegate from district and State, having been duly elected by the voters of his party in the regular election of their State preceding the convention, will have had time to know something about his duties in the coming convention. The Government will pay his railroad fare and his hotel bills, and give him a reasonable amount of compensation for his time and trouble, which I have set in my bill at $500, and will relieve him from any obligations to selfish interests paying his expenses and time.

Thus, my friends, I have given you in response to your chairman's request what I consider to be the great weapon, not only in our domestic economic robberies but foreign piracy, that is to-day threatening the very foundations of our Government, and the remedy offered it seems to me is absolute if our country is to endure as a representative Government and the people continue to enjoy their inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

REPORT OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF COMMISSION.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a report of the Near East Relief Commission to Congress, which expired December 31, 1922.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman inform the House how lengthy the article is? Why not have it available in the form of congressional documents?

Mr. FISH. There is one copy at the desk. I think it is about 10 pages. This was incorporated under act of Congress and it is a report that must be filed with the Congress. It is typewritten, not printed.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why not have it printed as a document?

Mr. FISH. It is too late to do that; that is the trouble.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The report is as follows:

REPORT ON THE NEAR EAST RELIEF TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1922.

To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

SIRS: In accordance with the act of incorporation of Near East Relief, approved by the President August 6, 1919, we submit herewith report for the year ending December 31, 1922, in the form of:

1. Report of the executive committee to the board of trustees for the calendar year 1922, as presented at the annual meeting of the board of trustees February 27, 1923.
2. Treasurer's report for the calendar year 1922.
3. Auditors' report for the calendar year 1922.
4. Report of the general secretary for 1922, as submitted at the annual meeting of the board of trustees February 27, 1923.
5. Committee organization of Near East relief within the United States, giving the names and residences of the officers and members who have served on the board of trustees during the year 1922.

In behalf of the executive committee.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES V. VICKREY,
General Secretary.

NEAR EAST RELIEF REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, HELD ON FEBRUARY 27, 1923.

I.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Since the last annual meeting of the board of trustees the executive committee has had 12 regular meetings, on the following dates: January 10, 1922; February 9, 1922; March 20, 1922; April 7, 1922; May 17, 1922; June 8, 1922; September 20, 1922; October 21, 1922; November 21, 1922; December 12, 1922; January 12, 1923; February 2, 1923.

The minutes of these executive committee meetings have been sent regularly for information to all members of the board of trustees, together with accompanying financial statements, cablegrams, and reports from the field, and are herewith submitted to the board as part of the report of the executive committee.

II.—SUBCOMMITTEES.

At the first meeting of the executive committee, January 10, 1922 (or at subsequent meetings), various subcommittees were organized, including finance, personnel, nominations, editorial, justice and good will, loan and industrial relief. Minutes of these subcommittees are likewise submitted herewith and are available for reference and for any detailed information that may not have been incorporated in the minutes of the executive committee.

III.—CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND COMMITTEES.

With deep gratitude we note that during the past year there have been no changes occasioned by death, resignation, or other cause in the membership of the board of trustees or committees of Near East Relief.

IV.—METHOD OF TRANSACTING BUSINESS.

To facilitate the work of the executive committee and insure clearness and accuracy in the transaction of business the executive officers have prepared in advance of each regular executive committee meeting a docket, including:

Minutes of previous meeting.
Treasurer's report.
Latest cablegrams and reports from relief areas.
Proposed appropriations.
Proposed votes to be submitted to the committee.

These dockets, containing from 30 to 100 pages of advance information, are sent to each member of the executive committee before the committee meeting in order that the members of the committee may acquaint themselves with the reports and proposed votes before coming to the meeting. In this way every vote taken represents some preliminary consideration on the part of the committee as well as clearly formulated action at the meeting.

Copies of these dockets have been sent to members of the board of trustees in order to keep the board of trustees in as close touch as practicable with the detailed work of the executive committee.

The official dockets for the committee meetings of the year are submitted herewith and are available for examination by any members of the board that may be interested.

V.—MEETINGS OF THE OVERSEAS ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES.

At each of the overseas administrative centers—Constantinople, Alexandropol, Beirut, and Tabriz—administrative committees are appointed and organized under the direction of the executive committee. These committees consist of leading American residents in these centers, and have regular meetings for the supervision of all Near East Relief work in these areas. The minutes of these regular meetings of the administrative committees are forwarded to New York, duplicated, and bound into the docket of the executive committee for the information of each member of the executive committee preliminary to the committee meetings.

These minutes of the overseas administrative committees, incorporated in the dockets for the executive committee meetings, are submitted herewith as part of the more detailed report of the executive committee.

VI.—AUDITS.

Messrs. Hurdman & Cranstoun, certified public accountants, have continued throughout the year a continuous audit of all accounts in our New York office, and Messrs. Russell & Co., chartered accountants, of London, Cairo, and Constantinople, have rendered a similar service in a continuous audit of accounts overseas.

A summarized report of these audits will be submitted with the treasurer's report. The detailed reports are available for examination of trustees and contributors.

VII.—SUMMARY OF RELIEF OPERATIONS.

A more detailed report of relief operations will be presented by the chairman of the board of trustees, the treasurer, and the general secretary, but as chairman and in behalf of the executive committee I call attention to the total of our relief disbursements for 1922 as $12,280,325, compared with $9,961.27 for 1921, showing an increase

of $2,319,418.73 for 1922 over 1921. The receipts for 1922 have been $10,214,070.61, compared with $7,285,247.05 for 1921, an increase of $2,928,823.56 for 1922 over 1921.

Normally we would have expected a decrease of possibly 25 per cent in the disbursements of 1922 as compared with 1921. The increase in relief disbursements has been rendered necessary by the Smyrna fire and subsequent disasters and emergencies incident to the evacuation of the Christian populations from Asia Minor. While the year's operations show an increase rather than the desired decrease in relief operations, we have the satisfaction of knowing that many thousands of lives have been saved for future usefulness because Near East relief workers were on the ground with necessary supplies and ready to give their lives as well as their strength and supplies in order to save the lives of others.

VIII.—THE PRESIDENT'S NEAR EAST EMERGENCY FUND COMMITTEE.

We are under deep indebtedness to the President for his sympathetic cooperation and leadership in appealing to the American public in behalf of the Near East emergency fund, and to Hon. Will H. Hays for his chairmanship of the President's Committee of Sponsors and the Special Coordinating Committee named by the President to direct the appeals in behalf of the American Red Cross and Near East Relief. To Mr. R. J. Cuddihy large credit is due for courageous initiative in providing immediate relief at a time when minutes meant life. The example of personal devotion given by Mr. Hays as chairman of the committee, and by Mr. Cuddihy through the pages of the Literary Digest, has been of inestimable value in challenging chairmen of State committees and editors of publications throughout the United States to render like assistance. Without such voluntary leadership and cooperation, the life-saving service of the Near East Relief would be impossible.

IX.—COOPERATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The cooperation of Armenian, Greek, Syrian, and Assyrian residents in America has been a large and inspiring factor in the work of the executive committee. The contribution from Armenians and Greeks this year have been even larger than in preceding years, approximately $1,000,000, through our treasury, exclusive of sums sent through other channels.

X.—COOPERATION OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

Near East Relief is dependent upon the cooperation of many other organizations, and one of the inspiring features of the work is the heartiness with which societies and individuals respond to the appeal of suffering.

Churches and Sunday schools continue to be a major source of support. Catholics, Protestants, and Jews give generously. Practically every ecclesiastical organization in America—North, South, East, and West—have passed cordial resolutions of indorsement.

Public and private schools have been large contributors to the relief fund during the past year. Increasingly principals and teachers are recognized in the relief appeal and in the response of the children to that appeal an indispensable factor in the education and character development of children.

Near East Relief is receiving the cooperation of practically all of the great fraternal organizations of the country—lodges, rotary clubs, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and Knights of Columbus; of chambers of commerce, agricultural organizations, labor organizations, and milling associations; of Government departments—State, War, and Navy; of innumerable commercial concerns, who are contributing commodities, free advertising, and other invaluable cooperation; and of newspapers and magazines—secular, religious, and fraternal. Without this cooperation the life-saving achievements of Near East Relief would be impossible. Our indebtedness and the indebtedness of the people of the Near East to all these collaborating agencies is gratefully acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWIN M. BULKLEY,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

During the year 1922 income from all sources amounted to $10,714,070.61. This amount, added to the balance of $1,894,643.55 carried over from 1921, made available for disbursement during the year $12,608,714.16. Disbursements during 1922 amounted to $12,280,325, leaving a balance on December 31 of $328,389.16.

The income during the past year, mentioned above as $10,714,070.61, was in excess of the income of 1921 by $3,428,823.56. This is accounted for by the fact that, although the contributions for the preceding months were small, they increased during January, February, and March, and continued satisfactory throughout the year. During the latter part of the year a special appeal was made for funds to meet the Smyrna emergency. The total amount specially contributed or otherwise credited to this fund was $579,148.98.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements during the year exceeded disbursements for 1921 by $2,318,418.73. This excess in spite of a 25 per cent reduction in appropriations is directly attributed to the emergency caused by the Smyrna disaster and the exodus from Anatolia and Eastern Thrace. The Constantinople area shows a considerable overdraft and the Syrian balances are reduced, both due to the tremendous increase in the work of the respective areas in caring for the refugees and transferring the orphans.

The disbursements also exceeded the income for the year by $1,566,254.39, thereby further reducing the reserve which now amounts to $328,389.16. However, it should be remembered that a considerable part of the disbursements was for supplies which are now in our warehouses overseas and will be available for relief work during the coming year. There is well over $1,000,000 in these supplies now in our warehouses overseas.

AUDITS.

There are attached hereto certain exhibits and schedules which explain in detail the condition of the accounts. Exhibits A, B, and C, and schedule A were prepared by Hurdman & Cranstoun, certified public accountants, auditors of our domestic accounts, and are covered by their official statement preceding the exhibits.

Schedules 1, 2, and 3, showing details of sections of work which are not given any space in the very condensed report of Hurdman & Cranstoun, were prepared by our own accountants in order that the board of trustees might have this additional information.

Schedule 2, "Comparison of individual remittance contributions," is of special interest because of the unusual growth in number of items handled. Armenians and Greeks in this country in greater numbers are taking advantage of our facilities and are helping their destitute relatives and friends in the Near East through this department.

Schedule 3, "Statement of the industrial department." In December of 1921 a retail shop was opened in a section of the national office for the sale of Near East Relief industrial products, the work of our orphans overseas. During the year of 1922 the sales in this department amounted to $30,094.85.

Russell & Co., chartered accountants of London, Cairo, and Constantinople, who conduct and supervise throughout the year a continuous audit of all foreign stations, cable as follows:

"In auditing the Near East Relief accounts of the Constantinople and Caucasus areas, we have to report that the relief funds and supplies are economically and efficiently administered both by headquarters and district stations and that an effective system of accounting is in force. Full reports on these areas will follow shortly."

The report when received will be submitted to the executive committee for their approval.

Respectfully submitted.

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, *Treasurer.*

HURDMAN & CRANSTOUN,
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
350 Madison Avenue, New York City, February, 21, 1923.

Mr. C. V. VICKREY,
Secretary Near East Relief, New York City.

DEAR SIR: We have audited the financial records of the New York headquarters office of the Near East Relief for the year ending December 31, 1922, and submit our report in the accompanying statements and the following comments:

A statement of receipts and disbursements for the period is given under Exhibit "A."

A cumulative statement to December 31, 1922, including all receipts and disbursements covered by our previous reports, is submitted under Exhibit "B."

A statement of appropriations for relief operations in the Near East, authorized by the executive committee in New York, will be found under Exhibit "C."

The following is a summary of relief contributions, appropriations, and payments:

	Total.	General relief.	Individual relief.
Relief contributions (net)	$61,844,525.89	$58,968,919.97	$2,875,605.92
Relief appropriations	59,578,605.23	56,702,999.31	2,875,605.92
Relief payments in excess of appropriations	1,311,589.50	1,313,832.50	[1] 2,243.00
Relief payments	60,890,194.73	58,016,831.81	2,873,362.92
Relief fund balance	954,331.16	952,088.16	2,243.00

[1] Balance of relief appropriations.

The amount of appropriations shown above includes $625,000 for use in the Near East during the months of January and February, 1923.

Since our financial examination and audit of your accounts in the Constantinople, Caucasus, and Syria areas, conducted during 1920, we have exercised no control over your foreign accounts except as represented by your New York books, nor have we in any way conducted an audit or supervised the financial transactions of the local or branch treasuries established by the Near East relief in New York and other cities throughout the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

HURDMAN & CRANSTOUN,
Certified Public Accountants.

Near East Relief.

EXHIBIT "A."

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1922.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1921			$1,894,643.55
Receipts:			
Contributions—			
General relief (net)	$10,002,344.58		
Individual remittances	480,376.37		
		$10,482,720.95	
Expense funds—			
Private contributions for expense	151,820.23		
Interest on bank balances and income from securities	72,735.18		
Interest on loans and advances	6,794.25		
		231,349.66	
Total receipts (net)			10,714,070.61
			12,608,714.16
Disbursements:			
Relief payments—			
General relief	11,169,725.45		
Individual relief	479,969.87		
		11,649,695.32	
National headquarters expense—			
General administrative expense	86,284.53		
Publicity expense	91,630.87		
Field expense	452,714.28		
Total expense		630,629.68	
Total disbursements			12,280,325.00
Balance, Dec. 31, 1922			328,389.16

Near East relief.

EXHIBIT "B."

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS TO DECEMBER 31, 1922.

	Total.	Relief funds.	Expense funds.
RECEIPTS.			
Contributions:			
General relief (net)	$58,968,919.97	$58,968,919.97	
Individual relief	2,875,605.92	2,875,605.92	
Expense funds:			
Contributions for expense	1,693,150.57		$1,693,150.57
Refunds of freight and transportation charges	170,521.17		170,521.17
Interest on bank balances and income from securities	751,556.50		751,556.50
Interests on loans and advances	6,794.25		6,794.25
Total receipts (net)	64,466,548.38	61,844,525.89	2,622,022.49
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Relief payments:			
General relief	58,016,831.81	58,016,831.81	
Individual relief	2,873,362.92	2,873,362.92	
Total relief payments	60,890,194.73	60,890,194.73	
Administrative and general expense (net)	3,247,964.49		3,247,964.49
Total disbursements (net)	64,138,159.22	60,890,194.73	3,247,964.49
Balance Dec. 31, 1922	328,389.16	954,331.16	[1] 625,942.00

[1] Deficit.

Near East relief.

EXHIBIT "C."

RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS TO DECEMBER 31, 1922.

	General relief appropriations.	Individual relief.	Total appropriations.
Caucasus	$16,220,495.46	$318,477.68	$16,538,973.14
Constantinople	19,063,101.30	1,312,468.72	20,375,570.02
Syria-Palestine	7,993,460.72	606,389.24	8,599,849.96
Mesopotamia-Persia	6,959,507.20	579,468.58	7,539,065.78
Egypt	18,474.00		18,474.00
Greece	35,914.31		35,914.31
Japan	9,000.00		9,000.00
Switzerland	13,000.00		13,000.00
GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.			
Industrial relief	50,000.00		50,000.00
Personnel, warehouse, and general relief expense	1,178,369.89		1,178,369.89
Cargoes, general relief	4,466,865.72		4,466,865.72
Special (for loans)	15,000.00		15,000.00
Miscellaneous	679,720.71		679,720.71
Miscellaneous individual relief		56,558.70	56,558.70
Total		2,873,362.92	
Individual relief unadvised		2,243.00	2,243.00
Grand total	56,702,999.31	2,875,605.92	59,578,605.23

Appropriations for use during January and February, 1923:	
Caucasus	$150,000
Constantinople	300,000
Syria-Palestine	135,000
Mesopotamia-Persia	40,000
Total	625,000

Near East relief.

SCHEDULE "A."

BALANCE OF CASH, SECURITIES, DEFERRED EXPENSE AND SUSPENSE DECEMBER 31, 1922.

Cash in bank:			
Bankers' Trust Co., New York City		$160,694.64	
Columbia Bank, New York City		6,685.25	
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York City		61,218.93	
Guaranty Trust Co., New York City		2,429.77	
Guaranty Trust Co., Paris		4,694.64	
Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris		840.49	
National City Bank, New York City		117,129.12	
			$353,692.84
Securities:	Par value.	Book value.	
U. S. Liberty bonds (various issues)	$212,650.00	$212,650.00	
U. S. war savings stamps	60.00	60.00	
Associated Congregation in the city of Philadelphia, third mortgage 6 per cent	100.00	100.00	
Midwest Gulf & Oil Corporation, preferred stock	100.00	1.00	
Midwest Gulf & Oil Corporation, common stock	100.00	1.00	
	213,010.00		212,812.00
			566,504.84
Less unpaid drafts drawn by agents in the Near East			594,947.62
Net deficit in cash and securities			$28,442.78
Add real estate		$9,000.00	
Advances and suspense items:			
Expense fund—domestic field solicitors and others	$70,819.14		
Deferred expenses—domestic field solicitors	16,924.67		
Sundry suspense items	260,088.13		
		347,831.94	
			356,831.94
Balance, Dec. 31, 1922 (Exhibits "A" and "B")			328,389.16

SCHEDULE "1."—ANALYSIS OF INCOME, BY MONTHS, WITH COMPARISONS WITH 1921.

1921.		1922.	
January	$282,919.07	January	$304,199.09
February	829,655.25	February	1,032,349.32
March	532,675.72	March	384,597.58
April	614,392.33	April	1,320,337.09
May	429,599.64	May	563,225.55
June	2,671,634.89	June	2,871,661.94
July	183,636.99	July	232,188.64
August	272,910.52	August	211,730.82
September	160,389.97	September	342,164.87
October	162,831.51	October	728,213.48
November	280,044.88	November	903,184.62
December	567,697.21	December	1,588,867.95
	6,988,387.94		10,482,720.95

SCHEDULE 2.

NEAR EAST RELIEF COMPARISON OF INDIVIDUAL REMITTANCE CONTRIBUTIONS.

1921			1922		
Month.	Amount.	Items.	Month.	Amount.	Items.
January	$55,149.44	281	January	$23,844.75	338
February	68,426.31	280	February	26,055.55	369
March	41,684.30	289	March	25,633.08	468
April	57,798.13	258	April	29,013.35	423
May	25,502.92	188	May	56,648.82	479
June	26,814.78	251	June	33,240.98	467
July	21,996.84	206	July	32,667.58	497
August	22,446.58	275	August	44,953.82	559
September	22,071.14	273	September	34,361.60	497
October	22,899.65	320	October	79,081.24	672
November	26,747.55	347	November	67,961.36	857
December	18,963.66	295	December	50,341.99	769
	410,501.30	3,263		503,804.12	6,395

Schedule 3.

NEAR EAST RELIEF.

STATEMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 20, 1921—DECEMBER 31, 1922.

Cash sales to Dec. 31, 1922		$30,094.85
Cost of sales:		
Invoice value of goods	$55,666.04	
Customs, freight, insurance	24,307.04	
	$79,973.08	
Less inventory Dec. 31	60,373.18	
Total cost of sales		19,599.90
Gross profit		10,494.95
Expenses:		
Rent	$1,200.00	
Salaries	2,123.00	
		$3,323.00
Net profit, Dec. 31, 1922		7,171.95

NOTE 1.—In addition to inventory December 31 there are goods en route amounting to $30,736.46.

NOTE 2.—It should be noted that a profit of 10 per cent is added to the cost of the goods before they are shipped from Constantinople. This is necessary to conform to customs ruling.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF NEAR EAST RELIEF COVERING THE CALENDAR YEAR JANUARY 1, 1922, TO DECEMBER 31, 1922.

The year has been marked by unforeseen radical changes in the political, racial, and military maps of the Near East.

War has not ceased. Races have been transplanted and more or less interchanged.

Political stability has not been secured.

Peace conferences have failed.

Refugees remain in exile.

Families and communities that were regaining economic self-support and independence have become refugees through the enforced mid-winter evacuation of their ancestral homes.

Thousands of new orphans have been created by the death or loss of parents and relatives in the interchange of populations.

Instead of the anticipated normal decrease of relief work, the demands for relief have been greatly increased, if not multiplied, by the military victories and disasters, devastating fire, and heartless interchange of populations that have characterized the year 1922 in the Near East.

I.—The Smyrna disaster and evacuation of the Christian populations of Anatolia.

The one outstanding event of the year that has most seriously affected our relief operations was the Smyrna disaster with the resultant evacuation of practically the entire Christian population from Turkish nationalist territory.

Before evacuation an effort was made to secure from the nationalist government assurance of safety for the children in our orphanages,

but failing to secure such assurance there seemed no alternative but the removal of all Christian orphans from Asia Minor. This has involved a large and unforeseen emergency expenditure for transportation and reestablishment, and will involve yet further expense in providing proper housing and accommodation in their new locations.

Every week seems to bring new evidence that the removal of the orphans was not only inevitable, but that in the end it will prove a blessing in disguise, making possible the earlier development of self-support on the part of the orphans and more satisfactory facilities for industrial education, development, and independence.

Financially, the Smyrna fire, with the accompanying panic and the later evacuation of Christian refugees from Thrace, from the Black Sea coast of Anatolio, and from the Mediterranean ports of Cilicia was far more of a drain upon our treasury than the transfer of the orphans.

Near East relief workers were on the ground at the time of the fire. They immediately provided food supplies from our Constantinople warehouses and cooperated in securing and handling ships that took the panic-stricken, fire-swept refugees to safety.

It has been impossible to secure complete reports of all the relief work done in the confusion that accompanied and followed the Smyrna fire. Near East relief work had been inaugurated among the refugees in Smyrna before the fire. Supplies had been shipped from our warehouses in Constantinople and relief headquarters established on the water front at Smyrna. This Smyrna relief base, with a considerable quantity of supplies, was destroyed in the fire. Other supplies were quickly brought from Constantinople or secured locally.

Hundreds of pages of typewritten reports submitted from different stations, islands, and refugee centers are at hand, but they represent such a rapid interchange of populations and shifting of supplies as to make an accurate summarized report extremely difficult. Such details, however, as that contained in the report from the island of Mitylene, showing that during the period immediately following the fire 2,173,022 rations of bread, flour, and hard-tack, were issued; 33,220 rations of milk issued to babies; 10,550 persons supplied with old clothes and shoes; 11,000 hospital and clinic treatments administered, suggest the magnitude of the work, not only on the island of Mitylene but in Smyrna itself, at Chios, Brusa, Samos, Crete, Salonika, Rodosto, Western Thrace, and numerous other relief and refugee centers.

The Bishop of Smyrna is quoted as saying that within the area of his observation alone he is convinced that the American relief workers were responsible for the saving of at least 200,000 lives. Premier Gonatas, the Armenian patriarch, and other high officials, both in personal interviews and by public pronouncement, have recognized the prompt, self-sacrificing, efficient service of American relief workers in saving many thousands of refugees from death in connection with the Smyrna fire or from starvation during the period of exile and reestablishment that followed the fire.

Later similar service was rendered in the embarkation, feeding, and handling of shiploads of refugees from the Black Sea ports of Samsoun and Ordu and from Mersine in Cilicia. The expense of this service, while in some measure borne by the Greek Government, has none the less made large inroads upon our treasury. We also have a heavy unavoidable emergency obligation for the remainder of the winter, especially in connection with the Armenian refugees, many of whom are stranded on or near the border line of north Syria and elsewhere, and all of whom are both without home and without country.

The one fact that stands out clear in our financial records is that as a result of these various emergencies the disbursements of Near East relief in these areas during the period of the emergency in 1922 are $3,020,631.81 larger than for the corresponding period of the preceding year, while the budget for this period had been fixed at approximately 25 per cent less than the preceding year, making a total net increase in disbursements occasioned by the emergency of $3,475,631.81 over the normal budget.

II.—Resurvey of relief field—Geographical.

1. THE CAUCASUS.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES FROM TURKEY.

While large sections of Near East Relief work have been transplanted distances of from 100 to 500 miles, our largest single unit of relief work is in the Armenian Republic of the Russian Caucasus and has remained undisturbed. It is important to remember that the major portion of relief work being done in this area is among Turkish subjects in Russia. They are Armenian refugees whose ancestors for centuries had resided in Turkish Anatolia, but who in 1915 fled for safety across the Russian border into the Russian Armenian Republic of the present day. They have sacrificed their lands and their homes, and a large percentage of the able-bodied adults have perished from persecution and famine since 1915. There are to-day approximately 1,300,000 Armenians in this area.

"A NATION OF ORPHAN CHILDREN."

Aside from general relief work we now have in this area approximately 25,000 orphans, many, if not most, of whom were born in Turkish Armenia. So far as we know they have no responsible, living relatives upon whom they have any moral or legal claim for support. They are wholly dependent upon American philanthropy and would soon perish or disappear if American relief were withdrawn.

COOPERATION OF GOVERNMENT.

The Russian Soviet Armenian Republic, with serious and economic problems of its own, is giving every possible cooperation in the care and support of these visitors from across the Turkish border. The Soviet Government has placed at the command of Near East Relief, without charge, four large systems of military barracks, containing approximately 250 substantial stone buildings, which could not be reproduced for less than $5,000,000. The Government has also placed at the command of Near East Relief some 36,000 acres of land, rent free, on which to develop agricultural colonies and establish as rapidly as possible self-support for these orphans.

INTRODUCTION OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Near East Relief now has 22 American farm tractors and other American agricultural machinery at work on these farms, producing as largely as possible the food supply for the orphanages. Four expert agriculturists from our American agricultural colleges have been sent to supervise this work and teach better methods of farming.

DOUBLING FARM PRODUCTION.

During the summer of 1922 one tract of 1,000 acres planted with wheat was made to produce double the usual yield per acre, greatly to the astonishment of native farmers. The secret was in deep plowing, made possible by the American tractors, as compared with the surface plowing done by the native oxen. From the standpoint of economics and the introduction of American agricultural implements and supplies, and the peaceful development of trade through these thousands of orphans—future leaders—the investment in relief work would pay many times over. Though the economic development of the country is in no sense a motive for relief work, it may in future years prove a blessing to both America and Russian Armenia by promoting mutually helpful and friendly trade relations.

ORPHANAGE DAIRY FARM.

The Soviet Armenian Government has placed at the command of Near East Relief 16,000 acres of grazing land formerly the property of the sister of the late czar. The fertility of this hay and pasture land is suggested by the fact that one of our workers last spring in less than one hour's time gathered 47 varieties of wild flowers. Our American experts are endeavoring to produce from this 16,000 acres of grazing land the milk, butter, and cheese with which to supply the orphanages and also the little item of 5,000 head of cattle required annually in order to provide meat only twice a week for the children in these orphanages.

SELF-HELP REQUIRED.

The whole policy of the orphanage work in the Caucasus, as elsewhere, is to bring the children as rapidly as possible to self-support and to productive industrial leadership. Every child of sufficient age and strength in the orphanage is required to work at least one half of every day, the other half being devoted to studies and self-development. In one of our buildings 2,000 children may be seen every week day making the clothes, shoes, and, as far as practicable, all the necessary dormitory and orphanage supplies. Naturally, however, children can not or should not be required to earn their entire support, and material assistance from America in gradually diminishing volume will be required for these Armenian orphans in Russian territory for at least a few more years. This is doubly important if we desire to conserve the heavy investment already made in saving their lives and have them go forth as productive citizens, industrial leaders, and ambassadors of friendship, good will, and peace to all men.

10,000 ORPHANS REFUSED ADMISSION.

During the inspection of this work the past summer the official representative of the Government formally requested the Near East Relief management to receive into our orphanages another 10,000 children who were declared to be without protection and in danger of starvation during the coming winter. The committee felt that our present resources did not justify the expense of this additional responsibility though recognizing the seriousness of the need.

GENERAL RELIEF.

We have earnestly endeavored to discontinue all general or adult relief, but the country as a whole is not as yet economically self-supporting. War, famine, and civil strife have removed and made impossible the replacement of an adequate number of oxen with which to cultivate the fields. The ravages of famine and breakdown of transportation systems has at crucial periods deprived the country of the necessary seed grain with which to plant the fields. Supplies of grain which even in normal times is imported from the Volga Basin and other portions of Russia were, of course, cut off by the Volga famine. The importation from Persia was impracticable because Persia demanded gold, which the people did not possess. Added to this, in the summer of 1922 an unprecedented plague of locusts swept the entire Zangezour district as clean as a threshing floor, leaving the people wholly without food just on the eve of their anticipated harvest.

To avoid the recurrence of wholesale starvation Near East Relief was again obliged to give out general relief. This, however, was given out either—

(a) In return for labor employed in constructing roads and rebuilding irrigation ditches, or

(b) In the form of seed grain, with provision for the return of the grain in connection with the next year's harvest. The value of seed grain thus distributed was $61,000.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE CARLOADS OF AMERICAN CORN GRITS.

The extent of the feeding operations in the Caucasus may be inferred from the fact that during the past year we shipped from the port of Batoum to Tiflis and Alexandropol a total of 2,565 cars of American corn grits, which if placed end to end would make a railway train something more than 12 miles long. Most of this corn grits was contributed in the form of corn by the American farmers, ground by American mills, almost without expense to Near East Relief, transported freight free to the seaboard by American railroads as a matter of charity, stored temporarily in Government warehouses, thence shipped at low rates on Shipping Board vessels, and finally delivered in the port of Batoum at a total cash expense from relief funds of less than 1 cent per pound of food.

CONSERVATION OF SEED GRAIN.

A considerable portion of this corn grits was given to people as food in exchange for seed grain in order that the seed grain might be safely stored in our warehouses, kept from direct consumption, and issued at the proper time as seed for the season's planting.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Many of these activities, including the work of the American farm tractors and industrial and orphanage activities, were photographed during the past summer, and may be seen in a more graphic pictorial report in the form of a three-reel motion picture called "Seeing is Believing," or "Uncle America Sees it Through."

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE.

The administrative work of the Caucasus area has been greatly strengthened during the past year by the organization of an administrative committee to guide the work of the managing director. This committee has frequent meetings, submitting its minutes to the executive committee in New York for approval, and giving close supervision to the various departments of relief administration.

EFFICIENCY SURVEY.

During the past summer a thorough efficiency survey of the Caucasus work was made under the direction of the executive committee. The survey was chiefly for the purpose of studying methods of developing self-support, industrial training, and early financial independence. The result of the survey, embodied in an 86-page report, is available as a supplementary document.

A HALF MILLION LIVES SAVED.

The Catholicos, head of the ancient Armenian Catholic Church, residing at Etchmiadzin; the president of the Armenian Republic, and all other authorities, in deep gratitude declare that at least a half million, if not a full million, of residents in this area would have perished of sheer starvation had it not been for American relief.

This area is in no way seriously affected by nationalist military operations.

2. PERSIA AND MESOPOTAMIA.

In connection with the persecution and deportations of 1915, thousands of Armenians fled for safety from their ancestral homes in Turkish Armenia across the borders into northwest Persia. There they cast their lot with other resident Armenians and with the Nestorian and Chaldean Christians, who for centuries had occupied the plains around Urumia.

The late forced and tragic exodus of these Christians, driven by the Turkish-Kurdish sword from their ancestral homes southward across Persian deserts through Hamadan to seek temporary refuge in camps near Bagdad and their later return through Mesopotamia to Tabriz, where they are now striving for rehabilitation, are known to most readers of church and modern history.

Near East Relief has not the resources to grapple adequately with all the relief problems of this area; but by the maintenance of orphans, industries, and hospitals it is at least saving the lives of the children and aiding the adults to regain self-support, thus helping to preserve the remnant of one of the oldest Christian races known in church history.

This area is not directly affected by nationalist military operations.

The administrative committee in charge of the work among Armenian, Assyrian, and other refugees of northwest Persia and Mesopotamia has been reorganized during the year and Mr. Marion F. Rust, the new managing director, installed. Our work has now been reduced to two main, apparently inevitable lines of relief:

(1) Assistance to the exiled remnant of the ancient Assyrian race, 111,000 of whom were driven from their fertile homelands to the west of Lake Urumia into Mesopotamia in 1915 and 1918. Under slightly improved political conditions they are now permitted in limited numbers and under the severest restrictions to return to their former homes, but without oxen, seed, or other facilities for reestablishing their homes, farms, and vineyards. Such relief as the committee is able to give to adults in this area from the limited appropriation of $20,000 per month is doled out in the form of loans to families seeking to regain their self-support.

(2) The larger portion of the work, however, remains with the children and orphans who have no parents or relatives to whom they can look for support or assistance.

A more detailed report of the work in this area, especially among the scattered Assyrians, has been prepared by Mr. Laird Archer, who recently visited this section as a representative of the executive committee. His report is available for examination as Supplementary Document No. 2.

3. CONSTANTINOPLE AND ANATOLIA.

REORGANIZATION.

Early in the year 1922 an important reorganization of our work in Constantinople and Anatolia was effected for the purpose of securing greater economy and efficiency through consolidation. The offices, garage, warehouse, supply base, industrial department, personal service, and shipping operations were all concentrated into one general headquarters at Ortakeuy, Constantinople, on the Bosphorus. This concentration not only gave greatly increased efficiency but resulted in a saving of at least 25 per cent in cost of operation. A new personnel house on the Bosphorus near general headquarters was also secured, adding materially to the comfort and working efficiency of the American personnel.

PROGRESS IN SELF-SUPPORT.

A large measure of self-support had also been developed both through the industrial department and by contributions from native Armenian, Greek, and other citizens of Constantinople. Local support had been developed to the point where, previous to the recent evacuation, one-half of all relief work done in Constantinople, including the support of 15,000 orphans, was paid for by voluntary contributions from Armenian and Greek residents of Constantinople. This generosity has the greatest significance when one considers the disasters and losses through which these Greeks and Armenians have passed and the other heavy demands that are made upon their benevolence.

DISRUPTION BY MILITARY AND POLITICAL CHANGES.

All of this industrial and other constructive work, however, was disrupted by the military and political changes that began in September, culminating in the occupation of Constantinople by the Turkish nationalists in October and the subsequent evacuation of the Christian minorities from the Constantinople-Anatolia area.

EVACUATION OF ORPHANS FROM ANATOLIA.

The work of evacuation from Harpoot began in August, when local government restrictions became unbearable and 4,000 orphans were started over the mountain passes from Harpoot to northern Syria. Since that time practically all of the orphans of this area have been transferred.

The following typical cablegrams tell the story of evacuation:

CONSTANTINOPLE, *December 18, 1922.*

NEAR EAST, *New York:*

All Near East Relief orphanages at Constantinople will be evacuated by Christmas Day. The last to depart will be 1,200 from the Cushman orphanage, embarking December 21. They will spend Christmas on board the ship.

JAQUITH.

—

BEIRUT, *December 12, 1922.*

NEAR EAST, *New York:*

All orphans under American care in lower Anatolia have been brought out safely and taken by boat to Beirut.

ARCHER.

—

RELIEF TO ADULT REFUGEES.

The service stations established by Near East Relief along the routes to sustain children in their march have inevitably been called upon to save the lives of adults also, who would faint by the roadside without nourishment that these kitchens can provide. The following cablegrams tell the story of countless thousands upon the march:

ATHENS, *December 18, 1922.*

NEAR EAST, *New York:*

Exceedingly regret the Angora Government failed to give absolute assurance of safety for the Christian population if they remained. In the absence of such guaranty the Christian population interpreted the Turkish permission to leave as an order.

FOWLE.

—

ALEPPO, *December 14, 1922.*

NEAR EAST, *New York:*

Kemalist instructions all Christians must evacuate Turkish territory has caused general deportation from Anatolia to Aleppo. Fifty thousand Armenian refugees already arrived; thousands on way. All robbed, naked, wounded; girls violated; misery indescribable. Help urgently needed.

PEHLIVANIAN,
President Armenian National Union.

—

CONSTANTINOPLE, *December 16, 1922.*

VICKREY, *New York:*

Extreme cold, snow, and storms aggravate the plight of Asia Minor refugees. Death is overtaking thousands of the children and the aged infirm on the frozen roads of Anatolia, aboard the tossing rescue ships in the Black Sea, and in the camps near Constantinople.

Moving over the worst mud roads in the world, I saw a crowd of broken civilians more depressing than an army in hard-pressed retreat. Women about to become mothers tramped in snow up to their knees. Tired children dropped weary by the wayside, and girls of tender years bore men's burdens.

JAQUITH.

—

LAUSANNE, *November 25, 1922.*

NEAR EAST, *New York:*

Refugees from Asia Minor destitute clothing, shelter, food. Nothing by way of relief can peace conference accomplish for winter. All largely dependent upon American benevolence.

BARTON.

CONTINUATION OF WORK IN CONSTANTINOPLE AND ANATOLIA.

For the present, however, our headquarters are retained in Constantinople and a skeleton organization maintained in most of the relief centers formerly occupied in Anatolia. This is done, first, for the purpose of protecting valuable American property that would be jeopardized if the last American relief workers were withdrawn; second, there are still straggling remnants of women and children who, not being identified with our institutions, did not leave at the time of the orphanage evacuation; third, especially in the wake of the Greek Army retreat there are large numbers of homeless Turkish women and children who are innocent sufferers from military operations; fourth, there is an almost unprecedented demand for medical aid, taxing the utmost capacity of all hospitals, clinics, doctors, and nurses that we can obtain for the interior stations of Turkish nationalist territory.

4. PALESTINE AND SYRIA.

EVACUATION OF CILICIA.

With the French evacuation of Cilicia in the winter of 1921–22 large numbers of Armenian residents of Cilicia, numbering probably more than 100,000, fearing Turkish vengeance, fled from Cilicia to northern Syria, Smyrna, or other places of supposed safety. This military evacuation of former French occupied territory also involved the removal of Near East Relief orphanages from Marash, Ourfa, Aintab, Diarbekir, and Mardin to Syria. Later, in the fall of 1922, it seemed expedient to remove also the 4,000 orphan children from Harpoot to Constantinople by way of Syria, but after about one-half of these children had reached Constantinople via sea from Beirut, the Greco-Turkish military operations blocked further transfer and left about one-half of the Harpoot orphans in northern Syria. Thus a total of 10,017 Armenian orphans from Anatolia are at least temporarily lodged in Syria and Palestine, in addition to the 1,446 Syrian orphans already established in Jerusalem and Sidon.

NEW HOMES IN PALESTINE.

New homes must be found for several thousand of these orphans. Six hundred of them are temporarily established in St. James's Monastery in Jerusalem. Forty-three 12-year-old boys are organized in a trade school in buildings on a hillside of the town of Nazareth. Others are more or less temporarily domiciled in or near such historic centers as Sidon, Jebail, Ghazir, Nahr Ibrahim, Maameltein, Junieh, Beirut, and Aleppo. Another orphanage will soon be opened in especially constructed buildings at Bethlehem. The exact location of these orphans as of January 1 will be found in a supplementary statement in the appendix.

A more detailed statement and letter from Mr. Bayard Dodge, former director for the Syria-Palestine area, concerning the Syrian orphanage situation is available as a supplementary document herewith submitted.

5. GREECE.

The evacuation of the Christian minorities from Asia Minor has forced us to enter Greece as a new area of Near East Relief operations.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN GREECE.

Facing the flames and fury, the distress and suffering of the Smyrna disaster, Greece threw her doors wide open to all who were oppressed. Not only did she receive hundreds of thousands of her own race—though of Turkish birth, Turkish language, and Turkish citizenship—but she received likewise tens of thousands of Armenians who did not have the remotest legal claim upon the hospitality of the Greek nation. These tens of thousands of adult refugees are still sharing with the Greek people the limited, overtaxed resources of the land.

GREEK GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS FOR HOMELESS ARMENIANS.

At a time when the doors of all others nations were closed and barred, Greece not only admitted to her shores the thousands of Armenian orphans of Turkish birth and language formerly sustained by Near East Relief in Anatolia but she gave every possible assistance by requisitioning, rent free, the necessary public buildings and private houses for the accommodation of these exiled, homeless children.

At the present time Near East Relief is supporting, with the cooperation of the Greek Government, orphans, mostly Armenian, in Greece at the following centers:

Corfu:	
Kaiser's palace	1,050
Old warehouse	1,400
Old fort	300
Athens:	
Zappeion Exposition Hall	900
Royal palace	470
Oropos	1,300
Loutraki	3,000
Edipsos	6,000
	14,420

INCREASING NUMBER OF ORPHANS.

In spite of all efforts, the number of orphans is inevitably increasing as a result of the heavy loss of life and the separation of families incident to the disasters and forced migrations of the past months. In the loading of a single refugee boat at Ordu our relief workers recently discovered that they had aboard 700 children for whom no parents could be found. Every effort has since been made to discover parents or responsible relatives, but we still have in Constantinople 300 of these 700 children for whom there is no known living relative or guardian. This and similar groups of orphans throughout the Near East are not included in the above totals, but none the less must be given assistance. They are innocent of any crime, and morally are as much entitled to the necessities and comforts of life as are the children of more favored American homes.

GENERAL RELIEF.

The general relief work in Greece is being cared for by the American Red Cross in cooperation with the Greek Government, but as a matter of general information a map, with 13-page typewritten recapitulation, of the location of refugees in the various Greek departments is submitted as a supplementary document.

AN ORPHAN ISLAND.

Nine thousand Armenian orphans, formerly in Constantinople and Anatolia, are at the time of writing this report temporarily housed in summer hotels requisitioned for emergency use by the Greek Government. These hotels, however, must be vacated and restored to their owners before April 1, 1923. Where shall these 9,000 homeless, countryless orphans go?

They are driven out from their native land. The immigration laws of other countries bar the doors. Greece continues her generous hospitality by placing at the command of Near East relief the best available facilities on the island of Syra, central of the Cyclades group, in the Ægean Sea. This island, with Hermoupolis, once the leading seaport of the Ægean, and with widely diversified industries, including agriculture, textiles, iron foundries, and shipbuilding, offers a home and training ground for these children. Buildings, or at least shelter, however, must be provided, and if at all practicable, facilities for workshops and training schools should be added. This island may again become what it was in earlier days—a recognized center from which radiated throughout the Ægean and Near East area the leavening influence of a superior, progressive civilization.

III.—Reapprisal of relief operations, by departments.

1. DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL RELIEF.

EFFORT TO DISCONTINUE ADULT RELIEF.

For more than two years the executive committee has earnestly endeavored to discontinue all general relief, throwing responsibility for adult and general refugee support upon responsible governments or other agencies. The aim has been to confine Near East relief operations to a child-welfare program. Continuous warfare, devastating fires, wholesale famine, and other disasters have, however, blocked our resolutions and forced upon us renewed general refugee relief work of large dimensions. Clearly no American contributor would have had our executive committee turn its back upon the cry of distress that went up from the flames and smoke of burning Smyrna. Certainly every contributor may feel proud to be a shareholder in and patron of the American salvage corps that provided ships, transport, food, and safety for the 400,000 or more who escaped from Smyrna.

CILICIAN REFUGEES.

An equally important though less extensive relief service was forced upon us earlier in the year when, following the French evacuation, 100,000 Armenians from Cilicia fled into northern Syria.

SMYRNA AND ANATOLIAN REFUGEES.

A more widely flung call for the life line came with the precipitate evacuation of Anatolia in connection with the Turkish Government's "permit for all Christians to leave before November 30, 1922."

Our workers had no provision in their budgets for adult relief. They were commissioned only to evacuate the orphans, but with soup kitchens and rest stations established along the line of march for the orphans en route to the sea, what American could refuse a bowl of soup or necessary food for a helpless woman and child likewise fleeing for safety? Untold thousands were thus fed and saved, while others with strength too far gone dropped by the roadside. The able-bodied men who might have helped had either perished in previous disasters or were detained in the Turkish army as men of military age.

PROVISIONING REFUGEE SHIPS.

Perhaps a greater service was rendered in connection with the requisitioning and provisioning of ships and the embarkation and transportation of refugees assembled and waiting deliverance at the Black Sea ports of Anatolia and Mediterranean ports of Cilicia and Syria.

REFUGEES IN NORTHERN SYRIA AND THE BORDERLANDS.

Unfortunately, the demand for refugee relief does not cease with the evacuation from the homeland. At the present time 89,000 Armenian refugees are reported in Aleppo, having been driven out of Anatolia. They do not dare to go back into Turkish territory and they are not permitted to go forward into the Syrian Lebanon, which is under French mandate.

RESUMPTION OF SELF-SUPPORT.

They are industrious, ready for any kind of service, if work is available; but, under existing economic and political conditions, they are helpless. Large numbers are likewise stranded on or near other border lines of the Turkish nationalist territory, driven out from their legal homeland, and forbidden by America, England, France, and other allied nations to establish new homes under the principal allied flags. They are among the most thrifty people in the world. Despite the fact that the refugees are chiefly women, old men, and children, they quickly regain self-support if given the opportunity. Of the 27,000 that reached Beirut, Syria, in 1922, and were established in refugee camps, only 600 are now receiving aid from the relief committee, the remainder having in some way managed to earn their own support in spite of adverse social, racial, and economic environment.

UNFORESEEN EMERGENCIES.

Every effort is being made to reduce general relief to the minimum; but, just as six months ago, no one could foresee the Smyrna disaster, so it is now impossible to tell how soon another eruption may increase the demand for general relief, which we are now trying to eliminate.

Even as this paragraph is being written, a cablegram from Constantinople is laid on our desk, reading:

"Fifteen thousand refugees at Black Sea ports and 25,000 in Constantinople awaiting transportation and permission to enter Greece. Necessary that Near East continue emergency feeding."

More detailed reports concerning circumstances and conditions under which adult relief has been administered are available as supplementary documents. (Document No. 8.)

2. ORPHANAGE AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

The child, the innocent victim of war and racial hatred, the as yet unpoisoned, unprejudiced open mind, the future citizen and arbiter of world destinies, has been and should continue to be the chief beneficiary of American philanthropy as expressed through Near East Relief.

The general character of the child-welfare work has been suggested in the descriptions already given under geographical headings. The total number of full orphans as of December 31, 1922, under the care of Near East Relief, for whom it has been impossible to find responsible relatives or guardians, is 55,883. In addition to this, approximately 60,000 orphans or half orphans are supported under the care of a widowed refugee mother, relative, or other guardian.

INCREASED DEMANDS INEVITABLE.

Unfortunately we face, during the next few months, a period when a slight increase in the number of orphans under our care will be almost unavoidable. The toll of death in connection with the wholesale tragedies of the past months has inevitably left an increased number of fatherless, motherless children, many of whom daily are found or otherwise brought to our orphanage doors; they can not be refused without bringing shame upon our Nation with its known material wealth and reputation for unselfish humanitarian work.

AMBASSADORS OF GOOD WILL.

As has already been noted under the geographical reports, every effort is made to teach industries to the children, to develop as rapidly as possible the largest practicable measure of self-support, to train them for industrial independence and leadership, and introduce them to the larger world as ambassadors of good will, unselfish service, and world peace. Measures that have been and are being inaugurated to this end will be found treated more fully in this report under the heads of Near East Brotherhood, Near East Loan Association, Near East Industries, and International Near East Association.

3. AGRICULTURAL TRAINING.

Reference has already been made in the Caucasus report to the large tract of land allocated to Near East Relief by the Government, the 20 American tractors and other farm machinery operating on this land, and the effort to train a considerable number of the orphans in modern scientific agriculture. Similar successful experiments have been tried in varying degrees and forms in other areas, especially in Harpoot, Marsovan, Sivas, and other orphanages now transplanted into other territory. The purpose is threefold:

(a) To provide food and reduce the net expense of orphanage operation.

(b) To train the students in better methods of agriculture.

(c) To provide an example or standard that neighboring farmers will follow and that will materially increase the productiveness and economic resources of the entire country.

Since the transplanting of the Anatolian orphans to other areas the Greek Government has undertaken to collaborate with Near East Relief by securing lands in Macedonia where orphanages can be located and agricultural training provided. (See Document No. 11.)

4. AGRICULTURAL COLONIES.

No opportunity is lost to get refugees away from the large cities and concentration camps onto any available farm lands where there may be opportunity of attaining self-support. One highly successful agricultural colony of this type was established at Rodosto in eastern Thrace on the Sea of Marmora, manned with Armenians from the refugee camps of Constantinople and equipped with agricultural implements and seed provided by Near East Relief. The first year was decidedly successful, and the year 1922 would have seen the full repayment of all capital invested in the colony had not military reverses thrown eastern Thrace into the military possession of the Turks, with consequent confiscation of the 1922 crops.

Tentative plans for other forms of colonization "when adequate lands and guaranties are available" are submitted in supplementary Document No. 10.

A study is being made of the various proposals with reference to the colonization of refugees and tentative plans drafted, subject to ability to secure suitable lands with adequate guaranties.

5. INDUSTRIAL RELIEF.

Relief is never given to an adult free of charge if there is any possibility of providing any kind of work that can be done in payment for the relief. It is also gratifying to note that as a rule the refugees are eager to get to work, even at a mere living wage. In Constantinople, Beirut, and all the larger centers industries have been established for women under American supervision, and the products of their industry, whether in the form of rugs or needlework, are sold to help meet the cost of relief supplies. Most of the work done by men is local in character, and contributes toward repairs of buildings, roads, and orphanage equipment. The larger part of the work done by the women is absorbed locally in clothing for the children, equipment for hospitals and orphanages, though considerable quantities of needlework are sold through the Near East Relief shops in the local markets of Constantinople, Beirut, and other eastern cities. This needlework has also found a ready market through the offices of Near East Relief in America, the cash sales to date in America having amounted to $32,094.85, while a larger amount is now in stock in process of sale.

6. NEAR EAST INDUSTRIES.

At present Near East Relief has at least 50,000 pairs of hands in various orphanages, exclusive of the far larger number of more skilled workers among the refugees, awaiting simple equipment, raw material, and intelligent direction into channels of useful industry and self-support. It is expected that in connection with most of the orphanages at least one-half of the time will be devoted to industrial training in one form or another. These industries should be organized with a practical view to the training of the child and to the development of those products that will have a ready, profitable market.

While there must be a considerable amount of theoretical training that can have no immediate commercial return, experience shows that many articles can be made with profit by the orphans, with the possible assistance of older refugee instructors who are in urgent need of employment.

SALES DEPARTMENT.

A sales department for Near East industries can be developed in the United States and by Near East associations in other countries that will sell these articles at a considerable margin of profit, thereby helping materially to finance the other industrial and educational work of the orphanages. This kind of work finds an especially ready sale at good prices around the Christmas season, when almost unlimited quantities can be disposed of by the right kind of advance organization.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELIEF.

The fact that more than $60,000 worth of laces, rugs, and other industrial products have already reached America from relief centers and that we have in our orphanages thousands of children capable of contributing toward self-support and urgently needed industrial training has led the executive committee to appoint a special committee on industrial relief and "Near East industries." This committee consists of Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Cleveland E. Dodge, Harold A. Hatch, James M. Speers, with Barclay Acheson as secretary, and Messrs. M. Karagheusian, Vartan Malcolm, and K. Thomas Pushman as advisors.

7. MEDICAL RELIEF.

A considerable medical staff and equipment is required for ministry in Near East Relief orphanages, exclusive of general medical work. In the orphanages the medical work is likewise more or less interwoven with other orphanage activities in a way that makes clear statistical differentiation difficult. Moreover, statistical summaries and reports for the year ending December 31, 1922, have not yet reached us from the remote regions of the Caucasus and from the interior stations of Anatolia, with which communication is at best intermittent.

Including hospitals connected with the orphanages, Near East Relief now has and is operating 38 hospitals. All the hospitals in the interior of Anatolia, with the exception of Harpoot, have been continued since the evacuation of the Christian populations. Inasmuch as many of the best native doctors and nurses left with the Christian population, the need for medical ministry to the remaining populations is probably greater than ever, the hospitals being taxed to their full capacity.

In Greece, the medical work of Near East Relief is under the direction of the American Women's Hospitals, which provides personnel and supports the medical work under the supervision of Dr. Mabel Elliott. During the year under revision the American Women's Hospitals has also financed and directed the medical work in the Caucasus.

In Beirut, Syria, as well as in Constantinople, well-equipped American hospitals provide hospital facilities, leaving Near East Relief responsible only for the medical work of the orphanages and clinics connected with the refugee camps.

The magnitude of medical work among children may be inferred by the fact that in the Caucasus alone we have segregated in one place 3,000 children suffering from trachoma. There are similar segregations of children suffering from tuberculosis, scabies, and various other more or less contagious diseases.

NEAR EAST RELIEF LABORATORIES.

As a rule our doctors find themselves far removed from medical supplies and modern laboratory facilities. In the Caucasus this has resulted in the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory that has provided vaccine, serums, and other laboratory products for the trans-Caucasian Republics. The detailed report of this laboratory, as well as a more detailed and extended report of the early medical organization of Near East Relief, are submitted or available as supplementary documents. (Documents No. 12 and 13.)

IV. Organization at the home base.

The ability of Near East Relief to respond promptly to the Smyrna emergency and other calls during the past year and to meet a total budget nearly $3,000,000 larger than the preceding year is largely due to the devoted and self-sacrificing services of volunteer committees, speakers, and workers in every State in the Union. It would be impracticable to name within the limits of this report the thousands of committee members and workers who have had a vital part in the rescue and saving of the 115,000 children and the much larger number of adults in the Near East during the past year.

The following chairmen and treasurers, however, of committees in various States may be mentioned as but typical of the larger number who have served with them on committees:

ALABAMA.

Rev. Henry M. Edmonds, D. D., 2027 Jefferson County Bank Building, Birmingham, chairman; Col. Tom O. Smith, Birmingham Trust & Savings Bank, Birmingham, treasurer.

ARIZONA.

Dean Byron Cummings, 517 Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles, Calif, chairman; A. T. Esgate, Valley Bank, Los Angeles, treasurer.

ARKANSAS.

M. L. Altheimer, Arcade Building, Little Rock, chairman; Moorehead Wright, Union Trust & Mercantile Co., Little Rock, treasurer.

CALIFORNIA (NORTH).

Judge Curtis D. Wilbur, 333 Mills Building, San Francisco, chairman; George A. Kennedy, First National Bank, San Francisco, treasurer.

CALIFORNIA (SOUTH).

Judge Curtis D. Wilbur, 517 Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles, chairman; W. W. Gibbs, jr., Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, treasurer.

COLORADO.

Gov. Oliver L. Shoup, 413 Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver, chairman; Albert A. Reed, United States National Bank, Denver, treasurer.

CONNECTICUT.

Ex-Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb, 612 Hartford-Conn. Trust Co. Building, Hartford, chairman; Meigs H. Whaples, Hartford-Conn. Trust Co., Hartford, treasurer.

DELAWARE.

Philip D. Laird, northeast corner Broad and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman; L. L. Maloney, Security Trust & Safe Deposit Co., Philadelphia, treasurer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

John B. Larner, Washington Loan & Trust Co., 316 Bond Building, New York Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Washington, treasurer.

FLORIDA.

A. A. Murphree, 509 Clark Building, Jacksonville, chairman; A. P. Anthony, Peoples Bank, Jacksonville, treasurer.

GEORGIA.

Eugene R. Black, 409 Georgia Savings Bank, Atlanta, chairman; John B. Wheat, Atlanta Trust Co., Atlanta, treasurer.

IDAHO.

Harry S. Kessler, 722 Peyton Building, Spokane, Wash., chairman; E. W. Tucker, Pacific National Bank, Spokane, Wash., treasurer.

ILLINOIS.

Frank O. Lowden, 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago, chairman; George M. Reynolds, Continental & Commercial Bank, Chicago, treasurer.

INDIANA.

Ed. Jackson, 528 Peoples Bank Building, Indianapolis, chairman; Thomas C. Day, Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, treasurer.

IOWA.

Gov. N. E. Kendall, 521 Securities Building, Des Moines, chairman; George E. Pearsoll, Iowa National Bank, Des Moines, treasurer.

KANSAS.

Gov. Henry J. Allen, 211 Central National Bank Building, Topeka, chairman; S. E. Cobb, Prudential Trust Co., Tokepa, treasurer.

KENTUCKY.

Dr. R. L. McCready, 724 South Fourth Street, Louisville, chairman; Maj. John H. Leathers, Louisville National Bank, Louisville, treasurer.

LOUISIANA.

Gov. John M. Parker, 2027 Jefferson County Bank Building, Birmingham, Ala., chairman; R. G. Klotter, Interstate Trust & Savings Co., Birmingham, Ala., treasurer.

MAINE.

Judge John P. Deering, 80 Exchange Street, Room 23, Portland, chairman; Harry S. Boyd, Chapman National Bank, Portland, treasurer.

MARYLAND.

Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, 14 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, chairman; John E. Boisseau, National Union Bank, Baltimore, treasurer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Hon. Augustus P. Loring, 1218 Little Building, Boston, chairman; Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, treasurer.

MICHIGAN.

Prof. David Friday, 1106 Stroh Building, Grand Circus Park, Detroit, chairman; John W. McCausey, Commonwealth Federal Savings Bank, Detroit, treasurer.

MINNESOTA.

Gov. J. A. O. Preus, 305 Oneida Building, Minneapolis, chairman; Sumner T. McKnight, First National Bank, Minneapolis, treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI.

P. P. Garner, 2027 Jefferson County Bank Building, Birmingham, Ala., chairman.

MISSOURI (EAST).

C. Bernet, 417 Chemical Building, St. Louis, chairman; W. W. Smith, First National Bank, St. Louis, treasurer.

MISSOURI (WEST).

——— ——— 701 Scarritt Building, Kansas City, chairman; C. M. Vining, Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City, treasurer.

MONTANA.

Ex. Gov. Sam V. Stewart, 732 Fifth Avenue, Helena, chairman; P. B. Bartley, Conrad Trust & Savings Bank, Helena, treasurer.

NEBRASKA.

H. H. Baldridge, 401 Mickel Building, Fifteenth and Harney Streets, Omaha, chairman; John C. Wharton, Omaha National Bank, Omaha, treasurer.

NEVADA.

Gov. Emmet D. Boyle, 333 Mills Building, San Francisco, Calif., chairman; Fred Stadtmuller, Washoe County Bank, San Francisco, Calif., treasurer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rt. Rev. E. M. Parker, 805 Amoskeag Bank Building, Manchester, chairman; Willis B. Kendall, Amoskeag Bank Building, Manchester, treasurer.

NEW JERSEY.

Hon. William N. Runyon, 156 Market Street, Room 56, Newark, chairman; Frederick Frelinghuysen, National Newark & Essex Banking Co., Newark, treasurer.

NEW MEXICO.

——— ——— 517 Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles, Calif., chairman; Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif., treasurer.

NEW YORK.

Darwin E. James, jr., 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City, chairman; Cleveland H. Dodge, National City Bank, New York City, treasurer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Raleigh, chairman; Robert A. Brown, Citizens Nat'l Bank, Raleigh, treasurer.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Rt. Rev. John Poyntz Tyler, 110 Broadway, Rm. 12, Fargo, chairman; H. P. Beckwith, Northern National Bk., Fargo, treasurer.

OHIO.

Dr. Chas. F. Thwing, 404 The 1900 Euclid Bldg., Cleveland, chairman; Harris Creech, Garfield Saving Bank, Cleveland, treasurer.

OKLAHOMA.

Rev. Frank Barrett, D. D., 409 Grain Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City, chairman; L. T. Sammons, Southwest Natl. Bank, Oklahoma City, treasurer.

OREGON.

J. H. Rankin, 613 Stock Ex. Bldg., Portland, chairman; Arthur W. Brookings, Ladd & Tilton Bank, Portland, treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Chancellor S. B. McCormick, NE. Cor. Broad & Locust Sts., Philadelphia, chairman; Drexel & Co., Franklin Trust Co., Philadelphia, treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND.

Ex. Gov. R. Livingston Beeckman, 56 Washington St., Rm. 204, Providence, chairman; Richard W. Jennings, Industrial Tr. Co., Providence, treasurer.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Hon. A. F. Lever, 1325 Main St., Columbia, chairman; Wm. M. Gibbes, jr., Palmetto Natl. Bank, Columbia, treasurer.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Gov. W. H. McMaster, 419 Western Natl. Bk. Bldg., Mitchell, chairman; S. E. Morris, Western National Bk., Mitchell, treasurer.

TENNESSEE.

John E. Edgerton, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Memphis, chairman; J. D. McDowell, Franklin Savings Bk., Memphis, treasurer.

TEXAS,

Chas. L. Sanger, 1614 Bryan St., Dallas, chairman; C. W. Belew, Dallas Co. State Bank, Dallas, treasurer.

UTAH.

John D. Spencer, 120 E. 1st So. St., Rm. 1, Salt Lake City, chairman; Ex. Gov. J. C. Cutler, Deseret Natl. Bank, Salt Lake City, treasurer.

VERMONT.

Gov. James Hartness, 805 Amoskeag Bank Bldg., Manchester, chairman; L. E. Wheeler, First National Bank, Manchester, treasurer.

VIRGINIA.

Oliver J. Sands, 312 Amer. Natl. Bk. Bldg., Richmond, chairman; Waller Holladay, American Natl. Bank, Richmond, treasurer.

WASHINGTON (EAST).

C. C. McEachran, 722 Peyton Bldg., Spokane, chairman; A. W. Lindsay, Fidelity Natl. Bank, Spokane, treasurer.

WASHINGTON (WEST).

C. S. Booth, 339 Burke Bldg., Seattle, chairman; J. W. Spangler, Seattle Natl. Bank, Seattle, Treasurer.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Gov. Ephriam P. Morgan, 224 State St. Bk. Bldg., Charleston, chairman; Geo. D. Cochrane, The Capital City Bk., Charleston, treasurer.

WISCONSIN.

H. A. Moehlenpah, 229 Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee, chairman; Walter Kasten, First Wis. Natl. Bk., Milwaukee, treasurer.

WYOMING.

Gov. Robt. D. Carey, 413 Chamber of Commerce, Denver, chairman; A. H. Marble, The Stock Growers' Natl. Bank, Denver, treasurer.

This includes 10 governors of States, 4 educators, 2 leading merchants, 3 bankers, 4 prominent lawyers, 4 judges, 2 bishops, and 6 outstanding business leaders.

COUNTY COMMITTEES.

In addition to the State chairmen and treasurers referred to above, Near East Relief has volunteer committees in 980 counties, with 1,088 other counties represented on the State committees by a county chairman, making a total of 2,068 counties organized or represented by county workers.

COMMUNITY CAMPAIGNS.

Under the direction of these State and county committees local community campaigns are conducted. In these community efforts chambers of commerce, banks, business men's clubs, lodges, industries, and practically every institution has given its assistance. The railroads of the country have saved us thousands of dollars by affording free transportation for carload lots of grain and clothing.

COOPERATION OF CHURCHES.

Conspicuous mention should be made of the churches for their unfailing and substantial support. The pulpits of every denomination have been opened to our speakers. Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish congregations have not only contributed with unstinted liberality but quite often have furnished volunteer committees of workers for a community effort.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S COMMITTEE.

The organized women of America also deserve great credit for what they have done. Last Easter when it was found necessary on account of insufficient resources to make a drastic cut in appropriations, threatening the death of thousands of children, the women of the country undertook to raise the needed funds, and largely through their efforts the necessity of turning out these thousands of orphans was averted. Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker is chairman of our National Women's Committee.

PUBLIC SCHOOL COOPERATION.

The cooperation of principals and teachers in public schools has doubtless been instrumental in saving the lives of hundreds of children in the Near East, while at the same time inculcating higher ideals of service and international brotherhood in the lives of many thousands of boys and girls in America. In New York City alone 316 public schools have cooperated.

SPEAKERS' DEPARTMENT.

The national speakers' department, working through State bureaus, has commanded the cooperation of a strong corps of speakers in practically every State. These have included returned relief workers from the Near East, most of whom continue loyally to serve the work which gripped their lives during their period of resident service in the Near East. Pastors, lawyers, teachers, national officers of women's clubs, and fraternal organizations have given themselves freely and effectively to the presentation of the message on the platform when once they have fully grasped and appreciated the need.

COOPERATION OF THE PRESS.

The $10,000,000 response from the general public during the past year would have been utterly impossible had not newspapers and magazines, secular and religious, cooperated by presenting to the public information concerning the need. An up-to-date photographic department, with perhaps one of the best collections of photographs of the Near East to be found anywhere in the world, has been one of the forms of effective service in presenting conditions graphically to the public through the cooperating press.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The effectiveness of the administration overseas is in some measure due to the organization and effective cooperation of the foreign department of the New York office.

In the personal service division during the year there have been handled 3,171 "searchers" of refugees or others seeking relatives in America, and in 31 per cent of these cases we have been able to secure sums of money for transmission to the refugees with which to meet their needs or in many instances pay their expenses to America. The department has made out over 500 affidavits for relatives and handled over $100,000 of traveling expense, involving the writing of over 1,500 letters and 1,300 personal interviews.

The personal service department, with the cooperation of our orphanage managers overseas, has made a complete card record of all the orphans, with special reference to their nearest known relative, and wherever a child in an orphanage is found to have a relative or a friend in America that friend or relative is at once asked to assume financial responsibility for the child.

Our foreign shipments during the past year have amounted to 52,000,000 pounds, or approximately 26,000 tons, shipped as per the following schedule. This, of course, includes only commodities shipped from America and does not include the large food purchases made locally in Anatolia and other areas, where transportation problems make local purchases for orphanage purposes more advantageous than importation.

Foreign shipments, year 1922.

Date of sailing.	Steamer.	Foodstuffs.	Equipment and machinery.	Medical supplies.	Clothing and textile.	Total.
1922.						
Jan. 10	West Campgaw	54,534	4,423	.....	1,971	60,928
Feb. 1	King Alexander	4,732	.....	.....	.....	4,732
Do	Sagaporack	192,500	95,730	.....	.....	288,230
Feb. 24	Clontarf	315,913	101,000	.....	172,886	589,799
Mar. 4	Satartia	3,730	4,437	.....	273	8,440
Feb. 15	Negalis Hellas	.....	2,880	.....	.....	2,880
Mar. 8	West Mahomet	.....	5,114	.....	.....	5,114
Apr. 5	Ossa	168,000	.....	.....	75,641	243,641
Apr. 22	Deepwater	13,456,724	.....	.....	.....	13,456,724
Apr. 26	Coeur d'Alene	2,258,554	210,375	.....	71,268	2,540,197
Apr. 28	Leise Maersk	5,912,557	59,430	486,867	182,994	6,641,848
May 13	Themistocke	.....	498	.....	.....	498
May 27	Higho	11,446,590	.....	156,056	66,402	11,669,048
June 10	New York	2,730	.....	.....	.....	2,730
June 13	Sabotawan	42,808	.....	.....	571,430	614,238
June 19	Saugus	820,192	67,502	147,127	74,507	1,109,328
July 10	Acropolis	11,932	.....	.....	.....	11,932
July 20	Coeur d'Alene	218,572	11,894	10,693	865,630	1,106,789
Aug. 8	Conejos	463,409	.....	594	634,016	1,098,019
Do	Casey	911,586	.....	220	193,505	1,105,311
Aug. 19	Sagaporack	141,530	5,824	230,744	49,850	427,948
Do	West Mahomet	.....	120	.....	4,401	4,521
Sept. 9	King Alexander	.....	.....	.....	46,746	46,746
Oct. 9	Saugus	285,561	3,366	22,726	204,320	515,973
Oct. —	Orient	2,740,220	.....	.....	.....	2,740,220
Do	Ossa	1,119,860	.....	.....	.....	1,119,860
Nov. 10	Clontarf	3,408,420	.....	.....	.....	3,408,420
Do	Hog Island	1,594,600	.....	.....	.....	1,594,600
Dec. 9	West Gotomska	70,500	7,486	8,053	86,366	172,405
Dec. 20	Ossa	224,000	.....	.....	109,595	333,595
Dec. 23	Sangamon	27,494	.....	.....	430,559	458,053
Dec. 27	Sabotawan	2,081,195	.....	6,279	582	2,088,056
	Total	47,978,443	580,079	1,069,359	3,842,942	53,470,823

OVERSEAS PERSONNEL.

At the present time there are 255 American personnel on the field. During the year 1922 there were enlisted 56 new personnel, and during this same period 83 have returned from the field. Of the returned workers, 14 are being used as speakers by the national speakers' department and an indefinite number, scattered throughout the United States, are being used separately by the State directors.

Relief workers on the field, divided into lists of doctors, nurses, and relief workers, are distributed as follows in the different areas:

Area.	Doctors.	Nurses.	Relief workers.	Total.
Caucasus	5	9	78	92
Constantinople	6	5	60	71
Syria	6	.....	34	40
Greece	1	11	35	47
Persia	.....	.....	5	5
Total	.....	.....	.....	255

THE PRICE OF SERVICE.

The supreme price of service has again been paid this year by Near East Relief workers, who count not their lives dear unto themselves. To the ever-lengthening list of martyrs is this year added the names of Miss Annie Allen, who died of typhus while en route in midwinter on an urgent mission from and in behalf of our orphanage work at Harpoot to the Nationalist Government at Angora; Lester James Wright, who was shot dead from ambush, and his traveling companion, Enoch R. Applegate, wounded, as they were nearing Aleppo in connection with their relief work; and George St. John Williams, who, in directing a convoy of orphans from Sivas and Marsovan over the snow-covered roads and mountain passes to Samsoun, was laid low by rain, snow, exposure, cold, pneumonia, death. These three workers could all have saved their lives had they not placed service for others above personal interest.

There are dozens of other Near East Relief workers to-day who are equally willing to give their lives for the saving of these children and the reclaiming of the Near East. The price that has been and is being paid by these American comrades overseas puts to shame the biggest financial offering of the American public, but they do it gladly, for they have the thrill and the joy of service, and there is not one of them who would trade jobs with their friends in America who may have larger material and social advantages but not so large a field of service.

V. International cooperation.

THE BATTLE GROUND OF THE CENTURIES.

For 40 centuries the Near East has been the battle ground of the nations, and to-day the world has nothing but ruins and bitterness to show for centuries of strife. There will be no permanent world peace until good will and stable government are secured in the Near East.

THE INTERNATIONAL NEAR EAST ASSOCIATION.

Marked progress has been made during the past year in the organization and development of the International Near East Association, the object of which is "to promote cooperation and increased efficiency on the part of all organizations and individuals who are seeking to relieve suffering, provide for the care of orphans, or otherwise promote the social, economic, industrial, and educational development of the Near East."

ASIA AND EUROPE JOIN WITH AMERICA.

Near East associations or kindred societies have now been formed in 10 countries and are cooperating in an effort to solve by humanitarian relief work and peaceful methods the problems of the Near East. Asia joins with Europe and America in this endeavor. The Japanese committee, with Baron Shibasawa as active chairman, has during the past year sent to the Near East for relief more than $10,000. China and Korea have sent substantial contributions. Australia has assumed the entire support of one of the largest orphanages in Syria, to be known henceforth as the Australasian Orphanage, and the contributions reported thus far during the year from Australia amount to approximately $100,000, with regular monthly shipments of food from Australia's surplus food supplies via the Commonwealth Line of steamers direct each month from Sidney to Port Said, thence to Syria. The Philippines, with a committee headed by Governor General Wood, a member of our own board of trustees, has contributed $18,000. Hawaii renews her annual gift of approximately $26,000. Sweden and Denmark have accepted full financial support for an orphanage in Syria. Switzerland and other nations of Europe are cooperating, while England, Canada, and the British dominions continue their substantial contributions and ministry.

A VOLUNTARY CONSTRUCTIVE PEACE-TIME PROGRAM NOW OR DESTRUCTIVE WARFARE LATER.

During the Great War 23 nations, under dint of necessity and in self-defense, united in a program of destructive warfare with the Near East as one of the chief areas of conflict. They poured forth in that conflict the lifeblood of at least 8,000,000 men and hundreds of billions of treasure. Unless peace, good will, and sound government can be established in the Near East, this conflict will be renewed. But if the so-called Christian nations have enough prudence to get together voluntarily in times of peace on an unselfish constructive program of education, industrial training, and good will, we may prevent the otherwise inevitable expenditure of other millions of lives and billions of treasure in future warfare, with its vicious circle of renewed bitterness and strife.

That which battleships and battalions have failed to accomplish and can never accomplish the magic power of love, unselfish service, and world brotherhood may yet achieve.

Respectfully submitted. CHARLES V. VICKREY,
General Secretary.

NEAR EAST RELIEF ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following persons named by Congress in the act of incorporation, or later duly elected, have served during the year 1922 as members of the board of trustees:

James L. Barton, chairman; Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer; Charles V. Vickrey, general secretary; John H. Finley, vice chairman; Frank L. Polk, general counsel.

Executive committee: Edwin M. Bulkley, chairman; James L. Barton, John H. Finley, Cleveland H. Dodge, George A. Plimpton, Harold A. Hatch, William B. Millar, Henry Morgenthau, Walter George Smith, Charles V. Vickrey, Stanley White.

The following committees are appointed under authority of Article 5 of the by-laws by the executive committee:

Finance committee: Edwin M. Bulkley, chairman; ex officio members, George A. Plimpton, Cleveland H. Dodge, Harold A. Hatch, Charles V. Vickrey.

Nominating committee: Robert J. Cuddihy, chairman; Albert Shaw, Talcott Williams.

Committee on personnel: Stanley White, chairman; Robert J. Cuddihy, Talcott Williams, William I. Chamberlain, William B. Millar.

Editorial committee for new Near East: Talcott Williams, Hamilton Holt, Frederick Lynch, Albert Shaw, Charles V. Vickrey.

Industrial committee: Henry Morgenthau, Cleveland H. Dodge, Harold A. Hatch, James M. Speers.

Membership of the board of trustees: James L. Barton, Boston, Mass.; Charles E. Beury, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur J. Brown, New York City; Edwin M. Bulkley, Englewood, N. J.; John B. Calvert, New York City; Robert J. Cuddihy, New York City; William I. Chamberlain, New York City; Henry Sloane Coffin, New York City; Charles R. Crane, New York City; Josephus Daniels, Raleigh, N. C.; Cleveland E. Dodge, Riverdale, N. Y.; Cleveland H. Dodge, New York City; Charles W. Eliott, Cambridge, Mass.; Abram I. Elkus, New York City; John H. Finley, New York City; James G. Harbord, Washington, D. C.; Harold A. Hatch, New York City; William I. Haven, New York City; Patrick J. Hayes, New York City; Howard Heinz, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, Ohio; Hamilton Holt, New York City; Frank W. Jackson, Montclair, N. J.; Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Churchill King, Oberlin, Ohio; Frederick Lynch, New York City; Charles S. Macfarland, Mountain Lake Park, N. J.; Vance C. McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa.; John H. T. Main, Grinnell, Iowa; William T. Manning, New York City; William B. Millar, Montclair, N. J.; Henry Morgenthau, New York City; Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C.; John R. Mott, Montclair, N. J.; Frank Mason North, Madison, N. J.; George A. Plimpton, New York City; Frank L. Polk, New York City; Wm. Cooper Proctor, Cincinnati, Ohio; Philip M. Rhinelander, Philadelphia, Pa.; Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York City; Elihu Root, New York City; Oliver J. Sands, Richmond, Va.; William Jay Schieffelin, New York City; George T. Scott, New York City; Albert Shaw, New York City; Walter George Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert E. Speer, Englewood, N. J.; James M. Speers, New York City; Anson Phelps Stokes, New York City; Oscar Straus, New York City; William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.; Charles V. Vickrey, New York City; Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Stanley White, New York City; Ray Lyman Wilbur, Palo Alto, Calif.; Talcott Williams, New York City; Stephen S. Wise, New York City; Leonard Wood, Manila, P. I.

SALARIES OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 425.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 425) authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to fix the salaries of United States attorneys and United States marshals of the several judicial districts of the United States within certain limits.

Be it enacted, etc., That the salaries of the United States attorneys and United States marshals for the several judicial districts of the United States shall be fixed by the Attorney General, beginning July 1, 1923, at rates not less than $3,000 nor more than $7,500 per annum for attorneys and at rates not less than $3,000 nor more than $6,500 per annum for marshals, the amount to be based in each instance upon the business transacted during the four years ending June 30, 1923: *Provided*, That the salaries of the United States attorney for the southern district of New York, the northern district of Illinois, and the District of Columbia may be fixed at rates not exceeding $10,000 per annum for each of said districts.

The Attorney General may increase or decrease any of the salaries fixed, as aforesaid, within the limits prescribed in the foregoing section if, upon investigation, he finds that there has been a material increase or decrease in the volume of business transacted: *Provided*, That no salary fixed under the provisions of this act shall be changed more than once in any four years.

All laws or parts of laws, in so far as they are in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Mr. PARKS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arkansas makes the point of order there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and eighty-three gentlemen are present, not a quorum.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Almon	Elliott	Lazaro	Rose
Anderson	Ellis	Lee, Ga.	Rosenbloom
Anthony	Faust	Linthicum	Rucker
Arentz	Freeman	Lowrey	Ryan
Bird	Garner	Luhring	Sanders, N. Y.
Blakeney	Garrett, Tex.	McClintic	Scott, Mich.
Bowers	Glynn	McCormick	Sears
Bowling	Gould	McDuffie	Shelton
Box	Graham, Pa.	Maloney	Slemp
Brennan	Griffin	Martin	Smith, Mich.
Brooks, Ill.	Hardy, Colo.	Michaelson	Snell
Brooks, Pa.	Hayden	Montague	Snyder
Brown, Tenn.	Hays	Moore, Ill.	Stiness
Browne, Wis.	Hogan	Morin	Stoll
Bulwinkle	Hudspeth	Mudd	Sullivan
Burke	Hukriede	Nelson, J. M.	Sweet
Burtness	Humphrey, Nebr.	Newton, Minn.	Taylor, Ark.
Carew	Jacoway	O'Connor	Thomas
Chandler, N. Y.	Johnson, Miss.	Oliver	Thorpe
Chandler, Okla.	Jones, Pa.	Olpp	Tillman
Clark, Fla.	Kahn	Overstreet	Timberlake
Classon	Keller	Paige	Treadway
Clouse	Kelley, Mich.	Park, Ga.	Upshaw
Codd	Kennedy	Patterson, Mo.	Webster
Connolly, Pa.	Kindred	Patterson, N. J.	Wheeler
Copley	King	Pou	White, Me.
Crowther	Kitchin	Rainey, Ala.	Williams, Ill.
Cullen	Kleczka	Rayburn	Williams, Tex.
Davis, Minn.	Kline, N. Y.	Reece	Wingo
Denison	Knight	Riddick	Wise
Drane	Langley	Riordan	
Drewry	Lanham	Robsion	
Dyer	Layton	Rodenberg	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Two hundred and ninety-eight Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming moves to dispense with further proceedings under the call. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the salaries of the United States attorneys and United States marshals for the several judicial districts of the United States shall be fixed by the Attorney General, beginning July 1, 1923, at rates not less than $3,000 nor more than $7,500 per annum for attorneys and at rates not less than $3,000 nor more than $6,500 per annum for marshals, the amount to be based in each instance upon the business transacted during the four years ending June 30, 1923: *Provided*, That the salaries of the United States attorney for the southern district of New York, the northern district of Illinois, and the District of Columbia may be fixed at rates not exceeding $10,000 per annum for each of said districts.

The Attorney General may increase or decrease any of the salaries fixed, as aforesaid, within the limits prescribed in the foregoing section if, upon investigation, he finds that there has been a material increase or decrease in the volume of business transacted: *Provided*, That no salary fixed under the provisions of this act shall be changed more than once in any four years.

All laws or parts of laws, in so far as they are in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there a second demanded?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I demand a second.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second may be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that a second may be considered as ordered.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VOLSTEAD] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] will take their places as tellers. Those who favor ordering a second will pass between the tellers and be counted.

The House divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 137, noes 1.

A second was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota has 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Texas has 20 minutes.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, some 28 years ago a statute was passed fixing the salaries of district attorneys and marshals for the various districts of the United States. Since then there has been practically no change in that statute. In only a few districts has there been any change. Of course, as new districts have been created statutes have been passed fixing the pay in those districts. Attempts have been made to readjust salaries by special bills designed for that purpose, but there has seldom been any possibility of securing legislation along that line.

Some years ago—I think it was in 1919—a bill was passed giving to the Attorney General the power to fix the salaries of the clerks of court. It is believed by the committee that this way of dealing with this matter is a good deal better, more economical, and fairer.

Here is the situation: When you undertake to change by statute the salaries to be paid these officers it becomes a matter of log rolling, and besides it is impossible for any standing committee of Congress to devote the necessary time to determine definitely what the salary should be in each instance. In the end Congress must depend on the Attorney General for the information upon which to base them.

We are following, as I have just suggested, a precedent that has been established by Congress by authorizing the Attorney General to fix the salaries of clerks. We have pursued this same policy in other lines. The Attorney General now has the power to fix the salaries of the different assistant attorneys and the deputy marshals.

In the city of New York there are some forty assistant attorneys. The salaries of those are fixed by the Attorney General. Of course, we have a large number of deputy marshals. Their salaries are also fixed by the Attorney General. It is also a common practice to fix salaries in that way in other departments. Many of the employees have their salaries fixed by the heads of the various departments. Whenever we make a lump-sum appropriation for carrying out a policy the head of the department fixes the salaries.

To make it certain that there is not to be an excessively high salary the Senate put a limit on the amount that can be allowed. It is not to be less than $3,000 for either the marshal or the district attorney, but it must not exceed $7,500 for the attorneys nor more than $6,500 for the marshals except in three cities. In the city of New York, under existing law, we pay $10,000 to its district attorney. The same sum is paid at Chicago, because of the large number of men employed and the vast amount of work done at those two places. There is one other where the attorney is to receive $10,000; that is for the District of Columbia. Eight attorneys are employed in this district at the present time. The work that is being done in this district is unusually large. The war has brought to this district a great deal of work, and it is believed that the salary of the district attorney here ought to be $10,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. What authority does it give the Attorney General to reduce the salary of a marshal that is now under appointment?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. The Attorney General can reduce as well as increase salaries under this bill, but it is not believed that this will make any very large charge upon the Treasury.

Mr. SNYDER. What I mean is this: Does it give the Attorney General the right now to take a marshal who is already appointed and reduce his salary?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. It might, if his salary was disproportionate to the salaries of other marshals.

Mr. SNYDER. The bill does give him the power to reduce the salary that a marshal is now drawing?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes; to reduce and to increase.

Mr. SNYDER. It also gives him the right to raise it?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. SIEGEL. Only once in four years.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. As I understand, the policy embraced in this bill is identical in substance with the policy embraced in the bill of 1919 with respect to the salaries of clerks.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. That is correct.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I also understand that the act of 1919 has been very conservatively applied.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. It has been.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I have heard the total increase under that act is only some $27,000 or $30,000.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. A little over $20,000.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. And it is estimated, I believe, that this measure would result in an increase of something less than $50,000?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. It is very important that some increases should be made, because some cities have grown immensely, and the business with it.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. It is a fact, is it not, that in a great many cases the salaries that now obtain have been in effect since the early nineties; that there has been an enormous increase in the volume of business?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Except in a few instances, the salaries were fixed many years ago, since when the business has greatly increased.

Mr. MOORE of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Ohio. Did I understand the gentleman from Minnesota to say that the Attorney General now has authority to fix the salaries of all deputy United States marshals?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. My understanding is that he has that power within certain limits fixed by statute.

Mr. MOORE of Ohio. In other words, he has some latitude but not full power?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes; and the same power with reference to assistant district attorneys.

Mr. MOORE of Ohio. That would apply to the first assistant and chief deputy marshal.

Mr. HUSTED. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Yes.

Mr. HUSTED. How much does the bill increase the salaries here in the District of Columbia?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. I think some $2,000; it does raise it some.

Mr. HUSTED. I think that is a reasonable increase; I think the salary should be increased. The business of the district attorney here in Washington does not amount to as much as the statistics would lead one to believe, because in many cases which are instituted in the Department of Justice the papers are all prepared by the department and the case is actually carried on by the Department of Justice.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. There is a large amount of business here.

Mr. HILL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. I will.

Mr. HILL. Is it not a fact that within the past 20 years the business in the United States attorneys' offices has increased

ten times, and they are getting the same salary they have had for years?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. I do not know just what the per cent of increase has been. It has increased greatly.

Mr. HILL. In the district of Maryland it is ten times beyond what it originally was.

Mr. SNYDER. I would like to ask the gentleman one more question.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. I yield.

Mr. SNYDER. Has there been a schedule prepared showing the proposed increase and decrease of salaries of the United States marshals?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Not by the committee or the department, so far as I know.

Mr. MILLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Certainly.

Mr. MILLER. How about the United States attorneys and marshals in the outlying districts like Alaska; is it to be based on the business of 1923, or is it a flat rate?

Mr. VOLSTEAD. It is to be based on the business for four years. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, how much time has the gentleman from Minnesota consumed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota has consumed 10 minutes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, listening to the discussion here reminds me of one of my early experiences as a lawyer. We were trying a case in a justice's court. The fact of contributory negligence, we felt, had been fully established. When the argument was concluded the jury retired to a room near by. Everybody could hear what was said. The question of contributory negligence was never mentioned. One juror moved the election of a foreman and another said, "Well, fellers, how much do you reckon we ought to give him?" We are discussing here a legislative proposition that reaches to the fundamentals of our system of government All that seems to be considered is whether the salaries being paid are high enough, the inference being that if they are not, we should shirk a constitutional duty and surrender a congressional power and discretion to one of the executive officers.

The questions asked during the interruptions seem to be a reflection from letters received from the officer to be affected.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman yield? I want him to know that the questions I asked were not based on any such assumption whatever, as I have had no letter from anyone.

Mr. FOSTER. And you might exclude me also.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. If it is going to cause any trouble, I will make a blanket exclusion for you all. [Laughter.] Now, what is this proposition? Marshals of the district and district attorneys are nominated by the President of the United States, and their nominations are confirmed by the Senate of the United States. It is said that the clerks' salary is fixed by the Attorney General, and therefore he should fix the salary of these other officers. I am not going to discuss very much the difference between the relationship which the clerk of the court sustains to the administration of the law under our plan of government and the relationship which the marshal and the district attorney sustain, but there is an important difference. The first is purely a ministerial officer. I am not sure we should have enacted a law giving the Attorney General the power to fix the salary of clerks. But they are purely ministerial officers. The marshal is an executive officer. The district attorney is an executive officer. Each of these offices is created by the same authority and power which creates the office of Attorney General. They get their commissions from the same source. This legislation is bad from two angles—and I mean no reflection upon the man who is now Attorney General or the man who may come after him—but it is axiomatic in our system of government that whoever controls the purse strings controls the Government, whoever controls the salary controls the office. This bill gives to the Attorney General the control of the purse strings. That control belongs with the Congress. The Attorney General has now all the power which it is safe to lodge with that official or with any other official not directly responsible to the people.

I repeat that whoever can fix the salary of an officer, if he desires to do so, can largely control that officer's discretion. Under our plan of government it is contemplated that the district attorneys of the several districts shall be responsible to the authority which created them. It is violative of a fundamental principle of our Government to permit the Attorney General to fix the salaries within the limits fixed in this bill of the district attorneys of the United States.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Does not the gentleman think that this kind of a system, with the right kind of an Attorney General, would in a measure tend to efficiency in the service and better results?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. If you had the right kind of a czar, always wise and just, that kind of a government would be the most efficient government on earth, but we are supposed not to favor that system, first, because the experience of mankind has shown that tyranny is the child of arbitrary power; and second, we just naturally prefer to do the governing ourselves.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I think I had better complete my statement first. I am unwilling to have the legislative branch of the Government confess its inability to function in the discharge of its constitutional duties. It is our duty to fix these salaries; our duty under the Constitution, and would be our duty under any wise plan of government. Whatever information the Attorney General of the United States has, whatever information the judges have, the district attorney, or the marshals, ought to be given to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, or the proper committee. That committee could sit down with the Attorney General of the United States and go over any schedule that he might desire to submit, and if the proposed schedule should appeal to the judgment of the Committee on the Judiciary, then let that committee make its report in due order, with such modifications as it might agree on, and in proper process of legislation the Congress of the United States could enact the proper legislation.

The statements made by the distinguished chairman of this committee illustrate just what comes from this sort of legislation. We started in with the clerks and then with the deputy marshals, and now we are up to the marshal himself and to the district attorney himself. It is now proposed to turn over to a Cabinet officer the fixing of those salaries. I say that it is violative of the fundamentals of our plan of government.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. BLACK. In the reclassification bill that we have in conference the Senate inserted a provision permitting the board, notwithstanding the schedule of salaries fixed in the bill, in certain cases to fix another salary. The House conferees refused to agree to any such proposition, taking the same ground that my colleague takes—that Congress itself ought to fix all of the salaries.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is right; but I want to impress upon the gentlemen who are going to vote on this question that this is a very different proposition from that. It is very different from having the head of a department fix the salaries of administrative agents in his department. There he is responsible; but here it is proposed that one officer shall fix the salary of many other officers who are commissioned by the President and the Senate, just as he is. This shifts control to the Attorney General, because he is given control to a great degree over their salaries. Think of the situation: The Attorney General is nominated by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. The district attorneys of the several districts are nominated by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate; and here this Congress in the closing hours of this session proposes to say to the Attorney General of the United States that we can not determine what compensation they should receive, and that we will turn over to him the matter of fixing the salaries of these officers who come from the very same source that he comes from. I do not think we ought to do it. I am willing to take all of the time necessary with the Attorney General. I am willing to take all of the time necessary with the district judges and the district attorneys and the marshals, and hear their complaints, and bring in here a bill that will represent the judgment of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, but I shall never cast my vote for a measure that turns over the discharge of a legislative duty to one of the officers of the Government, as is proposed here.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Assuming that the Attorney General should exercise this discretion up to the maximum amount, what would be the increase entailed on the Treasury of the United States under this bill?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I could not answer the gentleman except to say that I am quite sure that it would run to $100,000 per annum, perhaps much higher than that. I have not examined that, because I do not care if it would not take a cent. I am not going to discuss the question of dollars in a bill as fundamentally objectionable as this.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. DOMINICK. What difference would there be between this plan and the plan now in vogue in respect to the fixing of the salaries of postmasters? The Postmaster General is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The postmasters are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. As I understand it, the Post Office Department fixes the salaries of the postmasters upon the basis of their receipts. I understand that these salaries are to be fixed upon the proportionate basis of work done.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. In the first place, the postmaster is a purely ministerial officer, and in the second place there is a basis upon which his salary can be fixed with practical accuracy. It is fixed, practically automatically in most cases, I believe. But I say that if we are doing somewhere else that which is wrong, and I am not going to discuss whether or not we are, it does not justify us in doing that which is wrong this afternoon. A bad act, a bad precedent, never excuses another bad transaction. The only consistency which I think anybody ought to try to adhere to is that each time when he comes to act he use his latest and best judgment with regard to the matter being dealt with.

Mr. HUSTED. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Yes.

Mr. HUSTED. Do I understand that the bill provides that the salary is to be fixed by the Attorney General according to the amount of business done?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I do not think so.

Mr. HUSTED. What is the language used?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. The bill provides that the salaries of the United States attorneys and United States marshals for the several judicial districts of the United States shall be fixed by the Attorney General, between certain figures ranging from $3,000 to $7,500 per annum, the amount to be based in each instance upon the business transaction during the four years ending June 30, 1923.

Mr. HUSTED. How is that to be determined? Is that to be determined by the number of cases, by the amount involved in the cases, by the amount of time actually engaged, or by the return from the cases? Does it not practically leave to the discretion of the Attorney General to a very large extent what the increase in any individual case may be?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Certainly it does. That must be the effect of this bill. How is he to arrive at his conclusions and who is to question or exercise any check upon his discretion?

The effect of this bill would not be changed if it were to provide in its terms that within the wide range of salaries carried in the bill the Attorney General is authorized to fix the salaries of district attorneys and marshals. No such power ought to be surrendered by the Congress.

Now, the question of the gentleman from New York shows that that must be so.

Mr. HUSTED. I think so.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Of course.

Mr. HUSTED. And, as I understand, then the gentleman's objection runs only against the major officers; it does not run against the deputies?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is all we are discussing here; that is all this bill provides.

Mr. HUSTED. It certainly would not be practical to have Congress fix the salaries of deputies. It might be practical to have the Congress fix the salaries of United States attorneys in different districts, and of the marshal's office, and clerks of court, but it certainly would not be practicable to have the Congress fix the salaries of deputies, except within certain limits.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. We spend more money for that purpose.

Mr. HUSTED. Very much more; vastly.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I was only trying to discuss what is carried in this bill and in fixing the salary of marshals and district attorneys.

Mr. HUSTED. I am very much inclined to agree with the gentleman, so far as the clerk's office, marshals, and United States attorneys are concerned. It certainly would place in the hands of the Attorney General very great power and control if he had even within a limited discretion the right to fix the salary of every marshal.

Mr. DOMINICK. The clerks are already there.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. It is clear there is no quorum present.

Mr. SNYDER. I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Almon	Dyer	Knight	Riddick
Anthony	Ellis	Knutson	Rodenberg
Arentz	Fairfield	Lanham	Rose
Bacharach	Faust	Layton	Rosenbloom
Barkley	Frear	Lazaro	Rucker
Bird	Freeman	Lehlbach	Ryan
Blakeney	Garner	Linthicum	Scott, Mich.
Bland, Ind.	Garrett, Tex.	Luhring	Sears
Brennan	Gensman	McClintic	Shelton
Britten	Glynn	McCormick	Slemp
Brooks, Ill.	Goodykoontz	McDuffie	Smith, Mich.
Brown, Tenn.	Gorman	McFadden	Smithwick
Browne, Wis.	Gould	Maloney	Stiness
Buchanan	Graham, Pa.	Martin	Stoll
Bulwinkle	Griffin	Mead	Sullivan
Burke	Hardy, Colo.	Michaelson	Tague
Burtness	Hardy, Tex.	Montague	Taylor, Ark.
Chandler, N. Y.	Hays	Moore, Ill.	Thomas
Chandler, Okla.	Hogan	Morgan	Thorpe
Clague	Hukriede	Morin	Tillman
Clark, Fla.	Jacoway	Mott	Treadway
Classon	Johnson, Miss.	Mudd	Vinson
Codd	Jones, Pa.	Nelson, J. M.	Walters
Connolly, Pa.	Jones, Tex.	O'Connor	Wheeler
Copley	Kahn	Olpp	White, Me.
Crowther	Keller	Overstreet	Williams, Ill.
Cullen	Kelley, Mich.	Paige	Williams, Tex.
Davis, Minn.	Kennedy	Park, Ga.	Wilson
Denison	Kiess	Patterson, Mo.	Wise
Drane	Kindred	Patterson, N. J.	Wood, Ind.
Drewry	King	Rainey, Ala.	Wright
Dunbar	Kitchin	Rayburn	Wyant

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SNELL). On this roll call 298 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. SNYDER. I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Doorkeeper will unlock the doors.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent the House stand in recess for 30 minutes. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes) the House stood in recess.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN]. [Applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. Gentlemen of the House, a quarter of a century of intelligent, honest, painstaking public service marks the record of our distinguished leader, now about to retire from the House, which he does voluntarily. That record is filled to overflowing with brilliant achievements. Coming from a State for which land laws must be enacted to meet the needs of the sturdy pioneers, he applied himself to a study of the problems of the West and made himself the leading authority in the Nation on that subject. His industry carried him into every field of legislation and he was soon recognized as a walking encyclopedia on every subject coming before the Congress. He possessed the courage of his convictions. He never trimmed sail to meet the passing breeze. He stood foursquare against every wind that blew. He has been a real force for good in the House. He has earned the right to retire from his arduous labors here. We regret to see him go. His devotion to the cause of good government has been steadfast, so steadfast that it has known no turning. We will miss his influence and eloquence in the next Congress. He has been a matchless leader. He has earned the love and confidence of all who have been associated with him. A stalwart Republican, he nevertheless was always fair in his dealings with the Democrats. His word was never doubted, once given it was sacred. He has been unselfish, and patriotic, always for America. Men like Mr. MONDELL [applause] have helped to make America great. He had no personal ax to grind—his was a service for the people, and for them alone. He had opinions and the courage to express them. He is a common everyday citizen, not too proud to listen to the humblest citizen on the most unimportant subject. Big enough to meet the most exhalted on the paramount questions of the day. He is the ideal public servant. His clientele has been the Nation—his mind, his heart, his soul, has been given to the Nation's cause. His colleagues here pour out their love to him as he is about to leave us. We rejoice that he is not to leave the public service, but his great ability and knowledge and experience is to be retained and utilized in the War Finance Corporation, where we are all proud to think he adds to the glory he has achieved as a legislator. My dear MONDELL, your colleagues take pride in presenting you this beautiful tribute of their affection. This chest of sterling silver is presented because it is emblematic of the purity of your life and the lasting

quality of our devotion. Accept it in the spirit in which it is given, and as you and your good wife look upon its beauty think of the love the donors bear you. God bless and prosper you and your family, and bring that happiness into your home which your labors here have brought into thousands of homes throughout the land. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] is recognized. [Applause.]

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Presiding Officer and Mr. Majority Leader, this is an hour of deep emotion.

I shall not attempt in any way to review the long and distinguished record which the majority leader of this House has made as a legislator. His activities in behalf of the great State from which he comes and in behalf of the great western country are written in imperishable words in the history of the Nation. [Applause.] I have, of course, known him as a legislator for 16 years. For four years I have known him as the titular leader of his party, and for the last two years circumstances have caused me to come in closer touch with him than have, perhaps, many other Members of the House. The gentleman said "no" a good many times when I wanted him to say "yes." He said "yes" a good many times when I wanted him to say "no," but he has always had the courage to say either "yes" or "no" according to his own convictions of what should be said. [Applause.] And that is what we need in public men. Living in a conspicuous position, one of the most conspicuous positions in the world, the leader of a great party in a great era, in a period fraught with difficulties, saturated with troubles, the gentleman from Wyoming measured up to the highest standard of American citizenship, and has been true to American traditions and has preserved unsullied the honor of that great position of leadership which he held. [Applause.] No hint has ever been thrown out by anyone which cast the slightest reflection upon his integrity of purpose, his character, his honor as a legislator or as a leader. Oh, I know he has passed through trying times, his responsibilities have been tremendous, and he has met them with honor, with courtesy, with credit to himself and with credit to his party, and with honor to the whole House of Representatives. [Applause.] So, for you and yours, Mr. MONDELL, and those who are to come after you, those who down the generations will look back to the honor you have made for your name, I wish you and yours and those who are to come all the good things you and they can have. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL]. [Applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, this is a somewhat trying occasion. I have attended many ceremonies in this House in which gentlemen have euologized their departed colleagues. I am thankful to-day that I have had the opportunity of being here present and hearing said the kindly things so many of our colleagues have had said about them when they no longer could hear them. I appreciate more than I can say the kindly, considerate, the very generous words uttered by the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Tennessee.

I hope that in some measure, at least, I am worthy of their kindly expressions, and I hope that it is true that I have measured up, partly at least, to the high standard of their generous expressions, to the high praise which they have been kind enough to utter here in the presence of my colleagues.

I am leaving the House voluntarily after a service of more than a quarter of a century, and while the severance is voluntary, it is nevertheless with the keenest regret, for in 25 years of service this Chamber has become a very familiar place to me; this service has come to be a large part of my life, and I realize what a loss it will be, how great a change it will be, when I am no more entitled to respond to the roll call.

I came here as a comparatively young man, and I remember when Uncle JOE [applause], when the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], in moments when I was inclined to be just a little insubordinate and turbulent, would lay his kindly hand on my shoulder and say, "Now, my boy, let us talk it over." It was "my boy" then; but as the years have passed Uncle JOE and I have grown nearer of an age, and we are both going out older than we were, but still young. [Applause.]

I came here a stranger to all the country east of the Mississippi River, and with all the appreciation of the grandeur and glory of this Capital of the Republic and the high honor of this service that one can possibly have. I am leaving after 26 years, with the novelty worn off, but with an even higher regard for the dignity of the Nation and the honor of this service than I had on the day I came. [Applause.]

I leave the House, as I have said, with very great regret. I can not say that of the service as floor leader. There are some things of which any reasonable man may have enough. [Laughter and applause.]

And I hope I am at least a reasonable man. If I were to remain in the House I would much prefer to remain the Member from Wyoming, looking after her interests, and in a position to give undivided attention to that interest, viewed in the light of the national interest, rather than with the great responsibilities that have been upon me for the past four years.

Gentlemen have been kindly and considerate and all that, and I appreciate it more than I can say. I have not been an ideal floor leader; I know that. A man to be an ideal floor leader should not have any temper at all. [Laughter.] He should not allow himself to get ruffled. He should not disagree with folks, and he should not cultivate the habit of saying "No." What a lovely time he could have of it—to agree with all the gentlemen on that side and all the gentlemen on this side!

In my next incarnation, should I again be in political life and have the fortune, good or ill, as you may view it, of rising to a position of such responsibility, I shall hope that I may be able to agree with everybody in all things. [Applause.]

That has not been possible. Unfortunately a position of responsibility in a House like this—with 435 splendid, virile, forceful Members, each and all of them quick and earnest in the interest of the people and of the Nation; all anxious to do those things which they think should be done in the way they believe it should be done—all this presents a tremendous problem to one who to a greater or less extent must suggest what shall be done, how it shall be done, and when it shall be done.

I leave here with the most profound appreciation of the kindness and the courtesy of the Members of this House. You have borne with me and with my faults with Christian grace and charity, and you have in a very fine way aided in carrying on the work of Congress.

I want to pay tribute to the minority and to the minority leader. [Applause.] Of course, we have not always agreed. But that is not to be expected and would not be possible so long as we represent opposite parties. But I have found him always square, honorable, straightforward, a man who did not make a promise quickly or easily, but one who when he made it always kept it to the letter. [Applause.]

I want to thank the minority. They could have made it much more difficult than they have done if they had been pleased to. I want particularly to express my appreciation of those of them, including their leader, who are real stalwart Democrats. [Applause.] If there is anything we need in this country and in this House in these days as an anchor to that courage which is above all things the first essential, it is sincere belief in and an honest and unswerving adherence to the principles of the party to whose standards and beliefs we give our allegiance. [Applause.] It will be a sad day for the country when party principle shall be obscured and forgotten and when men shall no longer realize the tremendous importance of standing by party policies and upholding party principles.

I want to thank my colleagues on the Republican side. There have been various occasions when a number of the brethren have not been inclined to view things my way. I hope that through it all and out of it all we have still remained good friends. I know that many of the men who have differed with me the most—all the men who have differed with me, and with what I was inclined to consider party policies—did so because they were very earnest in the views they held. I am rather hoping that in the not distant future the brethren on this side will come to look at things in a little more united way. [Laughter and applause.] I think it will be a very good thing for the country if that should happen.

Mr. Speaker, may I speak a word in regard to this House as an institution of Government, as I have known it for 26 years? In my opinion the fate of the Republic, its future, ill or good, rests more with this House and its membership than with any other part of our Government. [Applause.] What the future shall bring to America, what we shall be in the future, will largely depend on what you gentlemen who are to remain, and those who are to serve with you, and after you shall decide and determine. We all realize that in these days when the world is properly moving forward in government, in legislation, as it is in all other things, there is just a little temptation—Ah! there is great temptation—to forget the fundamentals, to lose sight of the basic principles, to forget whence we come, the road we have traveled, and the attitude and position we must maintain if here in America we shall continue a Government of the people, for and by the people, of States dignified and independent within their sovereignty, and a Federal Government armed and

equipped to do all these things necessary to be done within the jurisdiction provided for it within the four corners of the Constitution. [Applause.]

I have served here with many men, some very wise, some not so wise; with many men that I have agreed with and with many men that I disagreed with. I have had a very great pleasure in the latter days of my service in serving with four delightful, charming, and splendid women. [Applause.]

And of all these I am prepared to say that while I thought some of the men folks were a little odd in their views and some not overwise, they have practically, without exception, been men and women whose one purpose, whose one desire, was to serve their constituency and their country to the very best of their ability. [Applause.] The membership of this House has been honest, well intentioned, and faithful during all my service. Would it be kindly, after having said all this, to say that I think we have sometimes just a little lacked in courage? I think, of all things we need here, we need courage most—courage to withstand the onslaughts of active minorities. [Applause.] Courage to stand against manufactured propaganda; the courage to stand against minorities well organized, who know what they want and how to get it; courage to stand for those things and by those things we believe in, though the heavens fall. [Applause.]

My dear colleagues, as the time approaches to leave you I greet you as splendid, stalwart, faithful representatives of the American people, and in so doing I pay my tribute to those who sent you here. If this House were not the honest, faithful, conscientious body of men that it has been during my service, then the fault would be of the American people; but the heart of the American people is sound, sane, and honest. [Applause.]

If I were to express a wish for you and your successors, above all others it would be that your constituents, having sent you here, would leave you to do your best according to your own judgment and without overmuch advice or urging from them. You have in your hands the destiny of the greatest nation on earth, and the destiny of the greatest nation on earth is in a considerable degree the destiny of all the world, for as America goes, as America stands, so stands the world. [Applause.]

Our moral influence is almost limitless. It extends to every corner of the globe wherever men live, so that what we do here not only affects the people of this land but the people of the entire globe. The American people can leave these great interests in the hands of the American Congress, confident that you will perform your duty to those whom you immediately serve, to the Nation to which you have sworn allegiance, and to the world which is affected by your deeds, with confidence in your honor and your integrity. [Applause.]

I accept this chest of sterling silver and this silver service on behalf of Mrs. Mondell and myself with very great appreciation of the kindness of my colleagues who have donated it. These articles of sterling silver will remind us continually and always of the good friends with whom I have served and whose kindly regard we shall always cherish.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House, at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes, was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess from 6.30 this evening to 8 o'clock this evening.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that at 6.30 o'clock this evening the House stand in recess until 8 o'clock. Is there objection?

Mr. WINGO. Reserving the right to object, I would like to know when the conference report on the agricultural credits bill will come up.

Mr. MONDELL. We hope to take it up immediately after we reconvene. In the meantime there are some matters on the Speaker's table.

Mr. WINGO. I have had that hope for about four hours.

Mr. MONDELL. We are all as anxious to dispose of that matter as is the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. WINGO. Why can not that be taken ahead of these other matters? What is the trouble?

Mr. MONDELL. No trouble at all, except that we have some measures that must go to the Senate and be acted upon there. It will take a little time. We have been trying to dispose of them first.

Mr. WINGO. This conference report is going to take some time in the Senate.

Mr. MONDELL. I think we ought to get it over there quite early in the evening, but I am perfectly willing to take it up after our return.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I understand the recess is to be from 6.30 o'clock until 8?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Is it quite sure that the conference report on the so-called rural credits bill will be taken up immediately upon reconvening?

Mr. MONDELL. We will take up nothing else that will take any time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can not the majority leader give us positive assurance that that will be taken up upon reconvening?

Mr. MONDELL. We may have some little thing on the Speaker's table. It will be taken up approximately the first thing. If there is a bill on the Speaker's table that ought to be sent to the Senate, of course, we ought to send it there.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SALARIES OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DEAL].

Mr. DEAL. Mr. Speaker, when interrupted we were considering the Senate bill authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to fix the salaries of district attorneys and United States marshals. During the past six years the salaries of all Government employees have increased excepting those of district attorneys and United States marshals. Bonuses have been paid and are being paid. Not only have Government employees received increased compensation but the same condition has prevailed throughout civil life, not alone in America but throughout the entire world, to meet the increased cost of living conditions superinduced, perhaps, by an inflated currency.

Mr. KLINE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DEAL. The gentleman will excuse me; I have not the time. The salaries of district attorneys and United States marshals have not been increased, although the burden of work that has been placed upon them has increased generally, and in many instances has been tripled and quadrupled. Since the enactment of the prohibition laws we all know that the work of the courts has been very great, so that the labor which has been placed upon these men has been doubled and in some instances tripled and quadrupled. For more than 10 years their salaries have not been increased. We have provided that the clerks of the courts shall have their compensation increased in the discretion of the Attorney General. This bill provides that the same plan may apply to district attorneys and United States marshals, within the limits, however, of not less than $3,000 nor more than $6,500 for marshals or $7,500 for district attorneys. I am advised that throughout the Union the district attorneys and the marshals have been overcrowded with work. Certainly within my own district this has been the case. Over 1,100 cases were placed on the docket and tried during the past 12 months in the eastern district of Virginia. We have a long stretch of seacoast, one of the largest and most extensive harbors perhaps in the world, certainly including its tributaries. It is, therefore, very difficult to prevent smuggling and violation of the prohibition laws. This has increased the work of our district attorney many times. The Government activities within that district have embraced aviation fields, Shipping Board cases, the naval station at Yorktown, the naval base at Hampton Roads, the Army bases, navy yards, and many other activities of the Government. Many cases that have been on the docket have involved several hundred thousand dollars, and the fact remains that the district attorney under these circumstances has been unable to have an increase of his salary for more than 10 years. Assistants are receiving larger salaries than the district attorney, and in some cases the marshal.

Mr. RICKETTS. What is the salary of the assistant United States marshal, or the deputy marshals, as we call them?

Mr. DEAL. I am not prepared to say.

Mr. RICKETTS. The fact is that they get a salary of $1,000, with a bonus of $250. That has been the salary for a number

of years, and while I am heartily in favor of increasing the salaries of the district attorneys and of the marshals, I think the deputy marshals ought to have their salaries increased also.

Mr. DEAL. I agree with the gentleman, but it is not within my power to have these salaries raised. The only thing I can do is to indorse the bill that we have before us to-day. This is a step in the right direction.

Mr. RICKETTS. It makes no provision for the deputies?

Mr. DEAL. None, as I understand.

Mr. FOSTER. The debate has shown heretofore that the increase of their salaries is in the discretion of the Attorney General now.

Mr. DEAL. I am not posted on that. I know it is in the discretion of the Attorney General to increase the salaries of the clerks, and in some instances the clerks are to-day receiving larger salaries than are the district attorneys.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, just as sure as we pass this bill the salary of every district attorney will be increased almost automatically to $7,500 a year, and the salary of every marshal almost automatically will be increased to at least $6,500 a year.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ROACH].

Mr. ROACH. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I introduced a companion measure to this bill in the House, and the House bill was thoroughly considered by the Judiciary Committee. This bill is not an attempt to raise the salaries of the district attorneys, as stated by the Representative from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], but merely corrects the existing inequality of salaries of United States district attorneys and marshals. Those who are at all familiar with the situation well know that under existing law there is an inequality of salaries of our district attorneys and marshals that should be corrected by Congress without delay. This bill merely authorizes the Attorney General to regulate and fix the salaries of United States attorneys and marshals within certain minimum and maximum amounts in accordance with the volume of work done in their respective districts. Without a doubt such a measure is a wise one. In some districts the volume of work for both of these officers is quite heavy, while in others very little work is required, and it is nonsense to say that the pay, where such inequality exists, should be the same. This measure corrects that evil. I do not have in mind any other way by which this situation can be better corrected than is proposed in this bill. The measure has the approval of the Department of Justice, and so far as I know is approved by the district attorneys and United States marshals. At least, that is true to some extent, for I have had this matter up with some of them and have no hesitancy in stating that the measure meets with their approval. I hope the House will realize the importance of the measure and not confuse it with some of the chaff that has been going through the hopper in the closing hours of this session and fail to give it the consideration and deliberate judgment that it deserves. I am sure that if you will give it sober and thoughtful attention that you will vote for the bill.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS].

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, I sympathize with the statement made awhile ago, before we were interrupted in this magnificent proceeding in honor of our floor leader, in the statement that was made by our distinguished Member from Texas that it is not a safe policy to give the salary-fixing power to an executive officer, and especially if he has the power to make a maximum and minimum. But that is not the case here. The law here fixes the minimum and also the maximum. I am not in agreement with my friend from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] who has just now spoken, who says that where you have any leeway that you always make the minimum the maximum; or, in other words, if you fix the limit it will be the maximum rather than the minimum. Of course, we must give credence to those who are responsible for the department of which they are the head, and the very fact that we make a fair leeway of $3,000 minimum and $7,500 in one case and $6,500 in another the maximum shows the vast stretch of variety of the amount of the work that is done in one section in contrast with the work that is done in another section. In other words, if we examine the records we will see that in one section the work is arduous, very comprehensive, much enlarged over other sections. The salary can not be uniform unless no distinction is to be made for different degrees of work. We recognize this lack of uniformity. We have a $3,000 minimum and a $7,500 maximum for the office; that presupposes that there is a variety of work to be done. It is simply impossible for the Congress to fix the salary scientifically that will be adequate to the amount of work where the difference or the stretch is from one to two, like from $3,000 in one case to $7,500 in the other; and gentlemen have made that very clear that certain increased work in a section of eastern Virginia that has come about in recent years has so much enlarged the work of that place that to make the salary of a person who is there in control the same as it was before it expanded, or the same as in another district, is not scientific. It is not sensible, and the fact that the work increased in one section constantly and decreased in another section constantly should allow the Attorney General to accommodate the salary to the amount of work. It can not be regulated in a legislative body like this. Ministerial work, it is true, does not require the same discretion that the policy-fixing function of the officer requires.

I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The hour of 6.30 having arrived the House will stand in recess until 8 o'clock.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 8 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The recess having expired, at 8 o'clock p. m. the House was called to order by Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas as Speaker pro tempore.

SALARIES OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The debate on the bill having been concluded, the question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VOLSTEAD] to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I understood that there were three minutes remaining, and of that three minutes I yielded one minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], which left two minutes remaining to me.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; the gentleman from Texas has two minutes remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understood that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] had given to his colleague from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] the remainder of his time, and his colleague used the three minutes, so that the debate is exhausted.

Mr. BLANTON. I understood the gentleman yielded to me one minute.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Unfortunately, I was not the timekeeper.

Mr. SISSON. I think, Mr. Speaker, under the rules a mistake has been made at the desk by not charging up time to the man who had control of the time, so that it was just a matter of mismanagement.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am under agreement to yield two minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM], but I believe he is not in the Hall. The Chair has been so gracious in waiving the ordinary rule in my behalf that I will not insist on exacting the time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Then the question is on the motion of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VOLSTEAD] to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 425) authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to fix the salaries of United States attorneys and United States marshals of the several judicial districts of the United States within certain limits. As many as favor the motion will answer "aye." Those opposed will answer "no."

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this a very important bill. I think we ought to have a roll call on this bill. I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. Those in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VOLSTEAD] to suspend the rules and pass the bill will, when their names are called, answer "yea"; those opposed will answer "nay."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 195, nays 70, not voting 162, as follows:

YEAS—195.

Abernethy	Evans	Lehlbach	Robertson
Ackerman	Fairchild	Lineberger	Robsion
Anderson	Fairfield	Little	Rodenberg
Andrews, Nebr.	Faust	Luce	Rossdale
Appleby	Fess	Lyon	Rucker
Atkeson	Fitzgerald	McFadden	Sanders, Ind.
Bacharach	Focht	McKenzie	Sandlin
Barbour	Fordney	McLaughlin, Mich.	Shaw
Begg	Foster	McPherson	Shreve
Benham	French	McSwain	Siegel
Bixler	Fuller	Madden	Sinclair
Bland, Ind.	Funk	Magee	Sinnott
Bland, Va.	Garrett, Tenn.	Mapes	Smith, Idaho
Boies	Gensman	Martin	Smithwick
Bond	Gernerd	Mead	Snell
Bowers	Gifford	Michener	Snyder
Brooks, Pa.	Greene, Mass.	Miller	Speaks
Burdick	Greene, Vt.	Mills	Sproul
Burtness	Griest	Mondell	Stafford
Burton	Hadley	Moore, Ohio	Stephens
Butler	Hardy, Colo.	Moore, Va.	Strong, Kans.
Cable	Hawley	Moores, Ind.	Strong, Pa.
Campbell, Kans.	Hayden	Morin	Swing
Campbell, Pa.	Hersey	Murphy	Taylor, N. J.
Chalmers	Hickey	Nelson, A. P.	Temple
Chindblom	Hicks	Newton, Minn.	Thompson
Christopherson	Hill	Newton, Mo.	Tilson
Clague	Himes	Nolan	Timberlake
Clouse	Hooker	Norton	Tincher
Cole, Iowa	Huck	O'Connor	Towner
Colton	Hukriede	Ogden	Underhill
Cooper, Ohio	Humphrey, Nebr.	Parker, N. J.	Valle
Coughlin	Humphreys, Miss.	Paul	Vestal
Crago	Hutchinson	Perkins	Volk
Cramton	Ireland	Perlman	Volstead
Crisp	Johnson, S. Dak.	Petersen	Walters
Curry	Johnson, Wash.	Porter	Wason
Dale	Kelly, Pa.	Pringey	Watson
Dallinger	Kendall	Purnell	Webster
Darrow	Ketcham	Radcliffe	White, Kans.
Deal	Kissel	Rainey, Ill.	Williams, Ill.
Dickinson	Knutson	Raker	Williamson
Dominick	Kopp	Ransley	Wilson
Dunbar	Kraus	Reber	Winslow
Dupré	Kreider	Reed, N. Y.	Wurzbach
Dyer	Lazaro	Reed, W. Va.	Wyant
Echols	Lea, Calif.	Rhodes	Young
Edmonds	Leatherwood	Ricketts	Zihlman
Elliott	Lee, N. Y.	Roach	

NAYS—70.

Aswell	Doughton	Lampert	Steagall
Bankhead	Dowell	Lankford	Stedman
Barkley	Driver	Lee, Ga.	Stevenson
Beck	Fields	Logan	Sumners, Tex.
Bell	Fulmer	Lowrey	Swank
Black	Gilbert	Nelson, J. M.	Sweet
Blanton	Goldsborough	Oldfield	Tague
Bowling	Graham, Ill.	Oliver	Ten Eyck
Box	Hammer	Parks, Ark.	Tucker
Brand	Hoch	Quin	Turner
Bulwinkle	Huddleston	Ramseyer	Tyson
Byrnes, S. C.	Hudspeth	Rankin	Upshaw
Byrns, Tenn.	Hull	Rayburn	Vinson
Cantrill	James	Riordan	Voigt
Collier	Jeffers, Ala.	Rouse	Weaver
Collins	Johnson, Ky.	Sanders, Tex.	Wingo
Cooper, Wis.	Kincheloe	Schall	
Davis, Tenn.	Kline, Pa.	Sisson	

NOT VOTING—162.

Almon	Drewry	Kahn	Michaelson
Andrew, Mass.	Dunn	Kearns	Montague
Ansorge	Ellis	Keller	Moore, Ill.
Anthony	Favrot	Kelley, Mich.	Morgan
Arentz	Fenn	Kennedy	Mott
Beedy	Fish	Kiess	Mudd
Bird	Fisher	Kindred	Nelson, Me.
Blakeney	Frear	King	O'Brien
Brennan	Free	Kirkpatrick	Olpp
Briggs	Freeman	Kitchin	Overstreet
Britten	Frothingham	Kleczka	Paige
Brooks, Ill.	Gahn	Kline, N. Y.	Park, Ga.
Brown, Tenn.	Gallivan	Knight	Parker, N. Y.
Browne, Wis.	Garner	Kunz	Patterson, Mo.
Buchanan	Garrett, Tex.	Langley	Patterson, N. J.
Burke	Glynn	Lanham	Pou
Cannon	Goodykoontz	Larsen, Ga.	Rainey, Ala.
Carew	Gorman	Larson, Minn.	Reece
Carter	Gould	Lawrence	Riddick
Chandler, N. Y.	Graham, Pa.	Layton	Rogers
Chandler, Okla.	Green, Iowa	Linthicum	Rose
Clark, Fla.	Griffin	London	Rosenbloom
Clarke, N. Y.	Hardy, Tex.	Longworth	Ryan
Classon	Haugen	Luhring	Sabath
Codd	Hawes	McArthur	Sanders, N. Y.
Cole, Ohio	Hays	McClintic	Scott, Mich.
Connally, Tex.	Henry	McCormick	Scott, Tenn.
Connolly, Pa.	Herrick	McDuffie	Sears
Copley	Hogan	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Shelton
Crowther	Husted	McLaughlin, Pa.	Slemp
Cullen	Jacoway	MacGregor	Smith, Mich.
Davis, Minn.	Jefferis, Nebr.	MacLafferty	Steenerson
Dempsey	Johnson, Miss.	Maloney	Stiness
Denison	Jones, Pa.	Mansfield	Stoll
Drane	Jones, Tex.	Merritt	Sullivan
Summers, Wash.	Tillman	White, Me.	Woodyard
Taylor, Ark.	Tinkham	Williams, Tex.	Wright
Taylor, Colo.	Treadway	Wise	Yates
Taylor, Tenn.	Ward, N. Y.	Wood, Ind.	
Thomas	Ward, N. C.	Woodruff	
Thorpe	Wheeler	Woods, Va.	

So two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The following additional pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. Langley with Mr. Clark of Florida.
Mr. Mudd with Mr. Cullen.
Mr. Cole of Ohio with Mr. Jones of Texas.
Mr. Brown of Wisconsin with Mr. Garner.
Mr. Frear with Mr. Williams of Texas.
Mr. Kahn with Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Kiess with Mr. Lanham.
Mr. Patterson of New Jersey with Mr. Taylor of Arkansas.
Mr. Treadway with Mr. Sullivan.
Mr. White of Maine with Mr. Stoll.
Mr. Scott of Michigan with Mr. Overstreet.
Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania with Mr. Drane.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota with Mr. Hardy of Texas.
Mr. Connelly of Pennsylvania with Mr. Kindred.
Mr. Freeman with Mr. Johnson of Mississippi.
Mr. Denison with Mr. Linthicum.
Mr. Keller with Mr. McClintic.
Mr. Michaelson with Mr. Kitchin.
Mr. Paige with Mr. Sears.
Mr. Morgan with Mr. Rainey of Alabama.
Mr. Patterson of Missouri with Mr. Woods of Virginia.
Mr. Anthony with Mr. Ward of North Carolina.
Mr. Crowther with Mr. Drewry.
Mr. Kearns with Mr. Mansfield.
Mr. Merritt with Mr. Carter.
Mr. Moore of Illinois with Mr. O'Brien.
Mr. Dempsey with Mr. Griffin.
Mr. Fenn with Mr. Taylor of Colorado.
Mr. Clarke of New York with Mr. Pou.
Mr. Longworth with Mr. Briggs.
Mr. Smith of Michigan with Mr. Park of Georgia.
Mr. Fish with Mr. Garrett of Texas.
Mr. Wood of Indiana with Mr. Hawes.
Mr. Beedy with Mr. Connally of Texas.
Mr. Frothingham with Mr. Kunz.
Mr. Rogers with Mr. Wright.
Mr. Britten with Mr. Gallivan.
Mr. King with Mr. Larsen of Georgia.
Mr. Summers of Washington with Mr. Carew.
Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts with Mr. Fisher.
Mr. Green of Iowa with Mr. Favrot.
Mr. Free with Mr. McDuffie.
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania with Mr. Montague.
Mr. Rosenbloom with Mr. Sabath.
Mr. Mott with Mr. Buchanan.
Mr. MacGregor with Mr. Almon.
Mr. MacLafferty with Mr. Wise.
Mr. Parker of New York with Mr. Tillman.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

RECESS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House takes a recess to-night, it take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that when the House takes a recess to-night it recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Is there objection?

Mr. IRELAND. Reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman what will be in order to-morrow?

Mr. MONDELL. We hope to conclude our business to-night.

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman how late he expects to run before the recess. Some of us may want to know about the plan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There might be some difficulty in fixing the hour.

Mr. BLANTON. I will withdraw the question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the statement be read in lieu of the report?

There was no objection.

FARM CREDITS—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I present the conference report and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill, as follows:

An act (S. 4280) to provide for the incorporation and supervision of corporations formed for the purpose of making agricultural and live-stock loans; to amend the Federal reserve act; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds and other securities; to provide fiscal agents for the United States; and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania presents a conference report on the bill S. 4280 and asks unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. McFADDEN. I also ask, Mr. Speaker, that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. WINGO. But the report will be printed in the RECORD?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It will. Is there objection to the immediate consideration? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. Is there objection to the statement being read in lieu of the report?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The report and statement are as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 4280) to provide for the incorporation and supervision of corporations formed for the purpose of making agricultural and live-stock loans; to amend the Federal reserve act; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds and other securities; to provide fiscal agents for the United States; and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by the House amendment insert the following:

TITLE I.—FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS.

SECTION 1. That section 1 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"TITLE I.—FEDERAL FARM LOANS.

"SECTION 1. That this act may be cited as the 'Federal farm loan act.' Its administration shall be under the direction and control of the Federal Farm Loan Board hereinafter created."

SEC. 2. That the Federal farm loan act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new title, to read as follows:

"TITLE II.—FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS.

"ORGANIZATION.

"SEC. 201. (a) That the Federal Farm Loan Board shall have power to grant charters for 12 institutions to be known and styled as 'Federal intermediate credit banks.'

"(b) Such institutions shall be established in the same cities as the 12 Federal land banks. The officers and directors of the several Federal land banks shall be ex officio officers and directors of the several Federal intermediate credit banks hereby provided for and shall have power to employ and pay all clerks, bookkeepers, accountants, and other help necessary to carry on the business authorized by this title.

"(c) Each Federal intermediate credit bank shall have all the usual powers of corporations, and shall have power to sue and be sued both in law and equity, and for purposes of jurisdiction shall be deemed a citizen of the State where it is located.

"(d) Federal intermediate credit banks, when designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall act as fiscal agents of the United States Government and perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"(e) Upon default of any obligation any Federal intermediate credit bank may be declared insolvent and placed in the hands of a receiver by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and proceedings shall thereupon be had in accordance with the provisions of section 29 of this act regarding national farm-loan associations.

"(f) The charters to such Federal intermediate credit banks shall be granted upon application of the directors of the Federal land banks, which application shall be in such form as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall prescribe.

"DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

"SEC. 203. (a) That Federal intermediate credit banks, when chartered and established, shall have power, subject solely to such restrictions, limitations, and conditions as may be imposed by the Federal Farm Loan Board not inconsistent with the provisions of this act,—

"(1) To discount for, or purchase from, any national bank, and/or any State bank, trust company, agricultural credit corporation, incorporated live-stock loan company, savings institution, cooperative bank, cooperative credit or marketing association of agricultural producers, organized under the laws of any State, and/or any other Federal intermediate credit bank, with its indorsement, any note, draft, bill of exchange, debenture, or other such obligation the proceeds of which have been advanced or used in the first instance for any agricultural purpose or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of live stock;

"(2) To buy or sell, with or without recourse, debentures issued by any other Federal intermediate credit bank; and

"(3) To make loans or advances direct to any cooperative association organized under the laws of any State and composed of persons engaged in producing, or producing and marketing, staple agricultural products, or live stock, if the notes or other such obligations representing such loans are secured by warehouse receipts, and/or shipping documents covering such products, and/or mortgages on live stock: *Provided*, That no such loan or advance shall exceed 75 per centum of the market value of the products covered by said warehouse receipts and/or shipping documents, or of the live stock covered by said mortgages.

"(b) No paper shall be purchased from or discounted for any national bank, State bank, trust company, or savings institution under this section, if the amount of such paper added to the aggregate liabilities of such national bank, State bank, trust company, or savings institution, whether direct or contingent (other than bona fide deposit liabilities), exceeds the amount of such liability permitted under the laws of the jurisdiction creating the same; or exceeds twice the paid in and unimpaired capital and surplus of such national bank, State bank, trust company, or savings institution. No paper shall under this section be purchased from or discounted for any other corporation engaged in making loans for agricultural purposes or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of live stock, if the amount of such paper added to the aggregate liabilities of such corporation exceeds the amount of such liabilities permitted under the laws of the jurisdiction creating the same; or exceeds ten times the paid in and unimpaired capital and surplus of such corporation. It shall be unlawful for any national bank which is indebted to any Federal intermediate credit bank upon paper discounted or purchased under this section, to incur any additional indebtedness, if by virtue of such additional indebtedness its aggregate liabilities, direct or contingent, will exceed the limitations herein contained."

(c) Loans, advances, or discounts made under this section shall have a maturity at the time they are made or discounted by the Federal intermediate credit bank of not less than six months nor more than three years. Any Federal intermediate credit bank may in its discretion sell loans or discounts made under this section, with or without its indorsement.

(d) Rates of interest or discount charged by the Federal intermediate credit banks upon such loans and discounts shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board. On the majority vote of the members of the Federal Farm Loan Board any Federal intermediate credit bank shall be required to rediscount the discounted paper of any other Federal intermediate credit bank at rates of interest to be fixed by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

"ISSUANCE OF DEBENTURES.

"SEC. 203. (a) That Federal intermediate credit banks, when chartered and established, shall have power, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to borrow money and to issue and to sell collateral trust debentures or other similar obligations with a maturity at the time of issue of not more than five years, which shall be secured by at least a like face amount of cash, or notes or other such obligations discounted or purchased or representing loans made under section 202: *Provided*, That no Federal intermediate credit bank shall have power to issue or obligate itself for debentures or other obligations under the provisions of this section in excess of ten times the amount of the paid-up capital and surplus of such bank.

"(b) The provisions of Title I relating to the preparation and issue of farm loan bonds shall, so far as applicable, govern the preparation and issue of debentures or other such obligations issued under this section; but the Federal Farm Loan Board shall prescribe rules and regulations governing the receipt, custody, substitution, and release of collateral instruments securing such debentures or other obligations, the right of substitution being hereby granted. Rates of interest upon debentures and other such obligations issued under this section shall, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, be fixed by the Federal intermediate credit bank making the issue, not exceeding 6 per cent per annum.

"(c) The United States Government shall assume no liability, direct or indirect, for any debentures or other obligations issued under this section, and all such debentures and other obligations shall contain conspicuous and appropriate language, to be prescribed in form and substance by the Federal Farm Loan Board and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, clearly indicating that no such liability is assumed.

"DISCOUNT RATES.

"SEC. 204. (a) That before making any discounts under the provisions of this title each Federal intermediate credit bank shall establish and promulgate a rate of discount to be approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board. Any Federal intermediate credit bank which has made an issue of debentures under the provisions of this title may thereafter establish, with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, a rate of discount not exceeding by more than 1 per cent per annum the rate borne by its last preceding issue of debentures.

"(b) No organization entitled to the privileges of this title shall, without the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, be allowed to discount with any Federal intermediate credit bank any note or other obligation upon which the original borrower has been charged a rate of interest exceeding by more than 1½ per cent per annum the discount rate of the Federal intermediate credit bank at the time such loan was made.

"(c) A Federal intermediate credit bank may, subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, buy in the open market at or below par for its own account and retire at or before maturity any such debentures or obligations issued by it.

"CAPITAL STOCK.

"SEC. 205. That for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred by this title each Federal intermediate credit bank shall have a subscribed capital stock of $5,000,000. Capital stock of such amount shall be divided into shares of $5 each and shall be subscribed, held, and paid by the Government of the United States. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe to such capital stock on behalf of the United States, such subscription to be subject to call in whole or in part by directors of the said banks upon 30 days' notice to the Secretary of the Treasury and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to take out shares as called and to pay for the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"APPLICATION OF EARNINGS.

"SEC. 206. (a) That the Federal Farm Loan Board shall equitably apportion the joint expenses incurred in behalf of Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks, and shall assess against each Federal intermediate credit bank its proportionate share of the expenses of any additional personnel in the Federal Farm Loan Bureau made necessary in connection with the operation of this provision.

"(b) After all necessary expenses of a Federal intermediate credit bank have been paid or provided for, the net earnings shall be divided into equal parts and one-half thereof shall be paid to the United States, and the balance shall be paid into a surplus fund until it shall amount to 100 per cent of the subscribed capital stock of such bank, and that thereafter 10 per cent of such earnings shall be paid into the surplus. After the aforesaid requirements have been fully met the then net earnings shall be paid to the United States as a franchise tax. The net earnings derived by the United States from Federal intermediate credit banks shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be used to supplement the gold reserve held against outstanding United States notes, or shall be applied to the reduction of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the United States under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Should a Federal intermediate credit bank be dissolved or go into liquidation, after the payment of all debts and other obligations as hereinbefore provided, any surplus remaining shall be paid to and become the property of the United States and shall be similarly applied.

"LIABILITY OF DEBENTURES.

"SEC. 207. That any Federal intermediate credit bank issuing debentures or other such obligations under this title shall be primarily liable therefor, and shall also be liable, upon presentation of the coupons for interest payments due upon any such debentures or obligations issued by any other Federal intermediate credit bank and remaining unpaid in consequence of the default of the other Federal intermediate credit bank. Any Federal intermediate credit bank shall likewise be liable for such portion of the principal of debentures or obligations so issued as are not paid after the assets of such other Federal intermediate credit bank have been liquidated and distributed. Such losses, if any, either of interest or of principal, shall be assessed by the Federal Farm Loan Board against solvent Federal intermediate credit banks liable therefor in proportion to the amount of capital stock, surplus, and debentures or other such obligations which each may have outstanding at the time of such assessment. Every Federal intermediate credit bank shall, by appropriate action of its board of directors duly recorded in its minutes, obligate itself to become liable on debentures and other such obligations as provided in this section.

"EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS.

"SEC. 208. (a) That in order to enable each Federal intermediate credit bank to carry out the purpose of this title the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and directed, upon the request of any Federal intermediate credit bank, (1) to furnish for the confidential use of such bank such reports, records, and other information as he may have available relating to the financial condition of national banks through or for which the Federal intermediate credit bank has made or contemplates making discounts, and (2) to make through his examiners, for the confidential use of the Federal intermediate credit bank, examinations of organizations through or for which the Federal intermediate credit bank has made or contemplates making discounts or loans: *Provided*, That no such examination shall be made without the consent of such organization except where such examination is required by law: *Provided*, That any organization, except State banks, trust companies, and savings associations, shall, as a condition precedent to securing rediscount privileges with the Federal intermediate credit bank of its district, file with such bank its written consent to its examination as may be directed by the Federal Farm Loan Board by land bank examiners; and State banks, trust companies, and savings associations may be in like manner required to file their written consent that reports of their examination by constituted authorities may be furnished by such authorities upon request to the Federal intermediate credit bank of their district. Each Federal intermediate credit bank shall be examined and audited at least once each year by the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the results of such examination and audit shall be made public by the board.

"(b) Every Federal intermediate credit bank shall make to the Federal Farm Loan Board not less than three reports during each year as requested by the board and according to the form which may be prescribed by the board, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president, or secretary, or treasurer, of each Federal intermediate credit bank and attested by the signature of at least three of the directors. Each report shall exhibit, in detail and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the Federal intermediate credit bank at the close of business on any past day specified by the Federal Farm Loan Board within five days from the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from the board, and in the same form in which it is made to the Federal Farm Loan Board shall be published in a newspaper published in the place where such Federal intermediate credit bank is established, or if there is no newspaper in the place then in the one published nearest thereto in the same county, at the expense of the bank, and such proof of publication shall be furnished as may be required by the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Federal Farm Loan Board shall also have power to call for special reports from any particular Federal intermediate credit bank whenever in its judgment the same are necessary for a full and complete knowledge of its condition.

"(c) Land bank appraisers are authorized, upon the request of any Federal intermediate credit bank and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to investigate and make a written report upon the products covered by warehouse receipts or shipping accounts and the live stock covered by mortgages which are security for notes or other such obligations representing any loan to any organization under this title. Land bank examiners are authorized, upon the request of any Federal intermediate credit bank and with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to examine and make a written report upon the condition of any organization, except national banks, to which the Federal intermediate credit bank contemplates making any such loan.

"(d) The Federal Farm Loan Board shall assess the cost of all examinations made by the examiners of the board under the provisions of this title upon the bank, trust company, savings institution, or organization investigated, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the board.

"RULES AND REGULATIONS.

"SEC. 209. That the Federal Farm Loan Board is authorized to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as it deems necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this title.

"TAX EXEMPTION.

"SEC. 210. That the privileges of tax exemption accorded under section 26 of this act shall apply also to each Federal intermediate credit bank, including its capital, reserve, or surplus, and the income derived therefrom and the debentures issued under this title shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government and shall enjoy the same tax exemptions as are accorded farm loan bonds in said section.

"PENALTY PROVISION.

"SEC. 211. (a) That any officer, director, agent, or employee of a Federal intermediate credit bank who embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or credits of such bank, or who, without authority from such bank, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, issues, puts forth, or assigns any note, debenture, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of such bank with intent in any case to injure or defraud such bank or any other company or person, or to deceive any officer of such bank or the Federal Farm Loan Board, or any agent or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of such bank; and every receiver of such bank who with like intent to defraud or injure embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or assets of such bank, and every person who with like intent aids or abets any officer, director, agent, employee, or receiver in any violation of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States shall be fined not more than $5,000, or shall be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"(b) Whoever makes any statement, knowing it to be false, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any other person, firm, corporation, or association any advance, or extension or renewal of an advance, or any release or substitution of security from such bank, or for the purpose of influencing in any other way the action of such bank, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

"(c) Whoever willfully overvalues any property offered as security for any such advance shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

"(d) Any examiner appointed under this act who shall accept a loan or gratuity from any organization examined by him, or from any person connected with any such organization in any capacity, or who shall disclose the names of borrowers to other than the proper officers of such organization, without first having obtained express permission in writing from the farm loan commissioner or from the board of directors of such organization, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction or by direction of the Congress of the United States or of either House thereof, or any committee of Congress or of either House duly authorized, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment of not exceeding one year, or both, and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given, and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as an examiner under the provisions of this act. No examiner while holding such office shall perform any other service for compensation for any bank or banking or loan association or for any person connected therewith in any capacity.

"(e) Whoever, being an officer, director, employee, agent, or attorney of a Federal intermediate credit bank, stipulates for or receives or consents or agrees to receive any fee, commission, gift, or thing of value, from any person, firm, or corporation for procuring or endeavoring to procure for such person, firm, or corporation, or for any other person, firm, or corporation any loan from any such corporation or extension or renewal of loan or substitution of security, or the purchase or discount or acceptance of any paper, note, draft, check, or bill of exchange by any such corporation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned for not more than one year and fined not more than $5,000, or both.

"(f) Any person who shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any debenture, coupon, or other obligation in imitation of or purporting to be in imitation of the debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued by any Federal intermediate credit bank, or any person who shall pass, utter, or publish or attempt to pass, utter, or publish any false, forged, or counterfeited debenture, coupon, or other obligation purporting to be issued by any such bank knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or any person who shall falsely alter or cause or procure to be falsely altered or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any such debenture, coupon, or other obligation or who shall pass, utter, or publish as true any falsely altered or spurious debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued or purporting to have been issued by any such bank knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not to exceed five years, or both.

"(g) Any person who shall deceive, defraud, or impose upon or who shall attempt to deceive, defraud, or impose upon any person, partnership, corporation, or association by making any false pretense or representation concerning the character, issue, security, contents, conditions, or terms of any debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued under the terms of this title, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding $500, or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both.

"(h) All corporations not organized under the provisions of this title are prohibited from using the words 'Federal intermediate credit bank' as part of their corporate name, and any violation of this prohibition shall subject the party charged therewith to a civil penalty of $50 for each day during which the violation continues.

"SEC. 212. That no Federal intermediate credit bank shall charge or receive any fee, commission, bonus, gift, or other consideration not herein specifically authorized."

TITLE II. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS.

FORMATION.

SEC. 201. That corporations for the purpose of providing credit facilities for the argicultural and live-stock industries of the United States, to be known as national agricultural credit corporations, may be formed by any number of natural persons not less in any case than five. Such persons shall enter into articles of association which shall specify the object for which the corporation is formed. Such articles of association shall be signed by the persons intending to participate in the organization of the corporation and be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency to be filed and preserved in his office.

REQUISITES OF ARTICLES AND CERTIFICATE.

SEC. 202. (a) That persons signing such articles of association shall make an organization certificate which shall specifically state the name of the corporation to be organized, the place where its office is to be located, the State or States in which its operations are to be carried on, the amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided, and that the certificate is made to enable the subscribers to avail themselves of the advantages of this title.

(b) The name of each corporation organized under this title shall include the words "national agricultural credit corporation."

(c) The organization certificate and articles of association shall be acknowledged before some judge of a court of record or notary public, and shall, together with the acknowledgment thereof duly authenticated by the seal of such court or notary, be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall file, record, and carefully preserve the same in his office.

(d) Upon making and filing the articles of association and organization certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency, and when the Comptroller of the Currency has approved the same and issued a written permit to begin business, the corporation shall be and become a body corporate, and shall have power—

(1) To adopt and use a corporate seal.

(2) To have succession for a period of 50 years unless sooner dissolved by the act of shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock or by act of Congress or unless its charter shall be forfeited for violation of law.

(3) To make contracts.

(4) To sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity, and for purposes of jurisdiction shall be deemed a citizen of the State where it is located.

(5) To elect or appoint directors and by its board of directors to appoint such officers and employees as may be deemed proper; to define their authority and duties; to fix their salaries; in its discretion to require bonds of any of them and to fix the penalty thereof; and to dismiss at pleasure any of such officers or employees.

(6) To prescribe by its board of directors by-laws not inconsistent with law or the regulations of the Comptroller of the Currency defining the manner in which its general business may be conducted, its shares of stock be transferred, its directors and officers be elected or appointed, its property transferred, and the privileges granted to it by law be exercised and enjoyed.

(7) To exercise by its board of directors or duly authorized officers or agents all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this title and such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business for which it is incorporated, within the limitations prescribed by this title, but such corporation shall transact no business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until authorized in writing by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business under the provisions of this title.

(8) The affairs of each National Agricultural Credit Corporation shall be managed by not less than five directors, who shall be elected by the stockholders at a meeting to be held at any time before the corporation is authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business, and afterwards at meetings to be held on such day in January of each year as may be provided in the articles of association. The directors so elected shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected and have qualified. Every director and other officer of the corporation shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath before a notary public or other official having a seal and authorized to administer oaths, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. Such oath shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors, and any director so appointed shall hold his place until the next election.

SEC. 203. (a) That each National Agricultural Credit Corporation shall have power, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe—

(1) To make advances upon, to discount, rediscount, or purchase, and to sell or negotiate, with or without its indorsement or guaranty, notes, drafts, or bills of exchange, and to accept drafts or bills of exchange, which—

(A) Are issued or drawn for an agricultural purpose, or the proceeds of which have been or are to be used for an agricultural purpose;

(B) Have a maturity, at the time of discount, purchase, or acceptance, not exceeding nine months; and

(C) Are secured at the time of discount, purchase, or acceptance by warehouse receipts or other like documents conveying or securing title to nonperishable and readily marketable agricultural products, or by chattel mortgages or other like instruments conferring a first and paramount lien upon live stock which is being fattened for market.

(2) To make advances upon or to discount, rediscount, or purchase, and to sell or negotiate with or without its indorsement or guaranty, notes secured by chattel mortgages conferring a first and paramount lien upon maturing or breeding live stock or dairy herds, and having a maturity at the time of discount, rediscount, or purchase not exceeding three years.

(3) To subscribe for, acquire, own, buy, sell, and otherwise deal in Treasury certificates of indebtedness, bonds or other obligations of the United States to such extent as its board of directors may determine.

(4) To act, when requested by the Secretary of the Treasury, as fiscal agent of the United States, and to perform such services as the Secretary of the Treasury may require in connection with the issue, sale, redemption or repurchase of bonds, notes, Treasury certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations of the United States.

(5) To purchase, hold, acquire, and dispose of shares of the capital stock of any corporation organized under the provisions of section 207 of this title, in an amount not to exceed at any time 20 per centum of its paid in and unimpaired capital and surplus.

(6) To purchase, hold, and convey real estate for the following purposes, and for no others:

(A) Such as shall be necessary for its accommodation in the transaction of its business.

(B) Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for debts previously contracted.

(C) Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of loans or advances made or debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

(D) Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by the corporation or shall purchase to secure debts due to it.

(7) To act as custodian, trustee, or agent for holders of notes, drafts, or bills of exchange sold or negotiated under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of this section or under section 207.

(8) To issue, subject to such regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe, collateral trust notes or debentures, with a maturity not exceeding three years, and to pledge as security for such notes or debentures any notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or other securities held by the corporation under the terms of this title. The regulations of the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe the form of notes or debentures, and of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, or other instruments which may be pledged as security therefor, the provisions which may be made with regard to release, substitution, or exchange of such securities, and with regard to protection, supervision, inspection, and reinspection of the agricultural commodities or live stock pledged or mortgaged as security therefor.

(b) The United States Government shall assume no liability, direct or indirect, for any debentures or other obligations issued under this title, and all such debentures and other obligations shall contain conspicuous and appropriate language, to be prescribed in form and substance by the Comptroller of the Currency and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, clearly indicating that no such liability is assumed.

(c) Any obligation referred to in paragraphs (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) of this section, which is secured by chattel mortgage upon live stock of an estimated market value at least equal to the face amount of such obligation, may be additionally secured by mortgage or deed of trust upon real estate or by other securities, under such regulations as may be made by the Comptroller of the Currency.

LIMITATIONS.

SEC. 204. Except as hereinafter provided in section 207 of this title, no national agricultural credit corporation shall incur liabilities, whether direct or contingent, in excess of ten times its paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus; nor shall any such corporation make advances to or hold notes or other direct obligations of any person or corporation, or have outstanding acceptances for any person or corporation, in an amount exceeding 20 per centum of the paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus of such corporation, unless such advances, notes, acceptances, or other obligations are adequately secured by warehouse receipts representing readily marketable and nonperishable agricultural commodities, in which event the amount of such advances to, or notes or other direct obligations of, or acceptances for, such one person, association, or corporation shall not exceed 50 per centum of such paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus. No such corporation shall purchase, own, or deal in any live stock except live stock taken in the course of liquidation of obligations held by it.

INTEREST RATES.

SEC. 205. (a) Any national agricultural credit corporation may charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State in which such corporation is located.

(b) The taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than is allowed by subdivision (a), when knowingly done, shall be deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. In case the greater rate of interest has been paid, the person by whom it has been paid, or his legal representative, may recover back in an action in the nature of an action for debt twice the amount of the interest thus paid from the corporation taking or receiving the same, provided such action is commenced within two years from the time the usurious interest was collected.

CAPITAL STOCK.

SEC. 206. (a) That no national agricultural credit corporation shall be permitted to commence business with a paid-in capital of less than $250,000; and no permit to begin business shall be issued to any such corporation by the Comptroller of the Currency until there shall have been filed with him a certificate signed by the president or treasurer and by individuals comprising a majority of the board of directors of such corporation showing that at least 50 per cent of the authorized capital stock of such corporation has been paid in in cash; and the remainder of the capital stock of such corporation shall be paid in installments of at least 10 per cent each on the whole amount of the capital, and the entire authorized capital stock shall be paid in within six months from the date upon which such corporation shall be authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business. The payment of each installment shall be certified to the Comptroller of the Currency under oath by the president or cashier of such corporation.

(b) The capital stock of any such corporation may be increased at any time with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency by a vote of two-thirds of the holders of its issued and outstanding capital stock, or by written consent of all of

its shareholders without a meeting and without a formal vote; and may be reduced in like manner: *Provided*, That in no event shall such capital stock be reduced to an amount less than one-tenth of its then outstanding indebtedness, direct or contingent, or to an amount less than $250,000, nor without at the same time reducing proportionately outstanding liabilities. No national agricultural credit corporation, except as herein provided, shall withdraw or permit to be withdrawn, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its paid-in capital; and section 5204 of the Revised Statutes, prohibiting the payment of unearned dividends or the withdrawal of capital of national banks, shall be held to apply to national agricultural credit corporations.

(c) The provisions and limitations contained in section 5139 of the Revised Statutes, relative to transfer of the shares of the capital stock of national banks, shall apply to national agricultural credit corporations.

(d) Whenever any shareholder or his assign fails, upon demand of the Comptroller of the Currency, to pay his subscription or any part thereof on stock of any national agricultural credit corporation subscribed to by him, the directors of the corporation, after 15 days' notice, shall proceed in the manner prescribed by section 5141 of the Revised Statutes for the collection of unpaid subscriptions to stock of national banks.

(e) Section 5144 of the Revised Statutes, which relates to the right of shareholders of national banks to vote by proxy, shall be held to apply to shareholders of national agricultural credit corporations.

REDISCOUNT CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 207. (a) That national agricultural credit corporations having an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000 or over may be organized under the provisions of this title, to exercise all the powers enumerated in section 203, except that in lieu of the powers conferred in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of such section, such corporations shall have power—

(1) Upon the indorsement of any national agricultural credit corporation, or of any bank or trust company which is a member of the Federal reserve system, to rediscount for such corporation, bank, or trust company, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and acceptances, which conform to the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of section 203. Such indorsement shall be deemed to be a waiver of demand notice and protest by such corporation as to its own indorsement exclusively.

(2) To discount or purchase notes, drafts, or bills of exchange issued or drawn by cooperative associations of producers of agricultural products, provided such notes, drafts, or bills of exchange are secured at the time of discount or purchase by warehouse receipts or other like documents conveying or securing title to nonperishable and readily marketable agricultural products and have a maturity at the time of discount or purchase not exceeding nine months.

(3) To sell or negotiate with or without recourse any note, draft, or bill of exchange discounted or purchased hereunder.

(b) National agricultural credit corporations organized under the provisions of this section shall not be subject to the limitations contained in section 204, but the Comptroller of the Currency may, by general regulations, from time to time prescribe the amount of indebtedness, direct or contingent, which such corporations may incur, and the aggregate amount of paper of different types which such corporations may rediscount for any one corporation.

(c) Corporations with powers limited, as provided in this section, shall not be subject to the requirements as to deposit of bonds or other obligations of the United States, as provided in section 208 of this title.

PERMIT TO BEGIN BUSINESS.

SEC. 208. (a) That no national agricultural credit corporation, except corporations with powers limited as provided in section 207, shall commence business until it has deposited with the Federal reserve bank of the district wherein it has its place of business, bonds or other obligations of the United States in an aggregate face amount of at least 25 per cent of its paid-in capital stock. Each such corporation shall at all times keep on deposit with such Federal reserve bank an amount of such bonds or other obligations of the United States at least equal in face value to 7½ per cent of the aggregate indebtedness of such corporation, direct or contingent, said amount to include the 25 per cent deposited as hereinbefore by this section provided. Except as hereinafter provided, such bonds or other obligations shall be held by such Federal reserve bank, subject to the direction and control of the Comptroller of the Currency, in trust for the equal and pro rata protection and benefit of all holders of notes, debentures, drafts, bills of exchange, or acceptances upon which such corporation may be directly or contingently liable. Upon receipt of proper evidence that the amount of such bonds or other obligations of the United States so deposited exceeds 7½ per cent of such aggregate indebtedness, the Comptroller of the Currency may release such excess, provided that the amount remaining on deposit shall in no event be reduced below 25 per cent of the paid-in capital stock of such corporation. Under such regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency may prescribe, a Federal reserve bank may, upon request of the corporation which deposited the same, sell any such bonds or obligations for account of such corporation and permit such corporation to use the proceeds thereof for the protection or preservation of any property pledged or mortgaged as security for obligations owned or indorsed by the corporation. If by reason of such sale the face amount of such bonds or other obligations of the United States remaining on deposit with such Federal reserve bank shall be less than 7½ per cent of such aggregate indebtedness of the corporation, no further advances shall be made, or notes, drafts, or bills of exchange discounted, rediscounted, accepted, or purchased, by such corporation until sufficient additional bonds or other obligations of the United States have been deposited to make good the deficiency.

(b) In determining whether to grant permission to do business to any National Agricultural Credit Corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency shall take into account the extent to which the laws of the State or States in which the corporation will do business afford adequate protection to advances made upon the security of warehouse receipts covering agricultural commodities or chattel mortgages upon live stock with respect to (1) bonding, licensing, and inspection of warehouses; (2) recordation of chattel mortgages or deeds of trust on live stock; (3) recordation of brands or other identifying marks on live stock; (4) reporting and recording of interstate shipments and slaughter of live stock; and (5) right of mortgagee to release a portion of the mortgaged property without prejudice to the priority of lien as against junior lienors or other creditors of the mortgagor.

MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

SEC. 209. (a) That all National Agricultural Credit Corporations shall be under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall be charged with the execution of all laws of the United States relating to the organization, regulation, and control of such corporations. The Comptroller of the Currency shall exercise the same general power of supervision over such corporations as he now exercises over national banks organized under the laws of the United States.

(b) In addition to the two Deputy Comptrollers of the Currency now provided for by law, there shall be in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency a third Deputy Comptroller of the Currency who shall be appointed in the same manner and shall take a like oath of office and give a like bond as the deputy comptrollers now provided for by law. Under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, such additional deputy comptroller shall have charge of the administration of the provisions of this title relating to the organization and operation of national agricultural credit corporations and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned to him by the Comptroller of the Currency. The Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized to employ such additional examiners, clerks, and other employees as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this title and to assign to duty in the office of his bureau in Washington such examiners and assistant examiners as he shall deem necessary to assist in the performance of the work of that bureau. The salaries of the Deputy Comptrollers of the Currency and of such additional examiners, assistant examiners, clerks, and other employees shall be fixed in advance by the Comptroller of the Currency. The salaries of the two deputy comptrollers now provided for by law and of all national-bank examiners and assistant examiners assigned to duty in the office of the bureau in Washington in connection with the supervision of national banks shall be considered part of the expenses of the examinations provided for by section 5240 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; and the salaries of such additional deputy comptroller and of all examiners, assistant examiners, clerks, and other employees appointed under the terms of this title and assigned to duty in connection with the administration of this title shall be considered part of the expenses of the administration of this title: *Provided, however*, That the salary of the additional deputy comptroller provided for by this subdivision shall be considered partly an expense of the administration of this title in proportions to be determined from time to time by the Comptroller of the Currency with a view to a fair apportionment of such expense, until such time as it shall be necessary for such additional deputy comp-

troller to give his full time to the administration of this title. The Comptroller of the Currency shall have power to levy semiannually upon the national agricultural credit corporations operating under the provisions of this title, in proportion to their total assets, an assessment sufficient to pay the expenses of the administration of this title for the ensuing half year, together with any deficit carried forward from the preceding half year. Each such corporation shall pay the amount so assessed against it to the Treasurer of the United States subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency to be disbursed by the comptroller in payment of expenses incurred in the administration of this title.

(c) The Comptroller of the Currency shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of examiners to examine National Agricultural Credit Corporations or to use national bank examiners for this purpose. All examiners appointed by him shall be subject to existing provisions of law relating to national bank examiners and to the provisions of the Federal reserve act which prohibit national bank examiners from performing any service for compensation for any bank or officer and from disclosing the names of borrowers or the collateral for loans without obtaining the written consent of the Comptroller of the Currency, and such provisions shall be held to apply to examiners appointed to examine corporations organized under the provisions of this title.

(d) The expense of all of the examinations of National Agricultural Credit Corporations shall be assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency upon the corporations examined in proportion to assets or resources held by the corporations upon the dates of examination of the various corporations: *Provided*, That a minimum charge of $50 shall be made for each such examination.

(e) The provisions of the Federal reserve act which prohibit any member bank from making loans or granting a gratuity to any national bank examiner shall be applicable to National Agricultural Credit Corporations.

(f) National Agricultural Credit Corporations shall be required to make reports to the Comptroller of the Currency at the time and in the manner required by sections 5211 and 5212 of the Revised Statutes, and shall be subject to the provisions, so far as the same may be held by said comptroller to be applicable of section 5213 of the Revised Statutes.

(g) The Secretary of Agriculture may issue a license to any person, upon presentation to him of satisfactory evidence that such person is competent to inspect live stock as a basis for loans. The Secretary of Agriculture may suspend or revoke any license issued by him under this subdivision whenever, after opportunity for hearing has been given to the licensee, the Secretary shall determine that such licensee is incompetent, or has knowingly or carelessly made false or erroneous inspection reports with respect to any live stock, or has accepted any money or other consideration, directly or indirectly, for any neglect or improper performance of duty, or has in any other manner shown himself to be unfit to act as a live-stock inspector. Pending investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deems it necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without a hearing. It shall be unlawful for any person other than a holder of a license duly issued under this subdivision, or any person whose license has been suspended or revoked under the terms of this subdivision, to represent that he is a Federally licensed live-stock inspector, and any violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

(h) Any inspector licensed under the provisions of subdivision (g) who makes any statement in any inspection report or to any person for the purpose of obtaining for himself, or any other person, any advance on the security of the live stock inspected, knowing the same to be false, or who willfully overvalues any security by which an advance is secured, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(i) The Comptroller of the Currency shall allot to the Department of Agriculture from time to time such sums as may be estimated to be necessary for the administration of the functions vested in that department by this title, and may ratably assess the same from time to time against national agricultural credit corporations.

BANKS MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM MAY BECOME STOCKHOLDERS.

SEC. 210. That any member bank of the Federal reserve system may file application with the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to invest an amount not exceeding in the aggregate 10 per cent of its paid-in capital stock and surplus in the stock of one or more of the national agricultural credit corporations, and upon approval of such application may purchase said stock. The Comptroller of the Currency shall have discretion to approve or reject such application in whole or in part.

TAXATION.

SEC. 211. That taxation by a State of the shares in national agricultural credit corporations, or of dividends derived therefrom, or of the income of said corporations, or real estate owned by them, shall be such only as is or may be authorized by law in the case of national banking associations; and taxation by a State of the debentures or other obligations of such corporations shall not be at a higher rate than the rate applicable to other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens thereof.

DEPOSITS.

SEC. 212. That the moneys of national agricultural credit corporations may be kept on deposit subject to check in any member bank of the Federal reserve system.

CONVERSION OF CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 213. (a) That any agricultural or live-stock financing corporation incorporated by special law of any State or organized under the general laws of any State and having an unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national agricultural credit corporation may, by the vote of the shareholders owning not less than 51 per centum of the capital stock of such corporation, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, be converted into a national agricultural credit corporation under this title, with any name approved by the Comptroller of the Currency: *Provided*, That the said conversion shall not be in contravention of the State law.

(b) In such case the articles of association and organization certificate may be executed by a majority of the directors of the corporation, and the certificate shall declare that the owners of 51 per centum of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate and to change or convert the corporation into a national agricultural credit corporation. A majority of the directors, after executing the articles of association and the organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a national agricultural credit corporation. The shares of any such corporation may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before the conversion, and the directors may continue to be directors of the corporation until others are elected or appointed.

(c) When the Comptroller of the Currency has given to such corporation a certificate that the provisions of this title have been complied with, such corporation, and all its stockholders, owners, and employees, shall have the same powers and privileges and shall be subject to the same duties, liabilities, and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed by this title for corporations originally organized as national agricultural credit corporations.

CONSOLIDATION OF CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 214. (a) That any two or more national agricultural credit corporations, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, may consolidate into one corporation under the charter of either or any of the existing corporations on such terms and conditions as may be lawfully agreed upon by a majority of the board of directors of each corporation proposing to consolidate, such agreement to be ratified and confirmed by the affirmative vote of the shareholders of each of such corporations owning at least two-thirds of its capital stock outstanding, at a meeting to be held on the call of the directors after publishing notice of the time, place, and object of the meeting for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in the place where the said corporation is located, and if no newspaper is published in the place, then in a paper published nearest thereto, and after sending such notice to each shareholder of record by registered mail at least 10 days prior to said meeting: *Provided*, That the capital stock of such consolidated corporation shall not be less than $250,000 paid in if the corporations consolidated are organized to exercise the powers covered by section 203, or less than $1,000,000 paid in if the corporations consolidated are those organized under section 207.

(b) When such consolidation shall have been effected and approved by the Comptroller of the Currency any shareholder of either of the corporations so consolidated who has not voted for such consolidation may give notice to the board of directors of the corporation in which he is interested, within 20 days from the date of the certificate of approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, that he dissents from the plan of consolidation as adopted and approved, whereupon he shall be entitled to receive the value of the shares so held by him, to be ascer-

tained by an appraisal made by a committee of three persons, one to be selected by the shareholder, one by the directors, and the third by the two so chosen; and in case the value so affixed shall not be satisfactory to the shareholder, he may within five days after being notified of the appraisal appeal to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall cause a reappraisal to be made, which shall be final and binding; and if said reappraisal shall exceed the value affixed by said committee, the corporation shall pay the expense of the reappraisal, otherwise the appellant shall pay said expense; and the value so ascertained and determined shall be deemed to be a debt due and be forthwith paid to said shareholder by said corporation, and the shares so paid shall be surrendered and after due notice sold at public auction within 30 days after the final appraisement provided for by this title.

(c) Where corporations consolidate under the provisions of this title, all of the rights, franchises, and interest of said corporations shall be consolidated in and to every species of property, personal and mixed, and choses in action thereto belonging, and shall be deemed to be transferred to and vested in the corporation into which it is consolidated without any deed or other transfer, and the said consolidated corporation shall hold and enjoy the same and all rights of property, franchises, and interest, in the same manner and to the same extent as they were held and enjoyed by the corporations so consolidated therewith.

INSOLVENCY, RECEIVERSHIP, AND LIQUIDATION.

SEC. 215. (a) That whenever any national agricultural credit corporation shall be dissolved and its rights, privileges, and franchises declared forfeited as prescribed in the preceding section, or whenever any creditor of any such corporation shall have obtained a judgment against it in any court of record and made application accompanied by a certificate from the clerk of the court, stating that such judgment has been rendered and has remained unpaid for the space of 30 days or whenever the Comptroller of the Currency shall become satisfied of the insolvency of such corporation, he may, after due examination of its affairs in either case, appoint a receiver who shall proceed to wind up the affairs of such corporation. The receiver so appointed shall exercise the powers and be subject to the restrictions of receivers of national banks; and the Comptroller of the Currency shall have the same powers and duties in connection with the administration of such receivership as he has in reference to the receivership of national banks.

(b) Shareholders' agents for shareholders of national agricultural credit corporations may be appointed in the manner prescribed by section 3 of the act of June 30, 1876, as amended, and shall have the same general powers and duties and be subject to the same restrictions as shareholders' agents of a national bank.

(c) Any national agricultural credit corporation may go into liquidation and be closed by the vote of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock. Whenever a vote is taken to go into liquidation it shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause notice of this fact to be certified under the seal of the corporation by its president or cashier to the Comptroller of the Currency and publication thereof to be made for a period of two months in a newspaper published in the city or town in which the corporation is located, or if no newspaper is there published, in the newspaper published nearest thereto, that the corporation is closing up its affairs and notifying the creditors to present their claims against the corporation for payment. All such claims shall be presented to and approved by a liquidating agent to be appointed by the board of directors of such corporation, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the affairs of such corporation shall be liquidated by such agent and under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency.

PENALTY PROVISIONS.

SEC. 216. (a) That any officer, director, agent, or employee of a national agricultural credit corporation who embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or credits of such corporation, or who without authority from the directors draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, issues, puts forth, or assigns any note, debenture, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of such corporation with intent in any case to injure or defraud such corporation or any other company or person or to deceive any officer of such corporation or the Comptroller of the Currency or any agent or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of such corporation; and every receiver of such corporation who with like intent to defraud or injure embezzles, abstracts, purloins, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or assets of the corporation, and every person who with like intent aids or abets any officer, director, agent, employee, or receiver in any violation of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or shall be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

(b) Whoever makes any statement, knowing it to be false, for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any other person, firm, corporation, or association any advance, or extension or renewal of an advance, or any release or substitution of security, from a national agricultural credit corporation, or for the purpose of influencing in any other way the action of such corporation, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

(c) Whoever willfully overvalues any property offered as security for any such advance shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

(d) Any examiner appointed under this title who shall accept a loan or gratuity from any organization examined by him, or from any person connected with any such organization in any capacity, or who shall disclose the names of borrowers to other than the proper officers of such organization, without first having obtained express permission in writing from the Comptroller of the Currency or from the board of directors of such organization, except when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction or by direction of the Congress of the United States or of either House thereof, or any committee of Congress or of either House duly authorized, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment of not exceeding one year, or both, and may be fined a further sum equal to the money so loaned or gratuity given, and shall forever thereafter be disqualified from holding office as an examiner under the provisions of this title. No examiner while holding such office shall perform any other service for compensation for any bank or banking or loan association or for any person connected therewith in any capacity.

(e) Whoever, being an officer, director, employee, agent, or attorney of a national agricultural credit corporation stipulates for or receives or consents or agrees to receive any fee, commmission, gift, or thing of value from any person, firm, or corporation for procuring or endeavoring to procure for such person, firm, or corporation, or for any other person, firm, or corporation any loan from any such corporation or extension or renewal of loan or substitution of security, or the purchase or discount or acceptance of any paper, note, draft, check, or bill of exchange by any such corporation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be imprisoned for not more than one year or fined not more than $5,000, or both.

(f) Any person who shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any debentures, coupons, or other obligations in imitation of or purporting to be in imitation of the debentures, coupons, or other obligations issued by any national agricultural credit corporation, and any person who shall pass, utter, or publish or attempt to pass, utter, or publish any false, forged, or counterfeited debenture, coupon, and other obligation purporting to be issued by any such corporation knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, and any person who shall falsely alter or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any such debenture, coupon, or other obligation, or who shall pass, utter, or publish as true any falsely altered or spurious debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued or purporting to have been issued by any such corporation knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment not to exceed five years, or both.

(g) Any person who shall deceive, defraud, or impose upon or who shall attempt to deceive, defraud, or impose upon any person, partnership, corporation, or association by making any false pretense or representation concerning the character, issue, security, contents, conditions, or terms of any debenture, coupon, or other obligation issued under the terms of this title, shall be fined not exceeding $500 or imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both.

(h) All corporations not organized under the provisions of this title are prohibited from using the words "national agricultural credit corporation" as part of their corporate name, and any violation of this prohibition shall subject the party charged therewith to a civil penalty of $50 for each day during which the violation continues.

RESERVATION OF RIGHT TO AMEND.

SEC. 217. That the right to amend, alter, or repeal the provisions of this title is hereby expressly reserved.

TITLE III.—AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT.

SEC. 301. That the second paragraph of section 3 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"Said Federal Farm Loan Board shall consist of seven members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be a member and chairman ex officio, and six members to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Of the six members to be appointed by the President, not more than three shall be appointed from one political party, and all six of said members shall be citizens of the United States and shall devote their entire time to the business of the Federal Farm Loan Board; they shall receive an annual salary of $10,000 payable monthly, together with actual necessary traveling expenses. One of the additional members of the Federal Farm Loan Board, hereby provided for, shall be appointed for a term expiring August 6, 1929, and one for a term expiring August 6, 1931, and thereafter the terms of all members of the Federal Farm Loan Board shall be as in this section otherwise provided for."

SEC. 302. That the eighth paragraph of section 3 of the Federal farm loan act is amended and divided into three paragraphs to read as follows:

"The salaries and expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Board and farm loan registrars and examiners authorized under this section shall, after June 30, 1923, be paid by the Federal and joint-stock land banks in proportion to their gross assets, as follows:

"The Federal Farm Loan Board shall, prior to June 30, 1923, and each six months thereafter, estimate the expenses and salaries of the Federal Farm Loan Board, its officers and employees, farm-loan registrars, deputy registrars, the examiners and reviewing appraisers, and apportion the same among the Federal and joint-stock land banks in proportion to their gross assets at the time of such apportionment and make an assessment upon each of such banks pursuant to such apportionment, payable on the 1st of July or January next ensuing. The funds collected pursuant to such assessments shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to be disbursed in payment of such salaries and expenses on appropriations duly made by Congress for such purpose.

"If any deficiency shall occur in such fund during the half-year period for which it was estimated, the Federal Farm Loan Board shall have authority to make immediate assessment covering such deficiency against the Federal and joint-stock land banks upon the same basis as the original assessment. If at the end of the six months' period there shall remain a surplus in such fund, it shall be deducted from the estimated expenses of the next ensuing six months' period when assessment is made for such period. Land-bank appraisers shall receive such compensation as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall fix and shall be paid by the Federal land banks and the joint-stock land banks which they serve in such proportion and in such manner as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall order."

SEC. 303. That the second paragraph of section 4 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"The Federal Farm Loan Board shall establish in each Federal land-bank district a Federal land bank, with its principal office located in such city within the district as said board shall designate. Each Federal land bank shall include in its title the name of the city in which it is located. Subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, any Federal land bank may establish branches within the land-bank district. Subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board and under such conditions as it may prescribe, the provisions of this act are extended to the island of Porto Rico and the Territory of Alaska; and the Federal Farm Loan Board shall designate a Federal land bank which is hereby authorized to establish a branch bank in Porto Rico, and a Federal land bank which is hereby authorized to establish a branch bank in the Territory of Alaska. Loans made by each such branch bank shall not exceed the sum of $10,000 to any one borrower and shall be subject to the restrictions and provisions of this act, except that each such branch bank may loan direct to borrowers, and, subject to such regulations as the Federal Farm Loan Board may prescribe, the rate charged borrowers may be 1½ per cent in excess of the rate borne by the last preceding issue of farm-loan bonds of the Federal land bank with which such branch bank is connected: *Provided*, That no loan shall be made in Porto Rico or Alaska by such branch bank for a longer term than 20 years."

SEC. 304. That the twentieth to twenty-fifth paragraphs, inclusive, of section 4 of the Federal farm loan act are amended to read as follows:

"The board of directors of every Federal land bank shall be selected as hereinafter specified and shall consist of seven members. Three of said directors shall be known as local directors and shall be chosen by and be representative of national farm-loan associations and borrowers through agencies; three shall be known as district directors and shall be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board and represent the public interest. The term of office of local and district directors shall be three years.

"Within 30 days from the date of passage of the agricultural credits act of 1923, and thereafter at least two months before each election, the Federal Farm Loan Board shall divide each land-bank district into three divisions, as nearly equal as possible, according to the number of borrowers and the voting strength of national farm-loan associations and borrowers through agencies, and the farm loan commissioner shall thereupon notify each association and agency in writing that an election is to be held for one local director from each of said divisions and requesting each association and agency to nominate one candidate for each division. Within 10 days of receipt of such notice each national farm-loan association and borrower through agencies shall forward nominations of residents of their respective divisions for one director for such division to said farm loan commissioner. The farm loan commissioner shall then prepare a list of candidates for local directors, consisting of the 10 persons receiving the highest number of votes from national farm-loan associations and borrowers through agencies for each division.

"At least one month before said election the farm loan commissioner shall mail to each national farm-loan association and to each borrower through agencies the list of candidates for their respective divisions. The directors of each national farm-loan association shall cast the vote of said association for one of the candidates on said list and shall forward said vote to the said farm loan commissioner within 10 days after said list of candidates is received. In voting under this section each association shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to the total voting strength of the stockholders in association meetings, and each borrower through agencies shall be entitled to cast one vote for each share of stock held by him in the Federal land bank not exceeding 20 shares, and shall forward said vote to the said farm loan commissioner within 10 days after said list of candidates is received. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes in his division shall be declared elected as local director of the Federal land-bank district from his division. In case of a tie, the farm loan commissioner shall determine the choice. The nominations from which the list of candidates is prepared, and the votes of the respective associations and borrowers through agencies for such candidates, as counted, shall be tabulated and preserved, subject to examination by any candidate, for at least one year after the result of the election is announced.

"The Federal Farm Loan Board shall designate one of the district directors to serve until December 31, 1924, one to serve till December 31, 1925, and one to serve till December 31, 1926. After their first appointment each district director shall be appointed for a term of three years. At the first regular meeting of the board of directors of each Federal land bank the local directors shall designate one of their members to serve till December 31, 1924, one to serve till December 31, 1925, and one to serve till December 31, 1926. Thereafter each local director shall be chosen as hereinbefore provided and shall hold office for a term of three years. Any vacancies that may occur in the board of directors shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner provided herein for the original selection of such directors. At the same time that the associations and borrowers through agencies nominate the candidates for the local directors, each association and each borrower through agencies shall also nominate one candidate for director at large for the entire district, and from the three persons having the greatest number of votes for nominee for director at large the Federal Farm Loan Board shall select a director at large, whose term of office shall terminate on the 31st day of December, 1925, and every three years thereafter. Such seventh director may be removed by the Federal Farm Loan Board for neglect of duty, incapacity for the work, or malfeasance in office after charges duly preferred and a hearing had thereon, and in such cases the associations of the district shall in like manner nominate candidates for another director at large to fill the vacancy, for whom the Federal Farm Loan Board shall in same manner select a successor, but any person who is removed can not be nominated to succeed himself. The board of directors thus selected shall, upon qualification, immediately take over the management of each bank.

"Directors of Federal land banks shall have been, for at least two years, residents of the district for which they are ap-

pointed or elected, and a local director shall be a resident of his division when elected. No district director of a Federal land bank shall, during his continuance in office, act as an officer, director, or employee of any other institution, association, or partnership engaged in banking or in the business of making or selling land-mortgage loans.

"Directors of the Federal land bank shall receive, in addition to any compensation otherwise provided, a reasonable allowance for necessary expenses in attending meetings of their boards, to be paid by the respective Federal land banks. Any compensation that may be provided by boards of directors of the Federal land banks for directors, officers, or employees shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board."

SEC. 305. That the fourth paragraph of section 7 of the Federal farm loan act is amended by adding thereto the following: "No such secretary-treasurer shall engage in the making of land-mortgage loans eligible at a Federal land bank through or for any other land-mortgage company or agency, and the making of any such loan by any secretary-treasurer shall forthwith work a forfeiture of his office."

SEC. 306. That subdivision (d) of paragraph "Fourth" of section 12 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"(d) To liquidate indebtedness of the owner of the land mortgaged, incurred for agricultural purposes, or incurred prior to January 1, 1922."

SEC. 307. That paragraph "Seventh" of section 12 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"Seventh. The amount of loans to any one borrower shall in no case exceed a maximum of $25,000, nor shall any one loan be for a less sum than $100, but preference shall be given to applications for loans of $10,000 and under."

SEC. 308. That section 21 of the Federal farm loan act is amended by adding at the end thereof 12 new paragraphs to read as follows:

"Whenever it shall appear desirable to issue consolidated bonds of the 12 Federal land banks and to sell them through a common selling agency, and the Federal land banks shall, by resolution, consent to the same, the banks may issue and sell said bonds as hereinafter provided.

"Every bond so issued shall be signed by the Farm Loan Commissioner and attested by the secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and their signatures may be either written or engraved thereon and shall recite in the face of the bond the fact that it is the joint and several obligation of the 12 Federal land banks, and shall in all respects be governed by the provisions of the Federal farm loan act not inconsistent herewith.

"The consolidated bonds issued under this provision shall be made payable at any Federal land bank, and may be made payable at any Federal reserve bank or banks designated in the face of the bond.

"Each Federal land bank on whose behalf consolidated bonds shall be issued under this provision shall in all respects be bound by the act of the Farm Loan Commissioner and the secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board in executing such bonds.

"Every Federal land bank, before participation in a consolidated issue, as herein provided, shall by appropriate action of its board of directors, duly recorded in its minutes, obligate itself to become liable on Federal farm loan bonds as provided in this section and be bound by the action of the Farm Loan Commissioner and the secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board in executing the same.

"Every farm loan bond issued hereunder shall contain on the face thereof a certificate signed by the Farm Loan Commissioner to the effect that it is issued under the authority of Title I of the Federal farm loan act, has the approval in form and issue of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and is legal and regular in all respects; that it is not taxable by national, State, municipal, or local authority; that it is issued against collateral security consisting of obligations of the United States Government, or indorsed first mortgages on farm lands, at least equal in amount to the bonds issued; and that all Federal land banks are liable for the payment of each bond.

"When any Federal land bank shall desire to participate in a consolidated issue of farm loan bonds it shall make application to the Federal Farm Loan Board for the approval on its behalf of such issue and tender to the registrar approved farm mortgages, or obligations of the United States Government, as security therefor, and no banks shall participate in such consolidated issue until such application has been approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board. Each bank shall pay when due, without notice, all bonds and coupons issued on its behalf hereunder.

"If any Federal land bank shall fail to pay its proportion of interest or principal as herein prescribed, the Federal Farm Loan Board shall immediately call upon the other Federal land banks for the amount necessary to make said payment, the assessments to be made in proportion to the capital stock of each, which assessments shall be forthwith paid by said banks.

"The presidents of the 12 Federal land banks shall constitute the bond committee of the Federal land banks and shall select a chairman from among their number. The vice president may act in place of the president on the president's request or in case he fails to act.

"When an issue of consolidated bonds is contemplated, the bond committee shall determine the amount of such issue, the rate of interest which it is to bear, and the participation of the several banks therein, and submit their recommendations to the Federal Farm Loan Board for approval. When approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board the bonds shall be executed by the Farm Loan Commissioner and the secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board, as herein provided.

"The expenses of the bond committee and of the sale of bonds shall be charged against the several land banks in proportion to their participation in the proceeds.

"The presidents of the Federal land banks shall receive no additional compensation for their services as members of the bond committee, but shall be paid necessary traveling expenses."

SEC. 309. That subdivisions (a) and (b) of the eighth paragraph of section 22 of the Federal farm loan act are amended to read as follows:

"(a) To pay off farm loan bonds issued by or in behalf of said bank as they mature.

"(b) To purchase at or below par Federal farm loan bonds."

SEC. 310. That section 25 of the Federal farm loan act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 25. That if there shall be default under the terms of any indorsed first mortgage held by a Federal land bank under the provisions of this title, the National Farm Loan Association through which said mortgage was received by said Federal land bank shall be notified of said default. Said association may thereupon be required, within 30 days after such notice, to make good such default, either by payment of the amount unpaid thereon in cash or by the substitution of an equal amount of Federal farm loan bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached."

SEC. 311. That section 29 of the Federal farm loan act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Upon liquidation of any national farm-loan association, the stock in the Federal land bank held by such association shall be canceled and the Federal land bank shall thereupon issue to the borrowers through such association an amount of stock in the Federal land bank equal to the amount of stock held by such borrowers in the liquidated association, such stock to be held by the bank as collateral to the loans of such borrowers and to be paid off and retired at par in the same manner as stock held by borrowers in farm-loan associations, and the Federal land bank shall pay to the borrowers holding such stock the same dividends as are paid to national farm-loan associations by such bank. The personal liability of the stockholders in such liquidated association to the association shall survive such liquidation and shall be vested in the bank in that district, which may enforce the same as fully as the association could if in existence."

TITLE IV.—AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

SEC. 401. That the ninth paragraph of section 9 of the Federal reserve act is amended to read as follows:

"No applying bank shall be admitted to membership in a Federal reserve bank unless (a) it possesses a paid-up, unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association in the place where it is situated under the provision of the national bank act, or (b) it possesses a paid-up, unimpaired capital of at least 60 per cent of the amount sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association in the place where it is situated under the provisions of the national bank act and, under penalty of loss of membership complies with rules and regulations which the Federal Reserve Board shall prescribe fixing the time within which and the method by which the unimpaired capital of such bank shall be increased out of the net income to equal the capital which would have been required if such bank had been admitted to membership under the provisions of clause (a) of this paragraph: *Provided*, That every such rule or regulation shall require the applying bank to set aside annually not less than 20 per cent of its net income of the preceding year as a fund exclusively applicable to such capital increase."

SEC. 402. That the second paragraph of section 13 of the Federal reserve act is amended and divided into two paragraphs to read as follows:

"Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, which shall be deemed a waiver of demand, notice and protest by such bank as to its own indorsement exclusively, any Federal reserve bank may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes, the Federal Reserve Board to have the right to determine or define the character of the paper thus eligible for discount, within the meaning of this act. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise from being eligible for such discount, and the notes, drafts, and bills of exchange of factors issued as such making advances exclusively to producers of staple agricultural products in their raw state shall be eligible for such discount; but such definition shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States. Notes, drafts, and bills admitted to discount under the terms of this paragraph must have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than 90 days, exclusive of days of grace.

"Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, which shall be deemed a waiver of demand, notice, and protest by such bank as to its own indorsement exclusively, and subject to regulations and limitations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, any Federal reserve bank may discount or purchase bills of exchange payable at sight or on demand which are drawn to finance the domestic shipment of nonperishable, readily marketable staple agricultural products and are secured by bills of lading or other shipping documents, conveying or securing title to such staples: *Provided*, That all such bills of exchange shall be forwarded promptly for collection, and demand for payment shall be made with reasonable promptness after the arrival of such staples at their destination: *Provided further*, That no such bill shall in any event be held by or for the account of a Federal reserve bank for a period in excess of 90 days. In discounting such bills Federal reserve banks may compute the interest to be deducted on the basis of the estimated life of each bill and adjust the discount after payment of such bills to conform to the actual life thereof."

SEC. 403. That the fourth paragraph of section 13 of the Federal reserve act is amended to read as follows:

"Any Federal reserve bank may discount acceptances of the kinds hereinafter described, which have a maturity at the time of discount of not more than 90 days' sight, exclusive of days of grace, and which are indorsed by at least one member bank: *Provided*, That such acceptances if drawn for an agricultural purpose and secured at the time of acceptance by warehouse receipts or other such documents conveying or securing title covering readily marketable staples, may be discounted with a maturity at the time of discount of not more than six months' sight, exclusive of days of grace."

SEC. 404. That the Federal reserve act is amended by adding at the end of section 13 a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 13a. Upon the indorsement of any of its member banks, which shall be deemed a waiver of demand, notice, and protest by such bank as to its own indorsement exclusively, any Federal reserve bank may, subject to regulations and limitations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for an agricultural purpose, or based upon live stock, and having a maturity, at the time of discount, exclusive of days of grace, not exceeding nine months, and such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange may be offered as collateral security for the issuance of Federal reserve notes under the provisions of section 16 of this act: *Provided*, That notes, drafts, and bills of exchange with maturities in excess of six months shall not be eligible as a basis for the issuance of Federal reserve notes unless secured by warehouse receipts or other such negotiable documents conveying or securing title to readily marketable staple agricultural products or by chattel mortgage upon live stock which is being fattened for market.

"That any Federal reserve bank may, subject to regulations and limitations to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, rediscount such notes, drafts, and bills for any Federal intermediate credit bank, except that no Federal reserve bank shall rediscount for a Federal intermediate credit bank any such note or obligation which bears the indorsement of a nonmember State bank or trust company which is eligible for membership in the Federal reserve system, in accordance with section 9 of this act.

"Any Federal reserve bank may also buy and sell debentures and other such obligations issued by a Federal intermediate credit bank or by a national agricultural credit corporation, but only to the same extent as and subject to the same limitations as those upon which it may buy and sell bonds issued under Title I of the Federal farm loan act.

"Notes, drafts, bills of exchange or acceptances issued or drawn by cooperative marketing associations composed of producers of agricultural products shall be deemed to have been issued or drawn for an agricultural purpose, within the meaning of this section, if the proceeds thereof have been or are to be advanced by such association to any members thereof for an agricultural purpose, or have been or are to be used by such association in making payments to any members thereof on account of agricultural products delivered by such members to the association, or if such proceeds have been or are to be used by such association to meet expenditures incurred or to be incurred by the association in connection with the grading, processing, packing, preparation for market, or marketing of any agricultural product handled by such association for any of its members: *Provided*, That the express enumeration in this paragraph of certain classes of paper of cooperative marketing associations as eligible for rediscount shall not be construed as rendering ineligible any other class of paper of such associations which is now eligible for rediscount.

"The Federal Reserve Board may, by regulation, limit to a percentage of the assets of a Federal reserve bank the amount of notes, drafts, acceptances, or bills having a maturity in excess of three months, but not exceeding six months, exclusive of days of grace, which may be discounted by such bank, and the amount of notes, drafts, bills, or acceptances having a maturity in excess of six months, but not exceeding nine months, which may be discounted by such bank."

SEC. 405. That section 14 of the Federal reserve act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"(f) To purchase and sell in the open market, either from or to domestic banks, firms, corporations, or individuals, acceptances of Federal intermediate credit banks and of national agricultural credit corporations, whenever the Federal Reserve Board shall declare that the public interest so requires."

SEC. 406. That section 15 of the Federal reserve act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"The Federal reserve banks are hereby authorized to act as depositories for and fiscal agents of any national agricultural credit corporation or Federal intermediate credit bank."

SEC. 407. That the act entitled "An act to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act," approved April 13, 1920, is repealed.

TITLE V.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

AMENDMENTS TO WAR FINANCE CORPORATION ACT.

SEC. 501. That the time during which the War Finance Corporation may make advances and purchase notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or other securities under the terms of sections 21, 22, 23, and 24 of the War Finance Corporation act, as amended, is further extended up to and including February 29, 1924: *Provided*, That if any application for an advance or for the purchase by the War Finance Corporation of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, or other securities is received at the office of the corporation in the District of Columbia on or before February 29, 1924, such application may be acted upon and approved, and the advance may be made or the notes, drafts, or other securities purchased, at any time prior to March 31, 1924.

SEC. 502. That the second paragraph of section 12 of Title I of the War Finance Corporation act, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"The power of the corporation to issue notes or bonds may be exercised at any time prior to January 31, 1927, but no such bonds or notes shall mature later than June 30, 1927."

SEC. 503. (a) That the third paragraph of section 15 of Title I of such act, as amended, is amended by striking out at the beginning of such paragraph the words "beginning July 1, 1923," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "beginning April 1, 1924."

(b) The fourth paragraph of such section, as amended, is amended by striking out at the beginning of such paragraph the words "After July 1, 1923," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "After April 1, 1924."

INDEBTEDNESS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

SEC. 504. That section 5202 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Eighth. Liabilities incurred under the provisions of section 202 of the Federal farm loan act, approved July 17, 1916, as amended."

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

SEC. 506. (a) That a joint committee be appointed, to consist of three members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, to be appointed by the President thereof, and five members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker thereof. Vacancies occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments.

(b) The joint committee is authorized to inquire into the effect of the present limited membership of State banks and trust companies in the Federal reserve system upon financial conditions in the agricultural sections of the United States; the reasons which actuate eligible State banks and trust companies in failing to become members of the Federal reserve system; what administrative measures have been taken and are being taken to increase such membership; and whether or not any change should be made in existing law, or in rules and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, or in methods of administration, to bring about in the agricultural districts a larger membership of such banks or trust companies in the Federal reserve system.

(c) The committee is authorized to sit at any time during the sessions or recesses of the Congress, to conduct its hearings at Washington or at any other place in the United States, to send for persons, books, and papers, to take testimony, to administer oaths, and to employ experts deemed necessary by such committee, a clerk, and a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, such stenographer's services to be rendered at a cost not exceeding $1.25 per printed page. The expenses of such committee shall be paid out of the contingent funds of the Senate and House of Representatives in proportion to the membership of such committee from each House.

(d) The committee shall from time to time report to both the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of its inquiries, together with its recommendations, and may prepare and submit bills or resolutions embodying such recommendations, and the final report of said committee shall be submitted not later than January 31, 1924.

SEPARABILITY PROVISION.

SEC. 507. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment is rendered.

DEFINITIONS.

SEC. 508. That when used in this act the term "Federal farm loan act" means the Federal farm loan act approved July 17, 1916, as amended, and the term "Federal reserve act" means the Federal reserve act approved December 23, 1913, as amended.

SHORT TITLE.

SEC. 509. That this act may be cited as the "Agricultural credits act of 1923."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill, and agree to the same.

LOUIS T. MCFADDEN,
PORTER H. DALE,
A. P. NELSON,
OTIS WINGO,
HENRY B. STEAGALL,
Managers on the part of the House.

GEORGE P. MCLEAN,
WILLIAM M. CALDER,
GEORGE W. PEPPER,
GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 4280) to provide for the incorporation and supervision of corporations formed for the purpose of making agricultural and live-stock loans; to amend the Federal reserve act; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds and other securities; to provide fiscal agents for the United States; and for other purposes, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The amendment of the House strikes out all after the enacting clause in the Senate bill. The Senate recedes from its disagreement with the House amendment with an amendment which is a substitute for the House amendment. The effect of the substitute amendment is explained in the following paragraphs:

The House bill so restricted the scope of the operations of the national agricultural credit corporations that they would not be able to function. The managers on the part of the House have taken for granted, in the consideration in conference, the fact that it was the intention of the House to make this dual rural credit bill function to the full extent of its ability. Therefore, the conferees have agreed in substance to the provisions in the Senate bill which reinstate in this bill certain features which were eliminated previously by the Committee on Banking and Currency in their desire to harmonize the so-called Capper-McFadden, Lenroot-Anderson, Strong bills into a single composite measure. In doing this there is being created in this bill two distinct and separate rural-credit organizations, namely, the Federal intermediate credit banks and the national agricultural credit corporations. The former is placed under the control and management of the Federal Farm Loan Board and the latter under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency.

While the two systems will furnish relief to the agricultural interests of the country, the Federal intermediate credit banks will more particularly take care of the needs of a certain class and might come nearer than do the national agricultural credit corporations in taking care of the entire needs of the general agricultural public; the national agricultural credit corporations will make certain the caring for, in a national way, of the live-stock and cooperative marketing requirements.

Your managers took into consideration also the fact that the national agricultural credit corporations will be organized along the same lines that national banks are organized, namely, by private subscription to capital, and, secondly, that the acceptances, collateral trust notes, or debentures issued by them under the provisions of the act carry no tax-exemption privileges, whereas Federal intermediate credit banks are capitalized by the United States Government and are permitted to issue tax-free debentures.

The managers on the part of the House, in agreeing to the Senate provision in regard to the increase from $10,000 to $25,000, as the maximum amount of loans which can be made to an individual by the Federal farm loan system, in lieu of the provision in the House bill which provided the maximum loan limit of $16,000, which, with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, might in special cases be raised to $25,000, insisted upon the proviso in the House bill that preference shall be given to applications for loans of $10,000 and under, upon the theory that it was better to fix definitely the loan limit than to leave it to the discretion of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

The managers on the part of the House agreed to the inclusion under the operations of the Federal farm loan system of a provision which will bring the Territory of Alaska under the operations of the Federal farm loan system under rules and regulations to be approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board.

The managers on the part of the House yielded to the pressure for the extension of the legal life of the War Finance Corporation for a period of nine months instead of for the period of six months as provided in the House bill. Under the provisions agreed upon the active operations of the War Finance Corporation can continue until April 1, 1924. Your managers were governed by the fact that the organization of these credit banks under this bill will take some period of time, and inasmuch as the War Finance Corporation is at present financing the rural credit needs to an extent of nearly $150,000,000, it was thought best to safeguard the possible requirements of the rural credit interests of the country during the interval, it being agreed as a natural sequence of the coming into full operation of these two new credit agencies, supplemented by the increased operations of the Federal land banks and the broadening of the operations of the Federal reserve system to meet the needs of the agricultural interests, that the operation of the War Finance Corporation would gradually be reduced, so that the complete

liquidation of this corporation might be had without an additional extension beyond that already provided for in this bill.

The House bill provided for the fixing of the rate of interest to be paid by the borrowers from the national agricultural credit corporations. Your managers gave very careful consideration to this provision and after full conference were compelled to recede to the Senate provision upon the theory that we should not attempt to fix the rate of interest paid by borrowers, as that was a question entirely in the hands of the States, and any attempt on the part of Congress to fix the rate of interest that should be charged borrowers in the several States would be usurping a right which belongs entirely to the States, and if the precedent were established in this instance it might mean the limiting of rates of interest charged by national banks as well, and the further reason that it might deprive the national agricultural credit corporations of the right to fully serve the needs of their agricultural borrowers at a critical time when the rates for money might be high and in the competitive market the collateral trust certificates or debentures issued by these institutions would not be in as favored a position as other obligations issued bearing tax-exemption privileges.

LOUIS T. MCFADDEN,
PORTER H. DALE,
A. P. NELSON,
OTIS WINGO,
HENRY B. STEAGALL,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to yield 30 minutes of my hour to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. WINGO] to use or parcel out as he sees fit.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the managers in connection with the conference report on this bill have had a pretty troublesome job on their hands. At the outset and at this moment I want to extend my appreciation to my colleagues, the conferees, both Republicans and Democrats. I also want, as chairman of the committee, to voice my sincere appreciation of the cooperation of those who were opposed to and in favor of this bill in the House Committee on Banking and Currency. They have cooperated faithfully in the development of this bill from time to time, and it has made possible the consummation of this important piece of legislation.

The Senate sent to us two very important measures, the Lenroot-Anderson and Capper-McFadden bills. The House had passed the so-called Strong bill, making certain important amendments to the Federal farm-loan system. The committee consolidated the bill into one composite measure, and the conferees have perfected the bill into what I believe is a workable, dual system of short-time rural credits.

Now, in the few minutes that I have, I want, if possible, to explain to the House the purposes and operation of these two institutions that are provided for in this bill. The first portion of the bill provides for the establishment of the Federal intermediate credit banks, a system which is an adjunct to the Federal farm-loan system; it creates 12 separate individual reservoirs of intermediate credits which are under the management and control of the Federal Farm Loan Board in the 12 Federal land-bank districts.

The management of each institution will be under a board of directors which will be chosen by and under the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board. These institutions are capitalized by Government money at $60,000,000. You will recall that there was a provision in the bill which provided under certain circumstances—I am speaking of the Senate bill—that the capital could be raised another $60,000,000, making a total capital of $120,000,000. The intended purpose of this was to provide working capital for these institutions to meet the immediate demands of the borrowers. The conferees took into consideration the fact that these institutions are permitted to issue debentures and other obligations which will be sold to the investing public, and the only purpose for which the capital stock was authorized in the first instance was to provide money in sufficient amounts to permit the banks to function in an orderly manner. The conferees took into consideration the fact that a $60,000,000 capital would permit the accumulation of enough credit instruments so that debentures might be issued from time to time and be available for sale to the public to replenish their treasury until the operation could again be repeated. Therefore it was not necessary to increase the capital beyond that provided in the House bill, namely, $60,000,000. In all probability these intermediate credit banks will provide for the issuance and sale of these debentures in lots of $50,000,000 or more, much in the same manner that the Farm Loan Board now issues and sells through banking syndicates the several issues of farm-loan bonds to the investing public.

There is a provision in this bill which makes it possible for the farmers to organize to borrow either through their own banks or through cooperative associations and otherwise. This system was designed more particularly to take care of the Northwest, the Middle West, and the South, but at the same time it would, under certain circumstances, take care of the financing of the remaining sections of the country where present rural banking facilities are not adequate, and is so constituted to also give relief to cooperative marketing associations and to live-stock cattle organizations.

Just a moment to the other kind of banks which we have been pleased to call "national agriculture credit associations" in this measure. The theory of this system has been based largely upon the experience of the operations of the War Finance Corporation during the past few years and is patterned very much after the national bank act. Therefore, the conferees thought best to provide for the management of these institutions in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, because of the fact that the supervision provided in that office at this time is perhaps better fitted and more capable of handling that class of business than other offices. These institutions are to be organized and operated with private capital. The bill provides for the organization of these corporations with $250,000 capital or more. It also provides that these institutions may subscribe up to 20 per cent of their stock in the stock of the rediscount corporation, for which the bill also provides an organization plan, which can give relief and provide additional credits when needed for the farmers of the country by providing these additional discount facilities. These rediscount corporations, whose capital shall be not less than $1,000,000, and the $250,000 corporations have the right to issue debentures and other obligations. These obligations issued by these national agricultural associations do not have the tax exemption privilege, and they do not use nor ask for Government capital. They are private institutions similar to national banks but are not permitted to take deposits and get their money from the sale of acceptances or debentures, under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The other institutions are provided with Government capital and have the right to issue tax-exempt securities.

We have tried to create institutions which would function independently of each other and meet fully the requirements of the agricultural interests of the country, and at the same time provide sufficient safeguards in the way of supervision and security to keep them in the investment channels when their securities were long-time securities rather than to get these new securities into the liquid channels of the Federal reserve system.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes.

Mr. BEGG. What was the idea, when organizing two kinds of credit institutions, one public and the other private, to grant one the right of tax-exempt securities, or the issue of debentures, and so forth, and deprive the other of that privilege? That ought to be sufficient to show that there will not be any private institutions and that it was intended that there should be none.

Mr. McFADDEN. Oh, the gentleman is entirely wrong, because the gentlemen who appeared before the committee and asked for this legislation did not ask for Government assistance; they said they did not want it. All they wanted was the right to organize and have the right to have these institutions supervised in the same manner as national banks. One thing in particular these people wanted—and I am speaking now of the cattle loan people—was that there should be embodied in this bill a provision which would provide for the licensing of appraisers, men who would go out and investigate the security back of the cattle loans, men whose names meant something. Therefore we have provided that the Secretary of Agriculture shall grant licenses to competent men, when they have passed certain requirements, so that they will be known as national appraisers.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. I would like to ask the gentleman if those who desired the commercial banks knew at the time they said that they would not want tax-free debentures that the Government was going to have tax-free debentures under the farm-loan bank proposition?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes; they knew that. They had full knowledge of that fact, because legislation was pending.

Mr. SNYDER. The gentleman says that they understood that. Is there anything in the record to show anywhere that there was such a statement made?

Mr. McFADDEN. There is; the statement of Mr. Bixby, president of the National Live Stock Association.

Mr. SNYDER. I understand that there has been inserted into the bill now what was practically section 5 of the Strong bill, creating agencies that were frowned upon by the House and voted out of the bill.

Mr. McFADDEN. The gentleman is mistaken. That has not been done. The items from the Strong bill that have been put in are, first, the assumption by the farm loan banks of the operating expenses which are now being paid out of the Treasury. The Federal land banks are fully capable of meeting those expenses. The next item is the permanent organization of the Federal farm loan system, which provides for the election of directors. The other provision is for the consolidated bond issue, and the other proposition provides for fixing the loan limit maximum at $25,000. With the limitation that preference shall be given to applications for loans of $10,000 or under so the poor farmer will always have the preference.

Mr. SNYDER. Then there is nothing in the bill now that compensates for section 5 of the Strong bill, so far as the individual agencies are concerned?

Mr. McFADDEN. No; that was taken out of the bill.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman explain what security is behind the debentures issued by the privately owned banks, and what supervision there is over those securities to see that they are ample?

Mr. McFADDEN. I shall be very glad to. These concerns have the right to make loans and advances to borrowers up to 75 per cent of the value of the property pledged, secured by warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages on cattle and other readily marketable products such as eggs, butter, cheese, wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, and so forth.

This will mean that no loan can be made in a greater amount than that per cent of margin which at all times must be kept good. One of the provisions in regard to the cattle loans is for the appraisers to make investigations and appraisals of live stock under license from the Secretary of Agriculture. As I understand the cattle-loaning business, it is necessary that these appraisers and these institutions which make loans must have accurate knowledge of the condition of the herds which are used as security for the loans. These herds are generally out over the ranges, and it is my understanding that we have provided in this bill for most expert examinations so that the banks that make the loans will know that the security is ample and is being properly protected. Now, the bill has a provision for securing——

Mr. MADDEN. But the gentleman has not answered the question.

Mr. McFADDEN. I will answer if the gentleman will give me time. There is an additional provision that the loans can be made and secured by marketable commodities or warehouse receipts or any evidence showing goods in transit, and they are permitted to loan up to 75 per cent of the value. There are other safeguards, such as supervision by the Comptroller of the Currency and the same protection in the way of management that any other bank has.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. McFADDEN. I will.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. May I ask if all these provisions, except perhaps that of the appraisers, were in the House bill?

Mr. McFADDEN. Many were.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. I desire information as to what changes the conferees have made in the bill.

Mr. McFADDEN. I will say to the gentleman that owing to the short time in conference it has been impossible for us to get the report printed and back from the printing office. There are many changes.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. What I desire to know is, What fundamental changes are made?

Mr. McFADDEN. They are these: We have transferred the management of these privately owned credit banks, which are known as agricultural credits banks, from the Federal farm-loan system to the management of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and we have provided, also, for appraisers and examiners to be licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture. We have made some changes in regard to the issuance of debentures—giving to these institutions the right of issue, and, also, to issue acceptances.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. There are no fundamental changes?

Mr. McFADDEN. Those are some of the changes.

Mr. MADDEN. I wish the gentleman would answer the question which I have asked. I do not think he has answered it. My question was this: What is the security behind the debentures which these privately owned institutions issue, and what supervision is given anywhere over the amount of security and its character upon which the debentures are issued?

Mr. McFADDEN. In the first place the farmer goes to one of the $250,000 banks—or it may have a larger capital. He gives his note secured by warehouse certificates or other evidence that a certain amount of goods are held. You have the borrower's note secured by goods with more than 25 per cent of the face value of the loan and these loans can not be made at a greater rate than 75 cents on the dollar; or it may be that the borrower is a live-stock man who puts up a chattel mortgage at 75 cents on the dollar; or if he be a cotton planter he puts up cotton to secure his note in the same manner. Now, if the bank which makes these loans, later on needs more money to take care of its demands, it can take these secured notes, indorse them and take them to the rediscount bank and guarantee them. When debentures are issued all of these securities are placed in trust to secure same, and the debentures are placed in the hands of the investing public by sale in the same manner as any other bond or security is sold. They are amply secured first by the maker; then by the goods, at 75 per cent of their value; and then the bank and then the rediscount bank. It will be readily seen therefore that the loan is well secured and the provision about which the gentleman has asked amply protects the maker of the loan, first, through the scrutiny of the bank making the initial loan; second, through the scrutiny of the rediscount corporation; and third, through the supervision by the live-stock appraisers appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the bank examiners appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. BEGG. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. McFADDEN. I will first yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts, my colleague.

Mr. LUCE. Do I understand the gentleman to say that the directors of the farm-loan banks operating as intermediate credit banks are named by the Government?

Mr. McFADDEN. I said they could act as directors. I may have misspoke myself in that respect, but I think not. In the Strong bill provision is made for the election of directors of the Federal land banks where the Farm Loan Board elects three directors, the association or agency elects three, and the gentleman is familiar with the process by which they choose the seventh man——

Mr. LUCE. I am.

Mr. McFADDEN. These directors may act in the management——

Mr. STEVENSON. If the gentleman will permit, is it not absolutely prescribed in the bill that the directors of the Federal farm-loan banks shall be directors of the intermediate credit banks? I understood the gentleman to say something indicating a change in the conference.

Mr. McFADDEN. No; I was explaining more particularly the operation of these banks under the terms of the bill.

Mr. LUCE. The gentleman will remember that the Strong bill, while we contemplated only a farm-mortgage system, provided for the election of four out of seven directors by the borrowers on real-estate mortgages. Does the bill in its present shape still provide that the loaning of money on personal chattel security to the extent of $600,000,000 shall be in the hands of directors, the majority of whom have been chosen by the sufferance of borrowers on real security?

Mr. McFADDEN. Well, the provision in the bill is very clear that these directors may be the same directors. The gentleman has virtually answered his own question.

Mr. LUCE. Will the gentleman further yield?

Mr. McFADDEN. I will.

Mr. LUCE. In the confusion I could not hear distinctly the reading of the title of the bill, but I understood the reading clerk to say that it included a phrase "to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds." Did I hear correctly?

Mr. McFADDEN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. LUCE. I do not recall, in any of the three bills which the committee had under consideration, any provision relating to the extending and stabilizing of the market for United States bonds. Has any such provision been inserted?

Mr. McFADDEN. I do not think it has. That is the usual language followed in the amendment of these different acts. I imagine the same course is pursued here. There is, however, I will say to the gentleman, a provision with which he is perfectly

familiar: That these institutions are designated as fiscal agents of the Government and can buy and sell Government bonds. It may be that in this respect that construction can be given, that this power to act as fiscal agents would have a stabilizing effect on Government bonds. There is no other provision in the bill that tends to stabilize the market for Government bonds that I know of.

Mr. Speaker, how much time have I now used?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has used 22 minutes.

Mr. BEGG. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFADDEN. I will.

Mr. BEGG. The thing that I am most interested in is the security. If I should buy in the warehouse $100,000 worth of cotton at 40 cents a pound, could I borrow from this bank and mortgage that cotton for $75,000?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes; but you would have to look the banker in the eye, just as you do now. He would take into consideration the same elements of risk that he takes when you go to the banker now. This proposition does not mean easy money for the borrower any more than the operation of any other institution means that. The banker who loans money will always see to it that the margin of collateral is always maintained. But a man must not expect to get money for nothing under this bill, and he must at all times be willing, and compelled, to put up ample security.

Mr. BEGG. Let us carry that on one step farther. Suppose I get the $75,000 and cotton then breaks in price while it is in the warehouse. What is the security that the man in New York has behind the debentures?

Mr. McFADDEN. The gentleman is playing on his imagination a little bit. That is an ordinary banking transaction, and those transactions are protected by all bankers. I can not imagine any banker permitting a loan to be made on that kind of a basis and permitting his security to depreciate. If he does, he will suffer a considerable loss. My experience with banks is that they are watching those things, and watching the collateral at all times.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. He will call for a margin?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes; he will call for a margin or dispose of the goods which are held as security before the price drops below the face of his loan.

Mr. HUSTED. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFADDEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. HUSTED. Have the conferees made any change at all in the plan of organization and control of the 12 intermediate credit banks? And is the money still exclusively to be supplied by the Government, and is all of the stock to be held by the Government?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes; so far as capital is concerned; and the particular additional capital which these banks will require will be obtained from the sale of the obligations and debentures.

Mr. HUSTED. Then, so far as the 12 intermediate banks are concerned, the conferees have made no change?

Mr. McFADDEN. Not of any moment.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes.

Mr. BRIGGS. Under one of the provisions of the bill the advance of 75 per cent can only be obtained in cases where the product is practically to be immediately marketed?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes; the gentleman is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the conference report extend the life of the War Finance Corporation up to March 1, 1924?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes; it does. The House bill provided for an extension up to January 1, and the Senate provision provided the nine months' extension, and the House conferees, under the circumstances, yielded to the Senators.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under that provision the War Finance Corporation, after March 1, 1924, can not advance money to the farm-credit associations to market their products after that date. What is the maximum amount that can be borrowed by any farm cooperative association through the banks set up by this bill?

Mr. McFADDEN. It has been estimated at somewhere from $600,000,000 to $1,200,000,000. Under the rediscount provision some of these institutions could rediscount with the Federal reserve system.

It also provides for the sale of acceptances to banks and to the Federal reserve system through open-market transactions. So it will be difficult to answer what amount of credit might be available.

Mr. BARKLEY. The committee's idea is that any such association will be able to borrow all the money that it needs.

Mr. McFADDEN. That is the idea, and I think they will soon organize, so there will be no need to continue the War Finance Corporation beyond this date. I think these institutions will care for the needs of the farmer, so that the corporation will go out of business March 1 next.

Mr. HILL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes.

Mr. HILL. Do the 12 Government land banks have the power to issue $60,000,000 of exempt securities?

Mr. McFADDEN. Yes; and many times that amount. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I used?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has consumed 25 minutes.

Mr. McFADDEN. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I will try to make a brief and concise statement of the purposes of this bill as well as I can in the short time allotted to me. I ask not to be interrupted until I finish my statement. In passing, before I forget it, I want to state that I do not agree with all that is in the statement that has been made by the managers on the part of the House. The principal changes that have been made in conference is what you are interested in. This bill as now reported combines into one bill the three bills known as the Strong bill, the Capper-McFadden bill, and the Lenroot-Anderson bill. So far as the Strong bill is concerned, the bill is the same as it passed the House, with two exceptions—that is, as the Strong bill passed the House the other day. Section 5, which caused so much controversy in the House, and which provided for the direct loan, is not in the bill, was not in this bill as it passed the House, and it is not included in the conference report.

There are only two changes that are in the Strong bill that were not in the Strong bill when it passed the House. They are the ones with reference to the secretary-treasurers and the other with reference to Alaska.

Section 305 in the conference report has the provision that no such secretary-treasurer—that is, of the local farm-loan association—shall engage in making loans eligible at the Federal land bank through any other mortgage company or agency and the making of any such loan by a secretary-treasurer shall forthwith work a forfeiture of his office.

That was in the triplet bill that passed the other day, but it was not in the Strong bill as it passed separately. In conference we have agreed to a proposition proposed by the Senate that would authorize the Farm Loan Board to permit, and is intended to permit if they see fit, one Pacific coast Federal land bank to set up a branch bank in Alaska available under the same permit that the House authorized in Porto Rico. Those are the only two possible changes in the Strong bill as it originally passed the House.

That leaves the Capper bill and the Lenroot-Anderson bill and what changes have the conferees made? That is what you are entitled to know. There are several minor changes, but the major change which would perhaps cause a man to doubt and come to a different conclusion than he had when the bill passed the House is this: As the bill passed the House, it was urged by the Senators that we had absolutely destroyed the Capper corporations—that is, the system that provided for independent private capital with no Government aid. They said, and truly, that we had taken away from both the $250,000 corporations authorized by the Capper bill and the $1,000,000 rediscount corporations the right to issue debentures and left them so that they were compelled to go for funds to the intermediate credit banks created under the Lenroot-Anderson proposition, being in the Federal land banks, the officers and directors of which are the officers and directors of the Federal land banks and the capital stock of which is contributed and subscribed by the United States Government to the extent of $5,000,000 for each of the 12 banks.

They contended that the House bill left the Capper corporations, the Capper banks, the private banks, with the only recourse for a workable capital other than their capital stock, to go to these intermediate credit banks. This is the position of the Senate. They said that they should have had the right to have a separate and independent control, just like national banks had, to be under the same control as national banks—that is, the Comptroller of the Currency; that they should be permitted to issue debentures as originally provided by the Capper bill when it passed the Senate. On these two propositions a majority of the House conferees yielded to the Senate, so the bill as we bring it back to you to-night restores the independ-

ence of the Capper corporations. They will have absolutely no connection, legally or otherwise, through rediscounts, or anything else, with the intermediate credit banks created under the Lenroot-Anderson Government-aided corporations, but they will be under the control of the Comptroller of the Currency. They furnish their own capital stock by private subscription. They may issue debentures to the extent of ten times their capital stock. They are identical with the original national banks with two exceptions, or almost identical. The skeleton outline of the formation of the smaller corporations, the $250,000 corporations, are identical with the original plan of the national banks with two exceptions. One is they do not have the right of note issue, and the other is that they do not have the right to receive demand deposits. They get their funds only in two ways, either by borrowing on bills payable or issuing debentures. That is the change that was made in conference with respect to the Capper corporations.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINGO. I would rather wait until I have finished the complete statement. What other changes have we made? First, there was another change in the Capper corporations. As the bill passed the House we had provided that the interest to be charged to the customers, to use a common expression, on rediscount, trust companies, or cooperative associations that might bring paper to them, should not exceed the rediscount rate at the intermediate credit banks by more than 1½ per cent. That was in lieu of the Senate provision which, upon the question of interest charges, provided that the law of the State in which the Capper bank is located should control upon that point. The Senate conferees insisted strenuously that that restriction should not be placed upon these private corporations. They said, first of all, that the House provision was objectionable because it made the basic rate the same as the basic rate of a Government-controlled institution, a Government-subsidized institution, an institution that had the benefit of exemption from taxation, and that those benefits in all probability would so reduce its rediscount rate as to absorb completely the 1½ per cent spread and would leave the Capper corporations practically helpless, so that they could not operate. The Senate conferees further insisted to the House that as these were private corporations, formed for the purpose of making money, competitive banks, they could be depended upon within the limits of the usury laws of the States to protect those who dealt with them. Finally a majority of the House conferees yielded on that proposition. Those are the major changes that were made in the Capper bill.

I did forget one change that was made in the Strong bill, and I will return to it for a moment. As the conferees bring you the Strong bill to-night the maximum loan to any one person, land loan, under the Federal farm loan act is increased to $25,000, the Senate provision, with one of the House provisions, giving preference to loans of $10,000 or less.

Now, let us take up the Lenroot-Anderson proposition. As a matter of fact, there are no changes in the Lenroot-Anderson bill made in the conference to which any friend of that bill would object, but those who are against it will ask whether there are any changes to which those who oppose the Lenroot-Anderson bill would object. I think not. I can understand the basic objection that some gentlemen have, and for their objection I have great respect, and that one basic objection is that the Government furnishes the capital for these Lenroot-Anderson institutions. The bill as we bring it to you to-night is unchanged in that respect. We did cut out one provision, and that is technical, which was really put in there through a mistaken idea on the part of the House, that would do the opposite of what the House intended to do and which was a restriction that was tighter than any commercial bank now has, either under section 5200 of the Federal statutes or any State bank in Ohio or elsewhere.

Let me say this to you conservative men who have been afraid of these institutions: I have studied this question and I want to say to you in my judgment there is not one single thing that you can object to in either one of these bills on the question of soundness, except your basic objection to the Government furnishing the capital of these Lenroot-Anderson banks. Why do I say that? What about the paper, what about the security, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] and others ask? Why, under the Federal law at this hour, under the national bank law at this hour, national banks can loan on notes secured by warehouse receipts 87½ per cent on the value of cotton and other basic commodities in the process of marketing. Have you heard of any protests to that? You hear protests on the part of honest, cautious bankers that that is too close a restriction. The loans under both sections of this bill are as safe, are as sound, as any loans that any national bank is authorized to make under your national banking law, and in some respects they are more closely restricted. I challenge any man to point to the contrary. I grant you that as the Capper bill and the Lenroot-Anderson bill came from the Senate I would not have signed my name to any report that approved them. They were wide open at both ends and loose in the middle.

But your committee has amended them as best they could in the limited time we had. They put in the customary limitation clause, and they put in the customary penalty clauses that are now in the national bank law, and it is my judgment, gentlemen, while the bill is not going to do what the farmer has been led by some to believe it will do, yet in my candid judgment the good in it outweighs the bad, and any man this night can vote for this bill feeling sure that if disappointment comes it is going to be upon the part of the farmer and not upon the part of some conservative legislator fearful that he is voting for something unsound.

Mr. BURTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINGO. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BURTON. I understood from the colloquy which the gentleman from Arkansas has had that these loans could only be made on products readily marketable?

Mr. WINGO. The loans to which I referred are those secured by warehouse receipts on readily marketable staple agricultural products. You will find in section 5200 of the national bank law to-day almost the identical language that authorizes the national banks to loan on paper thus secured by 115 per cent of value, which means a loan to about 87 per cent of value of the commodity. In other words, I will say to the gentleman from Ohio that I am insisting and I made a fight before the conferees to get section 5200 liberalized. Why did we do it? Because I know that all over this land national banks are absolutely losing safe, sound loans of this character, because the State banks doing business across the street from them are not subject to the restrictions of section 5200 while the national banks are. There is no question about it.

Mr. BURTON. But will the gentleman please explain how, if these products are to be readily marketable, the time is fixed on them from six months to three years? Do national banks make loans on three years' time or even one year's time?

Mr. WINGO. Oh, the gentleman knows that national banks, banks of demand deposits, that must at all times keep their assets liquid in order to meet the deposit demand, do not make these long loans. If they did, under the law, if the maturity is over six months, the paper is not eligible for rediscount at the Federal reserve bank. Such paper is not barred because unsound or unsafe, but solely because of long maturity it is not eligible for note issue. That is the reason why this new system is proposed, free from the demand of demand deposits. Instead of issuing demand currency on rediscount it is proposed to issue long-time debentures.

Mr. BURTON. I still do not understand why the period of three years should have been inserted here.

Mr. WINGO. Well, the gentleman is certainly very badly mistaken if he does not make a clear distinction between the particular classes of loans to which his colleague referred on the third proposition. The gentleman read the bill as it passed the House on that proposition, did he not?

Mr. BURTON. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. It is more conservative in the conference report, if anything, than as the bill passed the House.

Mr. BURTON. One other thing. The gentleman from Arkansas says the private banks are subject to a secondary liability. Is the secondary liability attached to that equally with the other class of banks? That is a very material difference, is it not?

Mr. WINGO. There is not any provision covering that that I recall at the moment.

Mr. BURTON. That is a very material difference. Is there any provision in this bill which exempts the Government in specific language from any liability?

Mr. WINGO. Yes.

Mr. BURTON. Will the gentleman read that?

Mr. WINGO. We have inserted in conference at the insistence of the House conferees this provision on that question:

> The United States Government shall assume no liability, direct or indirect, for any debentures or other obligations issued under this section, and all such debentures and other obligations shall contain conspicuous and appropriate language, to be prescribed in form and substance by the Federal Farm Loan Board and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, clearly indicating that no such liability is assumed.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I repeat that the bill reported by the conference and which is offered for your adoption is a composite bill embodying the three different bills known as the Strong bill, the McFadden-Capper bill, and the Lenroot-

Anderson bill. The Strong bill embodies certain amendments to the Federal farm loan act to which the House agreed the other day when it passed that bill as a separate measure. The so-called Capper-McFadden bill provides for the creation of two separate kinds of corporations. Both of these corporations are to have their capital stock subscribed entirely through private capital. One class of corporations is to have a capital stock of not less than $250,000 and the other class, known as the rediscounting corporation, must have a capital stock of at least $1,000,000. These corporations are banks in effect, but are not permitted to receive demand deposits. The smaller corporation procures its working capital, other than its capital stock, through either an issue of debentures, the sale of its paper, or the rediscounting of its paper at the rediscount corporation. The rediscount corporation procures its additional working capital through either bills payable, the sale of its paper, or the issuance of debentures, or by all three methods. It is contended that these corporations will be used primarily to finance the live-stock industry, though they are authorized to handle agricultural paper of a general character having maturity of not exceeding nine months, while the live-stock paper may have a maturity of not exceeding three years.

The Lenroot-Anderson system provides for 12 intermediate credit banks, each having a capital stock of five million contributed by the Government, which banks are set up in connection with the 12 Federal land banks. The directors of the Federal land banks are made ex officio directors of the intermediate credit banks, and the Federal Farm Loan Board will have the same control over these banks that it has over the Federal land banks. The function and chief business of these intermediate credit banks will be to discount or purchase from banks, agricultural credit corporations, incorporated live-stock loan companies, cooperative banks, and incorporated cooperative credit or marketing associations paper representing loans which have been made in the first instance for an agricultural purpose or for the raising, breeding, fattening, or marketing of live stock. It is intended that these banks will thus rediscount that class of paper having a maturity that is longer than the maturity now permitted to be rediscounted at the Federal reserve banks. The express provision on that point limits them to paper having a maturity of not less than six months or more than three years, while under the Federal reserve act such paper can not be rediscounted at the Federal reserve bank having a maturity of more than six months, although this very bill carries an amendment to the Federal reserve act which will permit the rediscount at the Federal reserve banks of some paper issued for agricultural purposes or based upon live stock having a maturity of not exceeding nine months.

These intermediate credit banks will procure their additional funds other than their capital stock by issuing bills payable or long-time debentures with a maturity not exceeding five years and limited in an amount not in excess of ten times the paid-up capital stock and surplus. Nowhere in the act are these intermediate credit banks authorized to make loans direct to the farmers, but the farmer to get the benefits of it must come through some bank or incorporated organization of the character which I have named.

In addition to setting up the two new systems which I have described, this act makes certain amendments to the Federal reserve act which are very necessary, among them being a specific provision repealing the so-called progressive rediscount rate law. The bill also provides for an extension of the War Finance Corporation to February 29, 1924.

I wish to reiterate what I have said before, that this bill does not contain all the evil that has been charged to it, nor does it contain all the virtues that have been ascribed to it. The farmers, who have been led to believe that this bill will bring about a credit millennium, are doomed to disappointment. I also wish to direct attention to the fact that there is nothing in the bill that requires a bank to loan money to a farmer without security or for any length of time that the farmer wishes, as some enthusiastic friends of the measure seem to think. The old, old problem of credits, especially rural credits, is not entirely solved by this measure. The best that can be said is that it makes a start in taking care of the so-called intermediate credits. Let me say to my Democratic friends that the Democratic members of the committee have taken this bill as the best thing that the administration would permit us to have for the farmer. As a matter of fact, the Capper bill and the Lenroot-Anderson bill were held up in the Senate until just a few days ago, and were rushed through the Senate finally when the Republicans found that it was necessary to get them out of the way of the ship subsidy bill. Many Senators have frankly admitted that they did not know what the bills really contained, and many of them voted for the bills not because they favored this class of legislation, but solely to get them out of the way of the ship subsidy bill. They unloaded these bills upon the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, with the private assurance that whatever evils they contained would be eliminated by the House committee, and that that committee could be depended upon to cure their defects. Unfortunately the time has been so short and the pressure so great on our committee that we have not had the opportunity to give these bills the consideration and the attention which their magnitude required. I doubt not that in our haste we have overlooked some things and have left some things in that may rise up and plague us, but we have done the best we could.

The Democratic members of the committee have felt that it was the intention of the Republican leaders of both Houses to get this measure in a jam so that it could not be brought out in time to be enacted into law and that a situation could be created by which the Democrats could be blamed for the failure to act. But the Democratic members of the committee have at all times stood ready and willing to cooperate and have put forth every effort to prevent a failure, and as a matter of fact when a majority of the Republicans following the sincere judgment of a majority of the Republican House leaders failed to report the bill out of the committee we Democrats went to the rescue. On Saturday night the Republicans outvoted us so that my motion to report the bill failed on a tie vote, but Sunday afternoon I got more of the Democratic members present and finally our motion to report the bill out was adopted.

I regret that for two years this administration has drifted along without doing anything to solve that other great problem which must be solved before agriculture can prosper, and that is the question of transportation and marketing. Freight rates are still so high and so discriminatory that in many sections of the country farm products rot in the fields while the ultimate consumer is either compelled to do without them or must pay an exorbitant price. At one end stands the farmer who in many instances gets less than the cost of production, while at the other end stands the consuming public paying an ever constantly rising exorbitant price for the same products. This Republican Congress either lacks the capacity to deal with this problem or else it is indifferent to the distress which such a situation has produced. [Applause.]

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BRAND].

Mr. BRAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The extension of remarks referred to is here printed in full as follows:

Mr. BRAND. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks, I submit the following letters from Mr. Roy B. Epps, of Athens, Ga., my home city, an ex-service man who is now a patient in United States Veterans' Hospital No. 63, Lake City, Fla. I do not know anything about the situation at this hospital or the treatment the inmates generally are receiving. I do know, however, that Mr. Epps is an honorable and truthful man and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. I am printing these letters by his permission. I consented to do so in the interest of the service generally, and particularly in the interest of Mr. Epps and other inmates in this hospital. I think the conduct referred to by Mr. Epps as set forth in these communications is an outrage, and every physician and officer who is a party to it should be called to account therefor. I particularly call the attention of the Senate investigating committee, of which Mr. REED of Missouri is chairman, to these letters and the charges set forth therein:

UNITED STATES VETERANS' HOSPITAL NO. 63,
Lake City, Fla., January 23, 1923.

Hon. C. H. BRAND,
Athens, Ga.

DEAR SIR:

* * * * * * * *

Millions of the people's money is being spent for the treatment of disabled veterans, and I know that these people expect the very best treatment that money can provide. The general public does not know the inefficiency, the incompetency, and neglect with which some of these hospitals are handled. Lake City is certainly a case in point.

As you know, I was sent to Lake City hospital in November for treatment for asthma. After being examined by the ward surgeon, he informed me that nothing could be done for my disability. I then requested to be sent back home, since nothing could be done here; asked him verbally more than once and then by letter, and was told that I could not be discharged under three months except against medical advice. But I needed treatment, and I knew that treatment could be had at home; so I wrote the Atlanta office asking that authority be given for my immediate discharge. The reply, dated December 4, is

inclosed, reference to which will be made in a later paragraph of this letter. My writing Atlanta seems to have incensed the medical officer in charge and the ward surgeon, and they have seemingly done everything possible since to make life disagreeable for me.

The ward surgeon practically ignored my case, even while I was quite sick with dengue fever. All the medicine ordered while under his care was aspirin on two different occasions. I persisted in asking that something be done, to have him walk off generally leaving me talking to myself. Then one day he said there were symptoms of tuberculosis, but that I could not be transferred to a tuberculosis ward at that time, as no beds were available in those wards. The fact is that there were available beds, and I was so informed by the surgeon of those wards and by certain patients there I knew. I therefore took the matter up with the medical officer in charge in an endeavor to get the transfer, stating that if I did have symptoms of tuberculosis I should be in charge of a tuberculosis specialist for observation and treatment. He promised to handle my case at once, to make the transfer, and also to talk to the new surgeon about my asthma. Nothing whatever was done. Several days later, while sick and disgusted, I told the ward surgeon frankly what I thought of such treatment and that something had to be done. That day, after giving me a general upbraiding for finding fault with a "doctor," he did complete the transfer.

The new surgeon made an examination, listened to my history, and ordered a dose of calomel. I had taken calomel on the day preceding, so this made me very sick. After a couple of days I felt better, and then was told by the nurse that other medicine had been prescribed for me. Thinking that I had a right to know the nature of the medicine, I asked and was told that a patient was not supposed to know anything about the medicine he took, and she grew very angry. Well, it seemed that I would be compelled to leave the hospital and go somewhere for ordinarily humane treatment. Decided, however, that I ought to tell the medical officer in charge about it once more, and if he wouldn't make any effort in my behalf I would leave. This officer promised that things would be righted at once, that he would talk to the surgeon and see that I got adequate attention. This he either did not do or the ward surgeon has failed to comply with his instructions. I have repeatedly asked him for treatment and tried to tell him of the case, only to get the reply, "Oh, forget it." The only special medicine that I have gotten has been a home doctor's prescription, copy of which I asked the assistant surgeon to have filled for me, and it took a "near fight" to get that.

Some time ago I went to the dentist for necessary dental work. Teeth were in bad condition and work was actually needed. The dentist absolutely refused to do a thing without definite authority from the district office. It became necessary for me to wire Mr. Bryson to get the attention, a thing that other patients get on request from the dentist. Only this morning the dentist called me over for an appointment.

Eyes gave me trouble. After examination by the eye doctor, was told that I needed new glasses badly, but that same could not be furnished at Government expense. He said that lenses would cost me $12 and the frames $5. I asked him to order them and I would try to get reimbursed later. Seeing him again after a few days, he informed me that he would be able to furnish the glasses complete for $12. Other men are furnished glasses free of charge as necessary medical treatment.

In the ward no sick calls are made, as is the daily custom in other hospitals. Never have I seen the ward surgeon go to the patients and listen to complaints on service, etc. The medical officer in charge of the hospial has never been known to do such a thing.

A workingman's diet is served to all patients. Ambulatory patients, infirmary patients, and all get the same food, prepared in the same way. Complaints galore as to half-cooked meats, dirty dishes, etc., are made to nurses and doctors without avail. I wish you could see for yourself from the standpoint of the sick man. A syphilitic negro cook was employed in the general kitchen until the commanding officer discharged him, only when forced to do so by pressure of the patients. I understand that this same negro is back on duty in the hospital bakery, even though the hospital bacteriologist made a written statement that a blood test of this man showed that he was suffering from syphilis.

Referring to the letter addressed to me from Mr. Bryson, district manager in re matter of discharge, inclosed, the ward surgeon one day told me that he had a letter from Atlanta on my case in the office and that I might come down and read it. There it was on his desk—an open letter, the envelope gone, and addressed to me personally. I demanded to know who had opened it and where he had found it, and was referred to the commanding officer. The commanding officer finally said that the letter had come through the office—and I could get no other information on it. All patients' mail is handled through the personnel office, there being no post office on the reservation. Then, it seems that he had intercepted my letter. I am especially anxious that you start an investigation of this matter as a protection to patients and public in general in the future. The commander of the local D. A. V. post will make affidavit to the fact that the commanding officer requested him to have all D. A. V. mail come through the hospital. The inference is clear.

You can understand, Judge, from the foregoing that I have personally been under a terrible mental strain since being in this place, and that I am very desirous of getting away. I want you to use your influence in getting me home treatment, or else compensation sufficient to allow me to go home and secure the proper medical treatment. In conclusion, I want to thank you for the interest you have taken in me in the past and assure you that I will appreciate anything that you can do for me in this instance.

Any investigation as to conditions in this hospital will have to be made through the patients, instead of through the medical officers, if these things are uncovered.

Very respectfully,

ROY B. EPPS.

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU, HOSPITAL NO. 63,
Lake City, Fla., February 14, 1923.

Hon. C. H. BRAND,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Supplementing the facts given in my previous letter to you regarding conditions in this hospital, I wish to add the following:

When I first came here I was placed in a room with a patient who was taking treatment for syphilis. Later on still another man suffering with the same disease and with a running sore was placed in the bed next to mine. Due to the fact that but one wash bowl and one stool was available, it was necessary for me and 17 other men to have to use the same equipment. These men were not removed until a vigorous protest was made.

When I was transferred from this ward to another, supposedly for observation for tuberculosis, I was placed in a bed next to a man who was almost dead with the disease. Patients are not segregated in any way, but placed together, whether under observation or far advanced, and you can readily see that a man without the disease is placed in great danger, especially in my case.

In my case no treatment was begun whatever except as mentioned in previous letter until about the 27th of January, when my three months' period was about up. Now they are trying to do something for me in order to keep me here longer.

I mention these facts to show the utter indifference and carelessness with which men are handled in this hospital. If I do not already have tuberculosis I have certainly had the very best opportunity for contracting it that a man ever had. All statements that I have made to you in regard to these conditions can be fully substantiated.

Hoping that you will be able to do something and advise me of same, I am

Very respectfully yours,

ROY B. EPPS.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STEAGALL] is recognized for eight minutes.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. WINGO] very properly pointed out the main cases for legitimate criticism of this bill. I can understand the viewpoint of gentlemen who oppose the bill for what they regard as fundamental defects. I have no quarrel with any gentleman who objects to either of the fundamental principles of this measure against which objection has been lodged. Such views are natural for those of more conservative ideas. I refer to the provision by which the Government becomes a stockholder and the owner of the capital stock of the Federal intermediate credit banks established under the Lenroot-Anderson plan, and I refer also to the provision which gives the Federal intermediate credit banks the privilege of tax-free securities. I can understand the viewpoint of objection to that provision. But I have discovered that not many gentlemen in this House who are so earnestly opposed to the issuance of tax-free securities have found any trouble in supporting this bill, which in effect looks toward the issuance of some $600,000,000 of additional securities of that kind by the Federal intermediate credit banks.

Those objections, on the part of any gentleman who holds these views, may properly be lodged against this bill. The only other objection that can be substantiated and sustained is that the measure, to some extent at least, is not scientifically drawn, is not drawn in an orderly manner, and sets up two systems—one in competition with the other. But you all know the circumstances under which this legislation has been prepared, and I may say to you that the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House, after having reported the Strong bill and its passage through this body, took up the Capper bill and had that ready to submit to the House. Just as we had finished that work the suggestion was submitted to us that we must have the Lenroot-Anderson bill and put them both in one measure and the Strong bill was to be included—making three bills in one. So when we took up that task we were forced to go about it without sufficient time, and I am frank to confess that there is something of inconsistency in attempting to set up in the same measure the two systems under the bill passed by the House.

The Capper banks, as originally contemplated, were bound by the limitations as to interest rates and the control that the Government institutions were bound by, and yet without the advantages which the Government institution have. The Federal intermediate credit banks were to be owned by the Government and given the right to issue tax-free securities. And so, when we got into conference on these measures the conference committee was in the same attitude that the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House found itself in at the outset. We were, in the first place, ordered to take these two measures and put them into one, and make them workable, each side demanding that its scheme be preserved in all its purity, and that some things in the other be eliminated.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEAGALL. Not now; my time is limited. And when the House passed the two measures it struck out of the Capper bill, as to both of the banks provided for in the Capper bill, the right to issue debentures under the same terms and threw the same interest-rate restrictions around them that were carried in the other measure—the Federal intermediate credit banks.

It is easy to see that the Capper banks could not function if bound by the same restrictions in interest to be charged as applied to the Federal intermediate credit banks, which have the right to issue tax-exempt debentures and enjoy Government subsidies not extended the other institutions. The conference committee desired to do all considered possible to make the plan work. We labored hard night and day at our task in utmost endeavor to carry out the mandate imposed upon us by the House.

When we began our report the conference committee had the job of taking the two measures, putting them into one bill, and making it workable. The House had so amended the Capper bill that in my judgment we might as well not have attempted to provide for the organization of any of these institutions. No institutions would have been organized other than these intermediate credit banks provided for in the measure that passed the House.

When we got into conference we soon found the Capper bill had some friends, and they insisted on the right to issue debentures being restored to the $250,000 corporation, and also the rediscount corporations provided for in the Capper bill. They further insisted that the restrictions as to interest rates, which would have made it impossible for these institutions to do business, should be stricken from the bill.

The conference committee took it for granted that the House meant what it said when they attempted to pass the two measures embodied in one, and so to meet the necessities of the situation and to carry out the manifest purpose of the House, we tried to reach such agreement as will enable these institutions provided in the Capper bill to do business as well as the intermediate credit banks. Without some of these changes, I do not hesitate to say that the rediscount banks provided in the Capper bill would never have been organized, because there would have been no reason for anybody to invest money in such institutions.

The fact is that we were confronted with a situation which required that we either strike the rediscount banks from the bill or find a way to make them workable. This was the contention that confronted the conference committee. We did the best we could. The result is before you.

Now, I want to call attention to another thing. The House yielded on one proposition in the Strong bill. You remember when the matter was up the other day—I refer to the maximum limit of loans to be authorized by the Federal land banks. When that measure was before the House I opposed the plan embodied in the Strong bill as against all other members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, with two or three exceptions. But we submitted that question to a vote and the House adopted the plan fixing the limit at $16,000 and providing $25,000 might be loaned in special cases when approved by the Farm Loan Board.

It was insisted that would lead to confusion and we struck it out. The argument was made that it would be unwise to have the Farm Loan Board passing on individual cases, that the result would be that the Farm Loan Board would simply issue regulations to the various land banks authorizing loans to the amount of $25,000, so it was decided to set that amount as the limit, with provision that preference be given loans not exceeding $10,000. In my judgment this change in the farm loan act is a mistake. I fought it, but the House was against me in one instance and the conference committee in the other. We had to do the best we could in this as in other instances as to the control of the farm loan banks; we worked out a plan that divides the power between the associations, borrowers, and the Farm Loan Board. The associations select the seventh member, naming three, one of whom shall be designated by the board, with the right of removal for cause. I believe the plan will work well and should satisfy all concerned. I hope the House will approve the report. The bill will help the farmers of the country to some extent at least. But I wish to say in this connection that in my judgment it will fall far short of curing all his ills. The farmer of the country must be relieved of some of his burdens in taxes—direct and indirect—and transportation charges, before he can prosper as he should, and something must be done to cut down the spread between what he gets for his products and the price paid by the consumer. Nothing short of this will bring real relief to agriculture.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. GOODYKOONTZ].

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Speaker, for some time past I have taken an interest in the national cemeteries in Europe, of which there are eight—six being in France, one in Belgium, and one in England, and in which cemeteries there are now 30,587 bodies. I present and ask to have printed in the RECORD a communication signed by Thomas V. Fields, State commander of the National Disabled Soldiers' League, who has visited each of these cemeteries and who has made a detailed report. I ask that that be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated in 8-point type. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

NATIONAL DISABLED SOLDIERS' LEAGUE,
NEW JERSEY STATE HEADQUARTERS,
Journal Square, Jersey City, February 8, 1923.

Congressman WELLS GOODYKOONTZ,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GOODYKOONTZ: I am very glad to acknowledge your letter of January 29. I deeply regret that I was unable to answer prior to now, but I have been away resting from the effects of a very severe ocean voyage.

As you request, I am very glad to herewith furnish you a detailed account of my observation in the American cemeteries in France, Belgium, and England. I am going to relate to you in a plain, ordinary way, without camouflage or exaggerating, just what I saw and learned while on this trip.

There are eight national cemeteries in Europe, six of which are in France, one in Belgium, and one in England. There are 30,587 bodies at present in Europe, distributed as follows:

Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, No. 1232:	
Romagne-sous-Montfaucon (Meuse), France	13,938
Unknown	483
St. Mihiel American Cemetery, No. 1233:	
Thiaucourt, Meurthe et Moselle, France	4,231
Unknown	157
Somme American Cemetery, No. 636:	
Bony, Aisne, France	1,830
Unknown	154
Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, No. 608:	
Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne, France	6,071
Unknown	698
Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, No. 1764:	
Belleau, Aisne, France	2,220
Unknown	224
Suresnes American Cemetery, No. 34:	
Suresnes, Paris, Seine, France	1,497
Unknown	2
Flanders Field American Cemetery, No. 1252:	
Waereghem, Belgium	365
Unknown	29
Brookwood American Cemetery, No. 107-E:	
Brookwood, Surrey, England	435
Unknown	66

I first visited Suresnes Cemetery, just outside of Paris, and I found this to be the nicest and best kept of all the American cemeteries, which can probably be accounted for because of its close proximity to Paris. However, this cemetery has no chapel or other place where one may offer service or seek shelter. While I was at this cemetery a light rain came up, and I was drenched before I finally reached an old, dilapidated dugout. While in this dugout a mother of one of the boys who rested in this cemetery came in, and she too had to rest in this old dugout until the rain had ceased. I realized then how neglectful we were in not providing a proper place where these mothers and other relatives who visited these cemeteries could retire to offer some prayer for their loved ones resting in this cemetery.

I next visited Aisne-Marne Cemetery, and I found this cemetery in just a fair condition. As in Suresnes, there was no chapel or other place where one could suitably find shelter or rest, and I found the employees or caretakers at this cemetery very unsympathetic. The cemetery itself could be greatly improved in condition, such as roads, sodding the graves, painting the crosses, and a little cooperation from those who are employed there, such as making an honest effort to furnish transportation to visitors and also make efforts to make them feel as though the United States Government really wanted to welcome them in trying to make them feel at home and welcome in their visit to their loved ones' graves who had died for their flag. I say furnish transportation, because there is a car there idle and the cemetery is several miles from the railroad station, and the car is idle, I was informed, most of the time, and the taxi fare from Belleau to the cemetery is outrageous.

I next visited Meuse-Argonne Cemetery, and I found this to be the largest of our cemeteries overseas. The cemetery itself is 6 miles from the nearest railroad station, and this station is upon one of the most poorly conducted branches of the French railroads, and few, if any, go that route. Most people motor from Verdun to the cemetery and return, paying something like $40 for the trip. However, those in poor circumstances have to use the shorter route on this terrible branch railroad, and on reaching there they are then required to pay taxi fare amounting to, as they return the same day, which is in most cases probable, $10. The cemetery itself is laid out upon a

slight rise, forming what one would call a slope, and the first appearance is rather nice; but, however, as I entered the cemetery I sank knee-deep in mud. I found the cemetery torn up for the laying of drainage pipes. I found the crosses in a poor condition. Directly facing the cemetery is a large hill, upon which has been built many barracks used for the housing of the men who were employed in the cemetery; also numerous houses used for the officers. I also found a long barracks building, about 75 feet in length, and used as a hostess house. The hostess house itself is a dilapidated affair and impossible to keep warm due to its poor construction. It is maintained by the Young Women's Christian Association, and they have two American ladies who have charge and who do their utmost to make one at home. There are accommodations with 25 beds for those who wish to make a stay not exceeding three days. While in the cemetery I met Mrs. L. J. Hill, of 1441 E Street SE., Washington, D. C., and also of 3228 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, who was visiting the grave of her brother, First Sergt. Hiram J. Johnson. Mrs. Hill felt terribly sad over the condition of the cemetery and complained to me about misrepresentation in letters she received from the War Department at Washington, D. C., informing her how well the graves are being cared for. Mrs. Hill advised me that she had requested the body of her brother to be brought back to the United States, so that she could personally do what the Government was neglecting. I also met a Mr. James T. Richards while at the cemetery, whose address is the Hotel des Allies, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, who is formally an investigator for the American Graves Registration Service in France and who acted as an investigator and a locater of missing bodies.

Mr. Richards told me—and some 20 other men who were also present at the time, and engaged in the same work, also agreed to the statement—that there are still several hundred bodies in the Argonne Forest that could be located and brought in, but that this work was never vigorously pushed, and that there is absolutely no work of that kind going on now. The inhabitants of the village, which has suffered severely from shell fire, are of a very nice type, but they are loud in their denunciation of the Americans, and especially of the officers who are in command, for the unsympathetic way they handled the American bodies. I found no chapel at this cemetery, and no place where any service could be held, and if it were not for the hostess house it would be a very sad condition indeed. In my wanderings over the reservation I came to the warehouse—at least that was what it resembled to me, though I was later informed that it was a morgue—and resting in this morgue I counted 16 caskets, and upon questioning I was informed that these were to be buried at a later date. The caskets were of the same type as those which our boys were sent home in, and each casket was covered with a flag. There could be no complaint along these lines, except that there was no honor guard, and there seemed to be no good reason for the bodies resting in the morgue.

I next visited Somme American Cemetery, in Bony, Aisne, France. I found this cemetery in a deplorable condition—in fact, most of the bodies are still lying as buried during hostilities—and those in charge informed me that none of these bodies had caskets, but were just buried in blankets and such as could be done under the circumstances existing at that time. There is a lot of room for improvement here. I have been led to believe that there has been some influences brought to bear in Washington, D. C., to prevent the disinterment of these bodies; or, in other words, some influences have been working to prevent these boys receiving the same honors as those in the other cemeteries. And I might add that there are 698 unknown soldiers in this cemetery, and if they were disinterred the presumption is that a large number of these unknowns would be identified. The same could be said regarding Fere en Tordenois, Chateau Thierry, Belleau Woods, for in these cemeteries there are also many who have not been disinterred and been given the proper military burial.

Flanders Field Cemetery was next visited and found to be in a splendid condition; and then Brookwood, in England, was visited and also found in a splendid condition.

There are a great many nasty rumors current in the American quarters that there has been a lot of extravagance and also insufficient handling of funds. One rumor, I might add, and which seems to have a lot of truth in it was to the effect that several thousand embalmers were sent to France to embalm bodies that had been in earth for over a year; and, of course, everyone knows that bodies that have been in the earth for upward of a year can not be embalmed.

When the big lay-off came over there the first work that was stopped was the locating of missing bodies, and yet it was known that as the days go on it becomes more difficult to locate those who are missing; and yet there is still held on the pay roll at several thousand dollars per year salary a labor foreman to keep 17 laborers and also an engineer and an assistant engineer at some thousand dollars salary to keep these same 17 men employed; and it seems, my dear Congressman, that this money could be used to better advantage in locating the missing bodies.

One of the things that hurt me most in our national cemeteries was the utter lack of respect for our fallen heroes. As I was guided to the different graves I was amazed at the number of graves that we trod upon; in fact, we made the shortest cuts possible and dodged around crosses. I realized then how sad it must be if some mother was taken over the same route that I traveled; and, my dear Congressman, it was known in France that I was there as the representative of the National Disabled Soldiers' League, and that I was securing data for that organization. This incident brought out to me very strongly that those who are to remain permanently in our American cemeteries should be trained personnel, and I believe, my dear Congressman, that the finest persons that the Government select will be disabled soldiers especially trained by the United States Veterans' Bureau for this work.

We will then have some assurance that those who visit our national cemeteries in France will be made to feel that the United States Government really welcomes them, and that an honest effort is being made to show that the Government appreciates the sacrifices made, and if this plan were accepted, you will appreciate, I am sure, that these men would be trained in the various problems that would arise in a cemetery, and therefore would be equipped to represent the Government in a very greater extent than is now the case with the present incumbents, and also it would furnish a means of rehabilitating 150 disabled men.

The Young Women's Christian Association, which maintains the hostess house at Romagne, should be commended and encouraged to carry on the splendid work that they are now doing; but I assure you that they will not be able to go on much longer in the tumble-down shack that the Government provided for them, and which they are now holding forth in. In my humble opinion, the Government should provide a splendid hostess house at Romagne, and allow this organization, the Young Women's Christian Association, to continue on, because they are furnishing to-day the only real sympathetic comfort in this the largest of our cemeteries in Europe.

After your appropriation is made to continue this graves-registration work in France, the work will be immediately resumed, I believe, and it would be a godsend, my dear Congressman, if some provision were made whereby the Americans who are now in France would be employed, because, I believe, you will agree that in this work the majority of the employees should be Americans and this provision would help a great many of our Americans who are overseas, 90 per cent of whom are ex-service men, and who have married French or Belgian wives and have made their homes overseas.

The selection of the national cemeteries in France I sometimes think has not been the wisest, because of the great distances from railroads and other transportation means, but then there may be some good reason for the selection of these sites, but surely, my dear Congressman, there should be some obligation to furnish transportation from the nearest railroad station to these cemeteries, because the majority of these people, relatives of those who have been left overseas, are not wealthy people, and in many cases feel keenly this added expense.

The day that I was in Fere en Tardenois a Frenchman was walking around the cemetery, and he was addressed by one of the employees of the cemetery, and asked what his business was, and his reply was this: "This is my ground; you have not paid me for it, and until such time as you do I intend to walk around. It is about time that your rich Government paid a poor man like me." I have no reason to doubt this Frenchman, and I believe if you will inquire at the American Graves Registration Service in Washington, D. C., that this could be sustained, and if it is, well, it is a sad condition of affairs. I was confidently informed in the Paris office of the American Graves Registration Service that we have other cemeteries which have not been paid for.

MARCH 1, 1923.

I had originally intended, my dear Congressman, to make this letter some 15 pages in length, so that you could get a good, clear idea of my observations during my recent trip to France, but due to a return of my disability contracted in service, I have been confined to bed until to-day, and realized that Congress will very shortly adjourn. I send this letter, such as it is, trusting that you will overlook the various mistakes and corrections, be-

cause this work has been performed by a disabled soldier whom we are trying to rehabilitate, so that he can once more enter a gainful occupation, and as he is not very proficient upon the machine, hence these many errors do not give you all the details that I intended; but if you are still interested, and if it would do any good, I shall be very glad to immediately forward the rest to you.

I do, in the name of the National Disabled Soldiers' League, extend our appreciation for your interest.

Yours very respectfully,

THOMAS V. FIELDS,
State Commander, Chairman Overseas Committee.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Speaker, I do not have the honor of a personal acquaintance with Commander Thomas V. Fields, of Jersey City, the author of the communication, but the fact that he is the commander for the State of New Jersey and the chairman of the overseas committee of the National Disabled Soldiers' League ought to be a sufficient evidence of his character and responsibility, and, therefore, of the accuracy of the statements contained in the document I have placed in the RECORD.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. WINGO. And on that, Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 276, nays 34, answering "present" 2, not voting 114, as follows:

YEAS—276.

Abernethy	Dyer	Lankford	Roach
Anderson	Elliott	Larsen, Ga.	Robertson
Andrews, Nebr.	Evans	Lawrence	Robsion
Ansorge	Fairchild	Lazaro	Rodenberg
Anthony	Fairfield	Lea, Calif.	Rossdale
Appleby	Faust	Leatherwood	Rouse
Aswell	Favrot	Lee, Ga.	Rucker
Atkeson	Fess	Lee, N. Y.	Sabath
Bacharach	Fields	Lehlbach	Sanders, Ind.
Bankhead	Fish	Lineberger	Sanders, Tex.
Barbour	Fisher	Little	Sandlin
Barkley	Fitzgerald	Logan	Schall
Beck	Focht	London	Scott, Tenn.
Beedy	Fordney	Lowrey	Shaw
Begg	Foster	Luhring	Shreve
Bell	Free	Lyon	Siegel
Benham	French	McArthur	Sinclair
Bixler	Fuller	McDuffie	Sinnott
Black	Fulmer	McFadden	Sisson
Bland, Ind.	Funk	McKenzie	Smith, Idaho
Bland, Va.	Gahn	McLaughlin, Mich.	Smithwick
Blanton	Garrett, Tenn.	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Snell
Boies	Garrett, Tex.	McPherson	Snyder
Bond	Gensman	McSwain	Speaks
Bowers	Gernerd	Madden	Sproul
Bowling	Gifford	Magee	Steagall
Box	Gilbert	Mansfield	Stedman
Brand	Goldsborough	Mapes	Stevenson
Briggs	Goodykoontz	Martin	Strong, Kans.
Brooks, Pa.	Graham, Ill.	Mead	Strong, Pa.
Bulwinkle	Green, Iowa	Michener	Sumners, Tex.
Burtness	Greene, Mass.	Miller	Swank
Butler	Griest	Moore, Ohio	Sweet
Byrnes, S. C.	Hadley	Moore, Va.	Swing
Byrns, Tenn.	Hammer	Morgan	Taylor, Colo.
Campbell, Kans.	Haugen	Morin	Ten Eyck
Campbell, Pa.	Hawley	Mott	Thompson
Cantrill	Hayden	Murphy	Timberlake
Carter	Herrick	Nelson, Me.	Tincher
Chalmers	Hersey	Nelson, A. P.	Towner
Chandler, Okla.	Hickey	Nelson, J. M.	Turner
Chindblom	Himes	Newton, Minn.	Tyson
Clague	Hoch	Newton, Mo.	Upshaw
Clarke, N. Y.	Hooker	Nolan	Vaile
Cole, Iowa	Huddleston	Norton	Vestal
Cole, Ohio	Hudspeth	O'Brien	Vinson
Collier	Hull	O'Connor	Voigt
Collins	Humphrey, Nebr.	Ogden	Volk
Colton	Humphreys, Miss.	Oldfield	Volstead
Connally, Tex.	Hutchinson	Oliver	Walters
Cooper, Ohio.	Ireland	Parker, N. Y.	Ward, N. C.
Cooper, Wis.	James	Parks, Ark.	Wason
Coughlin	Jefferis, Nebr.	Patterson, N. J.	Watson
Crago	Jeffers, Ala.	Paul	Weaver
Cramton	Johnson, Ky.	Perlman	Webster
Crisp	Johnson, S. Dak.	Petersen	White, Kans.
Crowther	Kearns	Pringey	Williams, Ill.
Curry	Kelly, Pa.	Purnell	Williamson
Dale	Kendall	Quin	Wilson
Dallinger	Ketcham	Rainey, Ill.	Wingo
Darrow	Kincheloe	Raker	Woods, Va.
Davis, Tenn.	Kissel	Ramseyer	Wright
Dempsey	Kleczka	Rankin	Wurzbach
Dickinson	Kline, Pa.	Ransley	Wyant
Dominick	Knutson	Rayburn	Yates
Doughton	Kopp	Reece	Young
Dowell	Kraus	Reed, N. Y.	Zihlman
Driver	Kunz	Reed, W. Va.	
Dunbar	Lampert	Rhodes	
Dupré	Langley	Ricketts	

NAYS—34.

Ackerman	Frothingham	Moores, Ind.	Taylor, N. J.
Andrew, Mass.	Gallivan	Parker, N. J.	Temple
Burdick	Glynn	Perkins	Tilson
Burton	Greene, Vt.	Radcliffe	Tinkham
Cannon	Hill	Reber	Tucker
Deal	Husted	Riordan	Underhill
Dunn	Kreider	Stafford	Winslow
Edmonds	Luce	Stephens	
Fenn	MacGregor	Tague	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2.

Johnson, Wash. Ward, N. Y.

NOT VOTING—114.

Almon	Freeman	Knight	Rosenbloom
Arentz	Garner	Lanham	Ryan
Bird	Gorman	Larson, Minn.	Sanders, N. Y.
Blakeney	Gould	Layton	Scott, Mich.
Brennan	Graham, Pa.	Linthicum	Sears
Britten	Griffin	Longworth	Shelton
Brooks, Ill.	Hardy, Colo.	McClintic	Slemp
Brown, Tenn.	Hardy, Tex.	McCormick	Smith, Mich.
Browne, Wis.	Hawes	McLaughlin, Pa.	Steenerson
Buchanan	Hays	MacLafferty	Stiness
Burke	Henry	Maloney	Stoll
Cable	Hicks	Merritt	Sullivan
Carew	Hogan	Michaelson	Summers, Wash.
Chandler, N. Y.	Huck	Mills	Taylor, Ark.
Christopherson	Hukriede	Mondell	Taylor, Tenn.
Clark, Fla.	Jacoway	Montague	Thomas
Classon	Johnson, Miss.	Moore, Ill.	Thorpe
Clouse	Jones, Pa.	Mudd	Tillman
Codd	Jones, Tex.	Olpp	Treadway
Connolly, Pa.	Kahn	Overstreet	Wheeler
Copley	Keller	Paige	White, Me.
Cullen	Kelley, Mich.	Park, Ga.	Williams, Tex.
Davis, Minn.	Kennedy	Patterson, Mo.	Wise
Denison	Kiess	Porter	Wood, Ind.
Drane	Kindred	Pou	Woodruff
Drewry	King	Rainey, Ala.	Woodyard
Echols	Kirkpatrick	Riddick	
Ellis	Kitchin	Rogers	
Frear	Kline, N. Y.	Rose	

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Mondell with Mr. Clark of Florida.

Mr. Rogers with Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Woodruff with Mr. Almon.

Mr. Cable with Mr. Jacoway.

Mr. Hardy of Colorado with Mr. Drewry.

Mr. Longworth with Mr. Pou.

Mr. Merritt with Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. King with Mr. Taylor of Arkansas.

Mr. Porter with Mr. Rainey of Alabama.

Mr. Moore of Illinois with Mr. Jones of Texas.

Mr. Patterson of Missouri with Mr. Griffin.

Mr. WARD of New York. Mr. Speaker, I desire to be recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Was the gentleman in the Hall, listening, when his name was called?

Mr. WARD of New York. I was not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman does not bring himself within the rules. He may be recorded present.

Mr. WARD of New York. I desire to be recorded present.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The extension of remarks referred to is here printed in full as follows:

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, during the Sixty-seventh Congress the assertion has been frequently made upon the floor of the House that Massachusetts was in the saddle and that she would probably receive more than her fair share of favorable consideration. This was partially due to the fact that the Vice President of the Nation and presiding officer of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the majority leader of the Senate, the Secretary of War, and several House chairmanships were held by men who hailed from Massachusetts. In spite of this wealth of material and position, I call your attention to the fact that Massachusetts and New England have suffered from certain legislation but more because of lack of legislation. The new tariff was not particularly favorable to New England; in fact, against our interests as a whole. Legislation which has been passed by the organization known as the farm bloc will prove anything but beneficial to New England. We have been grievously disappointed in the defeat of the Cape Cod Canal waterway project, which was in the interest of national defense and which the Government in the past has favorably considered in other similar projects located elsewhere. The merchant marine bill, of great importance to the country as a whole and of

especial importance to every State on the Atlantic seaboard and of particular importance to Massachusetts, was also defeated. Both of these measures failed of passage not by the votes of Congress but by the indirect method of filibuster by Members located to a large extent in the South and Middle West.

Experiencing the most severe climate in the country, we have been denied priorities in the movement of coal, and our people have suffered most grievously.

We have tried to secure favorable consideration for the Boston Navy Yard, one of the most thoroughly equipped plants belonging to the Government, with an overhead of less than any other navy yard, and the reputation for good work second to none. The *Leviathan*, which could have been reconditioned at this yard at a saving of several hundred thousand dollars, was sent elsewhere. More civilian employees have been discharged from this yard than any other of the Government naval stations. The steamship *Mount Vernon*, now lying in East Boston, adjacent to the Boston Navy Yard, is to be reconditioned at a considerable expense. This vessel should be repaired at the Boston yard and advantage taken of the plant and personnel, which are now almost out of commission.

I trust that when this Congress adjourns that the apparent prejudice against Massachusetts and New England will disappear and that this section of the country may receive equal consideration with other sections by the heads of the various departments. I do not wish to be understood as criticizing any individual. We have probably been the victims of circumstances.

The New England Representatives have been generous in recognizing claims of other sections of the country. Some of us may have disagreed on questions of economics, but none of us have refused to come to the assistance of any other part of the country on questions where there has been need of national aid.

I trust that the Sixty-eighth Congress may have a more kindly feeling toward New England, in spite of the fact that we have furnished some conspicuous leaders. Heaven only knows what would have become of us if we had not had them to assist in our defense.

I take this opportunity to urge every Member of Congress to visit Massachusetts. Come up from the South or West via the Cape Cod Canal, make a tour of quaint, delightful Cape Cod, visit Plymouth and the rock of your liberties, see Boston Harbor and the Commonwealth piers, upon which the State has spent over $10,000,000. Look over the wonderful plant at the Boston Navy Yard and put your feet on the deck of the *Constitution*—"Old Ironsides." Get the thrill of Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill, Faneuil Hall—the "Cradle of Liberty"—the Old North and Old South Churches. Visit the beautiful and historic Deerfield Valley and the Berkshires. Look over quaint old Provincetown, Marblehead, and Gloucester. There is no end to the pleasure and sight-seeing awaiting you in Massachusetts and New England. It is the Nation's playgroud in the summer time. Every part of the State is accessible by excellent State roads or highways, smooth as the floor, and an automobile trip anywhere within its confines is a delight to the tourist. The people are not of the cold, austere type, but truly hospitable. Come up and get acquainted with your neighbors.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD in 8-point type an address delivered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE] at the Washington Day exercises at the University of Pennsylvania. I might add, in that connection, a statement which will be of interest to his colleagues, that on that occasion the distinguished gentleman from Virginia was made a doctor of laws by that historic institution. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The address referred to is as follows:

SPEECH DELIVERED BY HON. A. J. MONTAGUE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA ON FEBRUARY 22, 1923, ON GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Provost, Ladies, and Gentlemen, nearly a century of observance of the 22d day of February by the University of Pennsylvania deserves and commands the reverent approval of many thousands of your alumni and of your fellow citizens throughout America. Naturally have you fallen upon this patriotic custom, for Washington performed the major portion of his public services in Pennsylvania, especially in Philadelphia. In taking the note to the French commandant in 1753, protesting against further aggression upon the Ohio country, he found his most perilous journey within the confines of Pennsylvania. He presented en route a letter from the Governor of Virginia to the Governor of Pennsylvania, containing the interesting expression that young Washington was 'a person of distinction.'

"It was in Pennsylvania, at Fort Necessity in 1754, that his reckless courage bore him to a temporary victory which almost encompassed the destruction of his troops.

"It was in Pennsylvania in 1755 that he saved the remnant of the ill-fated Braddock expedition, and it was in Pennsylvania three years thereafter that he again traversed the Great Meadows to accomplish the conquest of Fort Duquesne, renaming it Fort Pitt, and unfurling the British colors from its rude ramparts.

"He revisited Pittsburgh in 1774, and thence down the Ohio by canoe to the Great Kanawha, studying all the while the possibilities of water transportation between the West and the East and the association of the contiguous colonies for the maintenance of the great enterprise.

"He became a landowner in Pennsylvania, and 1784 he sets forth to the county of Washington, wherein these lands were situated, to make an examination of them and to secure the protection of his rights therein.

"In Philadelphia he takes his seat in the first and second Continental Congresses, and from the latter he received his commission as Commander in Chief of the Continental forces, shortly thereafter returning with his army through your streets and leaving to attack with ferocious energy and great skill the enemy at Germantown, despite the tremendous odds he had to encounter. Then the heroic agony of Valley Forge, followed by his brilliant assault at Monmouth upon the enemy, who would have been captured or destroyed but for the treachery of Charles Lee (who was no kin to the Virginia Lees), which was a depressing prelude to the defeat of the incompetent Gates at Camden and the treason of Arnold at West Point. But cabal and defeat and treason could not daunt the lion-hearted commander, and he seized the opportunity, long cherished and planned, to strike southward, and Yorktown soon made one of the immortal chapters of history, for without the decisive victory at Yorktown the great Franklin said that American independence would have been set back a thousand years.

"An incomparable convention assembles in your city in 1787, and Washington presides over its momentous deliberations, from which issued the organic charter of a new republic.

"We next find him the first President of the Republic, and not long after his inauguration in New York he takes up his official residence in this city, where for some seven anxious years he administers the untried powers of a new government, with a tact and patience so extraordinary, with an energy and courage so prodigious, and with a sagacity and patriotism so consummate that his success revealed him as a magistrate and a statesman of the highest order.

"Before the days of battle, before the days of the Congress, he knew Philadelphia. Here he had been a welcome guest on more than one occasion. Here he purchased his brave clothes to appear in Boston and demand of Shirley his military rank and status. Here in his hours of recreation he attended, in 1770 and 1773, the races of the Philadelphia Jockey Club. But amidst his comings and goings, amidst his exacting labors and formidable vicissitudes, he was proudly pleased to receive the hospitality of this historic university. He attended its commencements in 1775 and 1782, and in 1787 he accompanied his hostess, Mrs. Robert Morris, to a 'charity reading' in your college hall. He sought these academic associations, not so much by reason of the delights of scholarship as by reason of the power and range of a great mind that instantly and accurately appraised the influence of collegiate training upon a young and growing people.

"He was present in 1790 to hear James Wilson deliver his introductory lecture in your law school, and he made a felicitous and appreciative recognition of your diploma, conferring upon him in 1783 the degree of doctor of laws.

"It was in Philadelphia, at the close of his term of office as President, that he delivered his immortal "Farewell Address" on the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, which in force and prestige ranks along with George Mason's Bill of Rights and Jefferson's Declaration of Independence.

"It was his friend, Benjamin Franklin, the greatest Pennsylvanian, who selected the famous artist, Houdon, to chisel in marble the 'counterfeit presentment' of Washington that has so long adorned the rotunda of the capitol of Virginia, and which is perhaps the most priceless piece of statuary on this hemisphere.

"And when his great life closed, it was in Philadelphia that John Marshall, then a Member of Congress from the district now represented by your speaker, announced to the House of Representatives his untimely death, and within a few weeks thereafter in a 'meeting house' near this spot, in the presence

of the assembled Congress and a host of distinguished citizens and patriots, his long-time friend and neighbor, Henry Lee (the father of Robert Edward Lee), delivered a funeral oration declaring, in a memorable climax, that Washington was 'First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.'

"So when a Virginian comes to Philadelphia he comes to learn of Washington, to touch the visible associations of his activities, and to absorb the nourishing traditions and to appropriate the ideals that here took form and vigor, rather than to bring any new interpretation of his marvelous life.

"I might bring you from Virginia some faint picture of him as a youth; of the boy eager to enroll as a midshipman in His Majesty's navy; of the young surveyor doing his work with fidelity and efficiency under the authority and seal of the old and historic College of William and Mary; of his associations with the Fairfaxes and others of equal culture and refinement; of his romances and his marriage and of a love which he in his old age confessed under his own hand he had not outlived and from which he had received his first and noblest inspirations; of his happy days at Mount Vernon, with his horse and horn and hounds; of him as a planter and manager of estates; of him as a miller, a justice of the peace, a vestryman, a Mason, a neighbor, and friend; of the young burgess, maturely and decisively casting aside all social and friendly besetments to pursue with relentless conviction the recovery and establishment of what he believed to be the inalienable rights and liberties of the people of the Colonies; and of the young officer so grave and commanding and recognized by all as made of a finer metal and cast in a loftier mold than all others in the service of his Virginian colony.

"But I must desist save to suggest a bare outline of the environment within which he grew and developed. Let the sons of Massachusetts speak. In writing of the soldiers, statesmen, and jurists who were Washington's neighbors, friends, associates, and compatriots in Virginia, HENRY CABOT LODGE declares that—

"We must go back to Athens to find another instance of a society so small in numbers and yet capable of such an outburst of ability and force.

"And in more glowing words the late Senator Hoar said, in referring to this period and environment:

"What a constellation then arose upon the sky. The list of her great names in that wonderful period is like a catalogue of fixed stars. For all time the American youth who would learn the principles of liberty protected by law; who would learn to frame constitutions and statutes; who would seek models of the character of the patriot, of the statesman, of the soldier, may find instruction from her—may study her history as in a great university.

"This society was a simple but powerful environment, and in it he was bred and schooled to move upon the world's portentous stage.

"Was Washington a great military captain? The answer is found in the comparison of the resources of the two nations at war; of the number and training of the two armies; in the cabals and treachery, poverty, and suffering of the one and the unity, comfort, and appalling odds of the other; in the substantial unanimity of the British and in the ominous disloyalty in the Colonies; and in the results of the long struggle.

"In commenting upon the skill with which Washington employed his Army of 6,000 between New York and Yorktown, Cornwallis stated:

"But, after all, your excellency's achievements in New Jersey were such that nothing could surpass them.

"Frederick the Great declared this same campaign to have been the most brilliant of the century.

"When General Wilson, of the American Army, saw a portrait of Washington, by Stuart, in Wellington's home, the eldest son, the second duke, responding to an inquiry, said:

"It was placed there by my father, who esteemed Washington as perhaps the purest and the noblest character of modern times—possibly of all time—and, considering the material of the armies with which he successfully met the trained and veteran soldiers of the Old World, fairly entitles him to a place among the great captains of the eighteenth century.

"As a statesman, perhaps Washington looms larger than as a soldier. He possessed two qualities which rarely, if ever, are found in statesmen. He never desired or sought public place. A striking instance of this trait of character appears in his letter to his wife upon his appointment as commander in chief of the Continental Armies:

"I assure you, in the most solemn manner," he said, "that, so far from seeking this appointment, I have used every endeavor in my power to avoid it. * * * It was utterly out of my power to refuse this appointment without exposing my character to such censure as would have reflected dishonor upon myself and given pain to my friends."

"When, however, he accepted a public trust he was embarrassed by no diffidence or lack of confidence. He was as sure of himself in war as he was confident of himself in peace; and this self-confidence, together with his ability, his valor, and devotion, inevitably brought to him the unbounded respect and confidence of all who came in contact with him.

"We thus understand his other great quality, namely, his incomparable influence among his fellow citizens. No man in human history ever wielded so potent an influence. It was the result of his strength of mind, his vigorous sense of justice, his courage, and his unwavering devotion to the public welfare. It was this influence that held in line of service an army suffering in rags and tatters through the neglect of their States. It was this influence that secured reenlistments of soldiers whose terms of service were too short to effect their training. It was this influence that held together the dissolving bonds of the Colonies at the close of the Revolution. And it was this influence that engendered and solidified public sentiment for the establishment of a more perfect union of the States under a new Constitution.

"It is this influence which has for over a century and a quarter persuaded the American people to support a policy of opposition to foreign alliances as outlined in his farewell address. Whether Washington, if living to-day, would approve in its entirety the opinion expressed on this subject is questioned by many, in view of the changed economic, mechanical, and political conditions of the world. He approved of an alliance with France to establish the Republic. Would he approve of an alliance to save the Republic? Would he, if living, approve a league or an association of nations to preserve the peace and perhaps the civilization of the world? Would he support the establishment of a permanent international court of justice for the purpose of accomplishing a like end? To attempt an answer might violate the proprieties of this occasion, but the interest of the American people in so stupendous a subject at least justifies the inquiry.

"And it is the influence of his example that has almost read into the Constitution the salutary ineligibility of the President to hold office for a third consecutive term.

"Washington was no moralist or metaphysician. He indulged in no speculations in political philosophy. He saw troubles and he undertook to cure them. He met obstacles to the progress and freedom of the people and he at once set about to remove them.

"Earlier than any statesman of his day, unless it be Patrick Henry, he foresaw the Revolution was more than a protest against British oppression. He sought no precedents or academic reasoning to validate this conclusion. He would not debate; he would equip an army of 1,000 at his own expense and march to the assistance of Boston. He saw the necessity of separation, and he hurriedly left New York to urge upon Congress at Philadelphia the immediate adoption of a Declaration of Independence. Well does Mr. Thayer characterize him as the greatest 'actual statesman' of all time.

"Washington had the biggest mind for public business of any man that ever sat in the President's chair. He suffered no illusions. He knew man and his needs. He believed in liberty, but he also believed in order and law. He vividly saw that the Government under the Articles of Confederation was a failure. Therefore he undertook to coordinate the forces of commerce and liberty and law in order to establish a Federal union.

"In the Constitutional Convention he offered no reflections upon the growth and evolution of representative government as did Madison. The analogies of the Amphictyonic or Achaian leagues were negligible; the necessity and the practicability of the Union were obvious to him. He might not draw the details of the structure of the ship of state, but he knew that such a ship was needed, and he knew better than anybody else the dimensions and the strength of the craft, and the course and distance and object of the voyage.

"He spoke most infrequently in the convention, although he was considered as possessing the most solid information and the soundest judgment of any Member of the Continental Congress. One memorable speech he made according to the record in the convention. Leaving the chair of the presiding officer, and standing in dignity and majesty upon the floor, with emotion suppressed, and in tones of ominous solemnity, he addressed the timid and the doubting, by saying:

"It is too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hands of God.

"And from this convention came the instrument declared by Gladstone to be the—

"Greatest work ever struck off at one time by the brain and purpose of man.

"Whether it was done at one time is debatable, but that it was done is largely attributable to Washington.

"He realized the significance of the achievement, and he at once exerted his great influence with pen and speech, with energy and tact, to secure its adoption by the States. This accomplished, all eyes were again turned to him as the one person to establish the government of the new constitution. He was most reluctant to accept the trust; but he responded as he did when chosen to command the armies.

He must have subscribed heartily to William Penn's practical governmental philosophy, which contains these remarkable words:

"Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them; and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined, too.

"Therefore, Washington selected great statesmen and advisers to set the clock in motion. Jefferson and Randolph, of Virginia, Hamilton, of New York, and General Knox, of Massachusetts, formed his first Cabinet. Would his example in this respect had always been followed by his successors! Washington believed as President what he believed as a member of the convention, that government was not "influence" or "advice"; that it was an institution for the maintenance and promotion of law and order and freedom under organic sanctions and limitations whereby civilization might be steadily advanced.

"He did not at first believe in parties; he thought public opinion at that time was too embryonic to be disturbed by conflicting counsels and ambitions. He would consolidate and direct public opinion solely to the establishment of the Government. So he endeavored to select a nonpartisan or coalition Cabinet. But his Cabinets were composed of such vigorous and diverse types and tempers that sooner or later conflicting views and policies inevitably arose. With extraordinary energy and sagacity he pursued his fixed purpose of first placing the Government securely upon its feet, and before he died he not only saw it surmount almost insuperable obstacles but progress in well-defined paths to a place of commanding dignity and power in the family of nations. This was the test of his statesmanship.

"The several powers of the new Government had to be tried and developed. Those relating to internal affairs—such as commerce, which was the germ of the Union—must first be dealt with. So very soon taxation and the banking powers of the Federal Government became acute controversies.

"The relations of the Executive to the legislative department involved delicate and difficult treatment. His own relations with the Senate give an interesting chapter in the political history of our country.

"Taking advantage of the so-called 'whisky insurrection' in Pennsylvania, he procured the act of February 28, 1795, 'to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions,' which was, rightfully or wrongfully, as viewed by the Southern and Northern States, invoked by Abraham Lincoln, regarded the most illustrious of Washington's successors, in calling out troops in the late war between the States.

"The Genet episode well illustrates his Americanism and his application of the usages of foreign intercourse. The gratitude of America to France and the reaction of the French Revolution upon American democracy lent to Genet's meddlesome conduct a dangerous popularity. Washington struck at the appropriate hour, Genet was recalled, and henceforth America was master in its own house.

"Yet withal, and in spite of his inexperience in foreign affairs, he dealt with France, our great ally in the Revolution, a nation so conventional and sensitively proud, in a manner so tactful, wise, and firm as to preserve peace throughout his entire administration and at the same time to retain the affections of this high-strung and generous people.

"Time and occasion forbid any further mention of his varying activities, many of which only need to be recalled to experience an exaltation of our patriotism. He has passed into the ages, and his immortal fame is beyond the detraction of men.

"For many years," says Mr. LODGE, "I have studied minutely the career of Washington, and with every step the greatness of the man has grown upon me; every analysis has failed to discover the act of his life which, under the conditions of the time, I could unhesitatingly pronounce to have been an error."

"Thomas Jefferson said of him that he was—

"The only man in the United States who possessed the confidence of all. There was no other one who was considered as anything more than a party leader.

"The whole of his character was in its mass perfect, in nothing bad, in a few points indifferent. And it may be truly said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance."

"Upon his death Napoleon issued a decree from which I beg to quote the following:

"The name of Washington is inseparably linked with a memorable epoch. He adorned this epoch by his talents and the nobility of his character, and with virtues that even envy dared not assail. History offers few examples of such renown. Great from the outset of his career, patriotic before his country had become a Nation, brilliant and universal despite the passions and political resentments that would gladly have checked his career, his fame is to-day imperishable, fortune having consecrated his claim to greatness, while the prosperity of a people destined for grand achievements is the best evidence of a fame ever to increase.

"Lord Brougham, with entrancing language, declared:

"It will be the duty of the historian and the sage, in all ages, to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man; and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and in virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington.

"If I can not add to these veracious tributes no word of mine shall detract from them. I beg, nevertheless, in this presence to voice my opinion that Washington was easily the most transcendent figure in the world of his day, and that in the immeasurable epoch through which he moved he was at once the Army, the Revolution, the Constitution, and the Government of these United States."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the bill which has just been passed. I have not had time to say what I do not know about this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN DISBURSING AGENTS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Mr. WINSLOW. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's table the bill S. 4637, for the relief of certain disbursing agents under the Department of Commerce, and asks unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts calls up a Senate bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the General Accounting Office is hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in the respective accounts of disbursing agents under the Department of Commerce for payments of loss by exchange on salary and per diem checks issued under appropriations respectively for the fiscal years 1917 to 1922, inclusive, containing a provision for "exchange on official checks," the accounts of which payments may have been heretofore settled or may hereafter become the matter of settlement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman tell us how much this will involve?

Mr. WINSLOW. It will involve about $20,000, and it does not take any money out of the Treasury.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WINSLOW. Mr. Speaker, the proposition in respect of this measure is this: It does not take any money out of the Treasury. Under the practice of the disbursing agents of the Department of Commerce in various parts of the world, outside of the United States, they were allowed to make up to those on the pay rolls whatever may have been lost to them by virtue of variation in rates of exchange. They had reimbursed employees of the Government who had so suffered. The department here in Washington suddenly determined that they would not recognize that allowance and that determination was made without advice of the fact being sent early enough to the disbursing agents abroad. These disbursing agents kept on making good to those whom they had to pay, and one day they were refused reimbursement from the Washington office.

That meant that various disbursing agents lost sums ranging from $1,000 up and down, to the total amount of about $20,000, which they have had to pay out of their own pockets. The money has already been appropriated, but through one of those funny quirks and twists which we hear about in the departments these disbursing agents can not be reimbursed. The query is, Shall we let a lot of good fellows, who have been doing their duty along the lines of a previous custom, with the approval of the department, suffer for the want of this reimbursement?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WINSLOW. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. As I understand the situation, this money has already been appropriated.

Mr. WINSLOW. Quite so.

Mr. BARKLEY. And the only reason this is necessary is in order to correct a situation brought about by a decision of the General Accounting Office.

Mr. WINSLOW. Quite so; after the previous method had been followed for a number of years.

Mr. BARKLEY. It resolves itself into a matter of bookkeeping.

Mr. WINSLOW. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

BRIDGE ACROSS RIO GRANDE RIVER.

Mr. WINSLOW. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill (S. 3874) granting the consent of Congress for a bridge across the Rio Grande River was passed by the House this afternoon, and I shall ask that a resolution be sent to the Senate requesting the return of the bill to the House. The situation is this: This afternoon, in the effort of the leader of the majority to help along the cause of passing bills, by accident this particular bill got into his grist and went through the House. It was not intended that it should go through. All of the people interested in the bill were equally asleep or otherwise missed the cue and failed to follow the gentle and soothing mumbling of the reading clerk. An injustice has been done by passing the bill to the people in interest. The purpose is to send the bill back to the Senate and in the interest of everyone have it returned to the House.

Mr. BLANTON. Is it not very probable that by this time the Senate has passed the bill? It takes very quick action sometimes.

Mr. WINSLOW. It was a Senate bill that we passed, and it was the wrong one.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WINSLOW. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to request the Senate to return to the House the bill (S. 3874) granting the consent of Congress for a bridge across the Rio Grande River.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

JOINT COMMISSION OF GOLD AND SILVER INQUIRY.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass Senate Joint Resolution 287, creating the joint commission of gold and silver inquiry, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri moves to suspend the rules and pass the Senate Joint Resolution 287 as amended, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Joint Resolution 287.

Resolved, etc., That a joint commission is hereby created, to be known as the joint commission of gold and silver inquiry, which shall consist of five Senators, three of whom shall be members of the majority party and two of whom shall be members of the minority party, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five Representatives, three of whom shall be members of the majority party and two of whom shall be members of the minority party, to be appointed by the Speaker.

Said commission shall investigate and report to the Congress on January 1, 1924, upon the following subjects:

1. The causes of the continuing decrease in the production of gold and silver.

2. The causes of the depressed condition of the gold and silver industry in the United States.

3. The production, reduction, refining, transportation, marketing, sale, and uses of gold and silver in the United States and elsewhere.

4. The effect of the decreased production of gold and silver upon commerce, industry, exchange, and prices.

The said commission is further authorized:

1. To confer with citizens, associations, or corporations of foreign countries with a view to the stabilization and wider use of silver in exchange.

2. To propose, either formally or informally, to the President of the United States, or the heads of the proper departments, plans for negotiations with foreign governments to the same end.

The commission shall include in its report recommendations for legislation which in its opinion will tend to remedy existing conditions and shall specifically report upon the limitations of the powers of Congress in enacting relief legislation.

The commission shall elect its chairman, and vacancies occurring in the membership of the commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments.

The commission or any subcommittee of its members is authorized to sit during the sessions, recesses, or adjournments of the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Congresses in the District of Columbia or elsewhere in continental United States, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to employ such personal services and incur such expenses as may be necessary, not to exceed the sum of $15,000, to carry out the purposes of this resolution; such expenditure shall be paid from the contingent funds of the Senate and the House of Representatives in equal proportions, upon vouchers authorized by the committee and signed by the chairman thereof, and there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, miscellaneous items, and expenses of special select committees, the sum of $7,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the purpose of this joint resolution, for the payment of one-half of the expense herein authorized.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri is entitled to 20 minutes and the gentleman from Texas to 20 minutes.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, this is the resolution that came up two or three days ago on the Unanimous Consent Calendar, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] saw fit to object. The first thing to which I wish to call the attention of the House is that this resolution has been amended in such a way as to meet certain suggestions by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr GRAHAM] and the objections of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON]. I was about to say, Mr. Speaker, that the Senate has already passed this resolution. The House Committee on Mines and Mining has reported the resolution. It is on both the Unanimous Consent and Union Calendars. The House Committee on Mines and Mining, while it did not hold extensive hearings on this resolution, had before it some of the witnesses who appeared before the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining, and we examined very carefully the hearings which were held by that committee.

We found that a large number of men, eminent economists and authorities on the question of mining and metallurgy, appeared before the committee and gave testimony. It was the consensus of opinion among those who testified that a most unusual condition exists in the United States with regard to the gold and silver industry. In fact, gentlemen, we have never seen a time in our day and generation when such unusual conditions confront the gold and silver mining industry of the United States. In the first place, during the war period a great many gold and silver mines in the United States were compelled to close down because of the high cost of operation. The price of silver to-day, I believe, is about 67 cents per ounce; and if it were not for the fact that under existing law the price of silver is fixed, to-day it would probably be 56 or 57 cents an ounce.

In other words, on the expiration of the Pittman Act, which will expire by virtue of its own terms within the next seven months, or, I should say, when 270,000,000 ounces of silver shall have been purchased, the opinion of the people best informed on the subject is that the price of silver will fall below 60 cents per ounce. It is apparent unless something is done to secure a better market for silver the price of silver must fall. Another thing, gentlemen, because of the consequences of the great World War every country in continental Europe has already begun to debase its silver currency. England is doing it, and a great many subject countries of the British Empire are doing it. It is also true in the oriental countries. The greatest market for American silver is found in China and in India, and the testimony of Professor Jenks on this point, who appeared before the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining, was corroborated by the testimony of other eminent men.

They believe that steps ought to be taken at once on the part of the United States to prevent, if possible, the disaster that is sure to follow. Professor Jenks is the man President Roosevelt sent in 1901 to the Far East to study monetary conditions in that country. He is the man who went to Mexico in 1904 for the purpose of making a study of the mining and monetary questions of that country, and this House will do well to give heed to the evidence that is set forth in this wonderful report of the Senate Mining Committee. I want to submit, gentlemen of the House, this fact, that the world's annual production of gold has been rapidly declining the last few years. Do you know, my friends, in 1919 more gold went into jewelry and in the fine arts in the United States than was produced that year. The judgment of your committee is that the commission should be created for the purpose of making an inquiry into this subject and submitting to Congress the result of such inquiry.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RHODES. How much time have I used?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has consumed nine minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RHODES. If the gentleman will make it brief, I will yield.

Mr. BLANTON. The Congress closes to-morrow at noon. Does not the gentleman think it a wise provision to limit the members of this committee to the Members of the Sixty-eighth Congress?

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, if it had not been for the persistent inconsistency of the gentleman from Texas, which marks his usual course, this bill would have passed this House two days ago.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Texas——

Mr. RHODES. I decline to yield further, and I reserve the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman reserves the remainder of his time.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself five minutes.

Mr. Speaker, whenever you put a coal of fire on a terrapin's back the terrapin is going to move. I asked the gentleman from Missouri a courteous question and a pertinent question, and a question that deserved a courteous answer.

Mr. RHODES. Which the gentleman from Texas refused to give this gentleman day before yesterday.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, the gentleman from Missouri is not going to interfere with my speech, not at all, so he may just as well sit down. He was discourteous to me when I asked him a courteous question. This Congress closes to-morrow at noon. Oh, yes it does, regardless of your head shaking, unless the gentleman has lost his bearings.

The Sixty-seventh Congress closes at noon to-morrow, and yet the resolution that the gentleman has brought in here for passage at this late hour does not limit the appointment of these five Congressmen from the House of Representatives to the Sixty-eighth Congress. If this resolution passes and becomes a law, the Speaker could appoint five "lame ducks" from the present Congress on this committee.

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Not now. Let me illustrate, for instance: He could appoint a "lame duck" from Missouri on this commission. [Laughter.] He could appoint a "lame duck" from out in Nevada. He could appoint a "lame duck" from any other part of the West; and they would serve. [Laughter.]

It is true that this resolution does not provide any salary, but I have seen resolutions like this pass before. There was one passed in the Sixty-fifth Congress in its dying days, and it did not provide for any salary for men who were retiring from Congress. But after the Congress closed up and the retiring "lame-duck" Members were put on that board, the Congress came along later on and allowed them $7,500 a year salary.

I know something about these resolutions, although I have been here only a comparatively short time. I have been watchful in the closing hours of Congress. I sat up here all night long when the Sixty-fifth Congress closed, when we had just such resolutions, and we are still having them.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. BLANTON. In just a minute. You let a fellow want to get on a junket, and he is afraid his junket is going to fail, and he realizes that the hours are fleeting, and he gets in a bad humor; and when you ask him a courteous question he gets mad and answers you discourteously. That is not right.

Now let me tell you something about this resolution. These five Congressmen and these five Senators who would be appointed under this resolution could meet together to-morrow evening and plan their first meeting in San Francisco a week from to-morrow. They could employ their stenographers and take them with them, and their clerical help, and they could go out there on the Pacific coast and spend three months summering on the coast.

Let me tell you about the stenographers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. I yield myself five minutes more. [Laughter.]

Did you know that over in the House Office Building right now—or we did have them to-day—we have four reporters who usually serve committees, stenographic reporters, who draw $6,000 a year of the people's money? And, beginning to-morrow, if the rumors are correct, and no special session is called, they will not have one single thing to do from to-morrow until the 1st of December next. But they will draw this $6,000 a year of the people's money and do nothing for nine months.

Mr. TILSON. How about the gentleman from Texas? Is he not going to take a little rest from now until then? [Laughter.]

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman from Connecticut could see my desk now, piled up with papers a foot or two high, he would understand that there is probably two or three months' hard work there right now. I want to tell you something: When the distinguished parliamentarian of this House who hails from Connecticut goes home next week he will have to begin to answer questions that the people will ask him, and he will think he has done more to earn his money by answering those questions than he ever did to earn it before, because it is going to be the hardest task he ever performed to answer those questions satisfactorily to the people. [Laughter.]

You are going to have a job in front of you, Brother TILSON, and that is one reason why at least five other Congressmen do not want to go home. [Laughter.] They want to go on a nine months' junket so that they can visit Seattle and San Francisco and Miami, Fla., and Boston, and elsewhere here and there, until January 1, 1924, and spend $15,000 and more of the people's money.

I want to tell you something about what these special committees have cost lately. I will not mention this $600,000 coal committee—$600,000 that you are giving that coal committee when the winter is now over. But let me call your attention to what a few select committees of this kind have cost. I will not talk about the special committee that you provided for last night, chosen from the membership of the Committee on Agriculture—another junketing committee. That has just $5,000 to expend. But you had another so-called agricultural one not long ago that traveled over a large part of the United States. Here is what it cost the people of this country: It cost $10,913.21. Those figures are correct, because I got them from the office of my good friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN], and his figures are always correct when you go to his expert bookkeeper in there and get them. [Laughter.]

Now, let me tell you what the distinguished Joe Walsh committee cost, the committee that went out to the Pacific coast in a special train of Pullman cars and lived in them for months out there, from California to Seattle. Do you know how much that Joe Walsh junketing trip cost? It cost $43,969.04. Tell me one single benefit that the people have ever gotten out of it. Then let me come down to the special junketing committee of the new floor leader of the House, my dear friend from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM].

How much did his special committee cost? Let me tell you. He never has told you. I have been waiting for him to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has occupied 10 minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. I am constrained to yield myself two minutes more. Let me show you what this special Graham committee cost. It cost $157,109.91. Ah, my colleagues, you ought to stop it. It is not right. It is not just to the people. Let me tell you what the Bergdoll committee cost—$6,441.85. That report, filed by that distinguished committee, has been pigeonholed for over a year. That report recommended to Congress that it take action against the Army officers of our Government who let that infamous draft dodger escape. You have let that resolution sleep in the pigeonhole for months. You have not called it up. Why do you not call that up and take proper action on it before you call up another?

I do not blame the gentleman from Missouri for getting angry at me, because he knew what I was going to tell him. I plead guilty; I have kept you for two days from passing this resolution. I am not ashamed of it; I am going to the American people with my record on it. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time and yield five minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ABERNETHY].

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, if there was any need for this commission I, for one, would not object to what it cost to carry it out. But I can not understand why we should have a joint commission, to be known as the joint commission on gold and silver inquiry. As I understand it now, we have the Interior Department, and in that department we have a bureau of experts under the Bureau of Mines. That is all that that department is for, is to investigate just such matters as the commission appointed under this resolution would investigate, and the Government of the United States is paying for that service now. I can not understand, gentlemen of the House, why, in this late hour of the session, when the majority have declined to allow the cotton-producing States of this Union to bring in a resolution that has been unanimously indorsed from the Senate on down through the Rules Committee, and by agreement we were to vote on it to combat the boll weevil, why

this resolution, which will cost we know not how much to investigate, something about gold and silver? Why take up the time of the House with this?

If you are not going to pass any more major legislation, why not adjourn, observe the Lord's day, go to church to-morrow morning instead of sitting here passing a junketing trip? That is what you are doing. The majority leader—and I like him; I think he is a nice man—allows this matter to be considered, but when it comes to the question of doing anything for the cotton farmer of the South, he can not see what in the world nitrate of soda and calcium arsenate has to do with the boll weevil. [Laughter.] He is willing that we should come here at this late hour to-night to pass this resolution. Listen to it. It says "to employ such personal services and incur such expenses as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this article."

Now, that is an open proposition—it allows them to spend any amount of money they want to. I think we had better go to church in the morning, read the prayer book, get down on our knees, and pray to God to forgive us for some of the things we have voted for here and are passing at this late hour in the session. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT].

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the practical situation which confronts us about this matter is somewhat peculiar, and I think for the purposes of the RECORD it should be stated. I sympathize with the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] and by my friend from Arkansas [Mr. PARKS], but here is the practical condition: The Senate passed this resolution some days ago. To-day the Senate passed another simple Senate resolution, providing to go it alone in the event that the joint resolution does not pass. The Senate resolution providing for the committee to go it alone is absolutely unlimited as to expenditure. This resolution limits the expenses to $15,000. If this shall pass, therefore, it will take the place of an independent Senate committee and will be a joint committee. That is the peculiar situation with which we are confronted, and I think it is in the interest of economy to agree to it.

Mr. OLIVER. Was there a proviso in the Senate resolution that this should supersede that in the event that this would pass?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I can not say about that, but I understand that it will do so.

Mr. PARKS of Arkansas. Do I understand that the gentleman is for this resolution because he thinks it is less harmful than the Senate resolution, or because he thinks this resolution is right?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. So far as my investigation of the resolution has gone, I think it has merit justifying its support, standing alone; but certainly under the conditions that confront us I think we should pass the resolution.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR].

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I can answer the last question that was asked of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] by saying that if this resolution does pass, it does supersede the Senate resolution. The Senate passed that resolution this afternoon, fearing that we were not going to pass this, and owing to the very great interest which this resolution has to the western mining States, they wanted to be sure and have this investigation.

The trouble with most of the speeches made against the resolution is that the gentlemen who have made them apparently have not listened to the reading of the resolution. It limits the cost to $15,000. There can not be any junket to Europe or even to San Francisco or scarcely any other place on the $15,000, one half of it limited to the House and the other half to the Senate.

The United States produces 80 per cent of all of the silver of the world. Canada produces some and Mexico produces some. This continent produces 90 per cent of all of the silver in the world, and yet the price of silver is fixed every morning by four gentlemen in London in the employ of the Bank of England, where they produce no silver. To-day they are paying 67 cents an ounce, and they are selling it to China and India for $1.20 and $1.30 an ounce.

Gentlemen will remember that some time ago Will Rogers, the comedian, said that the American people never lost a war and never won a conference. That is absolutely true, and as a matter of fact when it comes to international conferences we get the worst of it. If there ever was a time in the history of this country when we ought to have a high-class commission to determine the monetary condition in respect to the production of gold and silver and the price we shall get for it, it is at the present time. We want to investigate these smelting charges; we want to investigate the freight charges; we want to investigate international speculation in silver; and we want to stabilize the production of silver and gold in this country. [Applause.]

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. COLTON].

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 287. This provides for a fact-finding commission who will be authorized to go carefully into the entire situation as it affects the mining industry in America. No investigation has ever been conducted in this country by Congress of the mining industry. It is one of the basic industries of the country. More and more the business of mining is being conducted on a scientific basis. Formerly the element of chance entered largely into the business. It has always been a hazardous business, but the element of chance is now largely removed. Many of the best citizens of this country are engaged in mining and have invested large sums of money. They are entitled to every effort on the part of this Government to protect them in their rights and to give them the benefit of the best information obtainable in carrying on their business. There is no source to which the mining industry may go now for accurate and definite information as to the cause of the widespread depression in the mining industry.

In 1915 the world's production of silver was between 180,000,000 and 200,000,000 ounces. Of that amount we produced in this country about 101,000,000 ounces. That production has decreased until our production this year will probably not reach 50,000,000 ounces. Just now the industry is stimulated by reason of the Pittman Act, but that act will expire in October or November of this year, and just what the result will be on the mining business no one can foretell.

Reference has been made here to the work of the Bureau of Mines, and gentlemen have contended that that bureau can supply whatever information is needed. No one who is informed will question the good work being done by the Bureau of Mines, but it has no facilities, nor no money, to conduct the investigation contemplated by this resolution. We want to know facts concerning the freight rates being charged producers of ores. These rates are determined by the value of the commodity shipped. Who is in a position to state the value of ores as they come from the mines of the country? Men everywhere engaged in this important work are contending that their freight rates are excessive. Who is able to give us accurate information concerning the necessary costs of smelting the ores? No one. The producers in this country are entitled to that information. Who can tell us about the business of marketing the silver and gold produced in this country? So far as I know no one can give accurate and needed information.

This anomalous condition obtains: More than 80 per cent of the silver of the world is produced on the American continent, yet the price of it is determined every day in London by four brokers who are not engaged in any way whatsoever in the production of silver. England is not a silver-producing country, and yet these four men in the great city of London determine how much our producers receive. Can anyone now suggest a remedy to prevent this peculiar condition? Surely the gentlemen who have opposed this resolution have not suggested any remedy and I feel sure are not in a position to suggest one. All the conditions surrounding the mining industry, particularly those conditions affecting the cost of production, can be determined by a commission of this kind, and, in my judgment, is the only way in which the necessary facts can be obtained.

We have made every effort to extend necessary credit to the farmers and stock growers of this country. A great number of bills have passed this Congress, all of which I have supported. It does seem to me that consideration should also be given to this other great basic industry. There seems to be a peculiar relationship existing between the price of silver and gold and the price of agricultural products. Just what this relationship is seems hard to determine, but it is a fact that whenever a low price is paid for silver the farmers receive a low price for their commodities, and the reverse of this is also true that whenever the mines of the country prosper and the producers of metal are receiving adequate compensation, then the price of agricultural products throughout the United States is high. We know that our commerce, especially with the Orient, is affected to a very great extent by the production and use of silver particularly. There is no question but what the production of silver upon a paying basis greatly increases our commerce with China.

Another fact is also noticeable, that since the cost of producing silver has been so high nearly all of the nations who use silver as a subsidiary currency have debased their currency. A restriction of the use of the precious metals or the debasement of a metallic currency means fiat money. Certainly this country, in view of the conditions that now exist in Europe, ought to take every reasonable step to prevent the further debasement of currency abroad. It ought to do everything possible to stabilize the medium of exchange between this and other countries. While there is in India particularly a parity existing between silver and gold, it can not be denied that both in that country and in China silver is the chief medium of exchange.

It therefore follows from a consideration of these facts that the production of silver and gold in this country has a remarkable influence upon the commerce and business prosperity of the entire world. It is contended by those who are informed that many of the silver producers in this country can not continue operations after the expiration of the Pittman Act; that unless the cost of the production of the precious metal is reduced there will be widespread depression in the mining business if that industry is not permanently crippled.

In view of these conditions I have urged constantly the necessity of making this investigation at an early date. Our Committee on Mines and Mining reported in favor of this resolution unanimously. Some gentlemen on the floor of this House have urged that the expense of this commission ought to be limited. I have no patience with this attitude. It will be limited; this commission will not be unduly extravagant. Mining is one of the big industries of this country. It is the source of much of the wealth of the United States. Millions of dollars have been paid as taxes by those engaged in the mining business, and now Members of Congress seem unwilling to have an investigation made unless the expense of the commission is limited to $15,000. I regard this as a narrow policy, and not only a reflection upon those who will be appointed on the commission but a reflection upon the mining industry itself. This great industry should be helped, and whatever is required to make a full and complete investigation should be appropriated. If this House will take the broad view of this question, I am thoroughly convinced that not only the industry will be stimulated here but other nations will be encouraged in the use of silver, thereby stabilizing their currency. This result is greatly to be desired, and I am sure will go a long way toward restoring normal conditions throughout the world. There is no question in my mind but what the commerce with the Orient will be greatly increased and prosperity and peace insured both at home and abroad.

For these reasons and many others which I could give, if time permitted, I earnestly hope that this Congress will pass this resolution and that that commission will do everything possible to stimulate the great mining industry of America.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, the gentlemen who have appeared in opposition to this measure have made a great deal of noise but have not furnished us any facts or any information. The joint commission which is proposed is to consist of Senators and Representatives. Senators and Representatives are those at the time holding a commission as such. Under this resolution no one could be appointed by the President, and I am quite sure none will be appointed by the President, except those holding commissions as Senators or Representatives at the time. So much for the lame-duck talk.

Mr. Speaker, we are tremendously interested as a Nation and as a people in the production of these metals. We are among the greatest producers of them in the world, and yet we seem to have no control whatever over the price of silver. It is highly important that the many questions involved be carefully considered, and if it is not worth the expenditure of $15,000 to have this matter investigated, well, I do not understand its importance. Mr. Speaker, no wonder the country does not have a higher opinion than it has of the Congress when gentlemen rise here in their places and talk about junkets. I have known of several commissions making investigations of subjects to be considered by the Congress, and I have known of none that did not repay the country well in the information that it furnished. [Applause.] Instead of having fewer investigations on the ground, investigations that bring Members and Senators face to face with problems they must solve, we should have more. We should have better laws and better government if we had more investigations of the matters we legislate on by the Members of the House and Senate, and I know of nothing of the sort more important than this commission.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution as amended.

The question was taken, and the Speaker pro tempore announced that in his opinion two-thirds having voted in favor thereof——

Mr. PARKS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, division.

Mr. BLANTON. I ask for a division.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arkansas demands a division.

The House again divided; and there were—ayes 224, noes 17.

So, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the joint resolution as amended was passed.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I will withdraw in favor of the gentleman from New Jersey.

CLASSIFICATION OF CIVILIAN POSITIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill H. R. 8928, the reclassification bill, and call it up for immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey presents a conference report and calls it up for immediate consideration. The clerk will report the conference report.

The Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8928) to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with the following amendments:

On page 4 of the amendment, line 17, after the word "classes," insert the following: "In performing the foregoing duties, the board shall follow as nearly as practicable the classification made pursuant to the Executive order of October 24, 1921."

On page 7, line 15, after the word "thereof," strike out the remainder of the paragraph.

On page 7, line 21, after the word "ratings," insert the following: ", to the next higher rate within the salary range of the grade."

On page 8, line 11, after the word "shall," strike out the following: "have powers of."

On page 8, line 12, strike out "revision over" and substitute the words "may revise"; and following the word "established" insert the words "or to be established."

On page 8, line 21, after the word "dismissal," strike out the remainder of the paragraph.

On page 9, line 6, after the word "dismissals," insert the words "for inefficiency."

On page 10, beginning line 6, strike out everything following the word "board" to and including the semicolon in line 10.

On page 18, line 10, strike out everything after the word "work" to and including line 3, on page 20.

On page 20, strike out everything following the word "judgment," in line 11, to and including line 6, on page 22.

On page 22, strike out everything following the word "operations," in line 17, to and including line 9, on page 25.

On page 25, strike out everything following the word "difficulty," in line 21, to and including line 3, on page 28.

On page 28, strike out everything following the word "work," in line 16, to and including line 4, on page 31.

On page 31, strike out everything following the word "work" in line 20, to and including line 4, on page 34.

On page 34, strike out everything following the word "work" in line 17, to and including line 19, on page 36.

On page 47, line 4, strike out the following: "$2,940, $3,180, $3,420, and $3,660," and insert "$3,000, $3,100, $3,200, $3,300, $3,400, $3,500, and $3,600."

On page 47, strike out the remainder of section 13 beginning with line 5.

On page 47, strike out section 14 and insert the following:

"SEC. 14. That the estimates of the expenditures and appropriations set forth in the Budget to be transmitted by the President to Congress on the first day of the next ensuing regular session shall conform to the classification herein provided, and that the rates of salary in the compensation sched-

ules shall not become effective until the first day of the fiscal year estimated for in such Budget."

THOMAS STERLING,
REED SMOOT,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
FREDERICK R. LEHLBACH,
LOUIS W. FAIRFIELD,
EUGENE BLACK,
Managers on the part of the House.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8928) to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services, submit the following written statement explaining the effect of the action agreed on by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report.

In section 3, creating the personnel classification board and imposing upon it the duty of making the classification, the House amendment to the amendment of the Senate directs the board in performing its duties to follow as nearly as practicable the classification made pursuant to the Executive order of October 24, 1921.

In section 6 the House amendment strikes out the provision permitting the board to authorize appointments at rates above the minimum for the grade.

In section 7 the House amendment limits increases in compensation to the next higher rate within the salary range of the grade.

In section 9 the House amendment clarifies the provision giving to the board power of review and revision over efficiency ratings.

In section 12 the House amendment strikes out the provision making it the duty of the board to consider what rates of compensation consistent with efficiency and economy in the Government service and the maintenance of a reasonable standard of living should be paid to the civilian employees of the Government.

In the clerical, administrative, and fiscal service, in the compensation schedules, the House amendments eliminate all the typical tasks.

In the clerical-mechanical service, grade 5, the House amendment increases the rates of compensation from $2,940, $3,180, $3,420, and $3,660 to $3,000, $3,100, $3,200, $3,300, $3,400, $3,500, and $3,600. The House amendment further eliminates the provisos following thereafter.

The House amendment strikes out section 14 and substitutes therefor the following:

"SEC. 14. That the estimates of the expenditures and appropriations set forth in the Budget to be transmitted by the President to Congress on the first day of the next ensuing regular session shall conform to the classification herein provided, and that the rates of salary in the compensation schedules shall not become effective until the first day of the fiscal year estimated for in such Budget."

FREDERICK R. LEHLBACH,
EUGENE BLACK,
LOUIS W. FAIRFIELD,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker——

[Cries of "Vote!"]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from New Jersey ask for a vote?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, we want an explanation of this matter. This is a matter involving millions of dollars.

Mr. LEHLBACH. I ask for recognition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, I will be brief as possible, and in order to explain what resulted in the conference I deem it best to give a very brief summary of what the bill as it now stands contains and in what respect its provisions differ from the bill as it passed the House in December, 1921. The bill that is before us as a result of the conference and as the result of the series of amendments which you have just heard reported provides that there shall be created a personnel classification board, to consist of a representative of the Budget Bureau, a representative of the Civil Service Commission, and a representative of the Bureau of Efficiency, the representative of the Budget Bureau to be the chairman of this board. It provides that this board shall take the necessary steps to make the classification provided in the compensation schedules to which I will refer later, make the necessary rules and regulations, create classes, and do whatever is necessary in order that the heads of departments under the supervision of this board may allocate their employees to the proper grades and classes and fix the proper salary within the range applicable to the grade or class. It provides that a system of efficiency ratings, uniform throughout the service, under the supervision of the board, must be kept, and promotions, demotions, and dismissals must be made in accordance with the standards set forth in the system. It provides further that promotions may be made only to the next higher salary rate within the range of the grade; that any employee who now is receiving a salary in excess of the highest sum set for the grade to which he is allocated must be reduced to a salary within the range of the grade to which he belongs. These, in brief, are what are known as the administrative provisions of the bill, and I want to say that after the conference the salient provisions as to administration of the bill under consideration are the same as they were in the bill as it was passed 14 months ago, with the exception that in place of the Budget Bureau, that was carried in the bill formerly as the classifying agency, there is now provided this personnel board, of which the Chief of the Budget Bureau or his representative is a part. This is the only substantial change of the bill as it passed the House, with the exception of the compensation schedules which I propose now to state.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I will yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. To what extent, if any, has the conference report extended the provisions for men in the field service? As I understand, originally the report on the House bill related to those in the departmental service.

Mr. LEHLBACH. The provision in regard to the classification of the field service is identical with the provision of the bill which passed the House originally, which only provided that a survey of the field service be made and a classification devised and the employees in the field allocated to their proper positions, that work to be reported to the Congress for its consideration.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then there is no provision——

Mr. LEHLBACH. It is not to put in effect the field classification without first having a report made to Congress.

Now, as to the compensation schedules, there were two sets of compensation schedules drafted in considering this question of reclassification. One was based on the report of the Joint Reclassification Commission and the other was made pursuant to an executive order issued October 24, 1921, by the Bureau of Efficiency. These two compensation schedules in practical effect differ but little one from another, and it is well known, because it has been published in the newspapers widely, that the President of the United States, who is the head of the executive departments of the Government, deemed it wise, in view of the fact that under his order the Bureau of Efficiency had made a reclassification of these compensation schedules and that the work of allocation had been practically completed by that bureau under those compensation schedules, that they be adopted rather than the compensation schedules carried in the bill as it passed the House.

The difference in cost is but little, and the increase in proportion to the pay roll of the employees in the District of Columbia is but a small amount.

Mr. STAFFORD. What increase in the total aggregate of salaries will be entailed by the operation of this new plan?

Mr. LEHLBACH. It is estimated that the total increase in the pay rolls involved in this reclassification is a little over $2,000,000, which is a trifling percentage when you consider the pay rolls of all the departments in the District of Columbia and the municipal employees.

Mr. STAFFORD. That is in addition to the present bonus?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. It is not true that in some of the schedules the difference is as much as 20 per cent between the House schedules and the Senate schedules?

Mr. LEHLBACH. No. I do not believe that there is a basis for that statement. People make their own guess as to where employees are to be allocated in the different grades and draw their own conclusions from that guess, but that is not the classification. I do not believe there are such discrepancies as the gentleman suggests between the compensation schedules of the Bureau of Efficiency and the compensation schedules based on the Reclassification Commission's report.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. LEHLBACH. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. In grade 1 in a schedule and grade 2 in the same schedule, is there not a difference between what was in

the bill when it passed the House and what is in the bill as it passed the Senate of from 15 to 20 per cent?

Mr. LEHLBACH. The employees embraced in the grades of one compensation schedule are not necessarily the same employees as those embraced in the grades of second compensation schedule.

Mr. EVANS. Is not the language descriptive of the employees practically the same in both cases?

Mr. LEHLBACH. No; it differs somewhat.

Now, there is just one other change that I desire to call to the attention of the House. As passed by the Senate, the compensation schedules carried long lists of typical tasks that illustrated the grade and the character of service. In the House bill no such typical tasks were included, and it was not considered to be a scientific way of drafting the compensation schedule. Upon the suggestion of the House the Senate receded from that, and the House has taken every one of those typical-task examples out of the bill.

I want to state, Mr. Speaker, in closing that this bill, with the changes in the compensation schedules made at the suggestion of the President himself, who is vitally interested in this matter, and the change of the Personnel Board in place of the Bureau of the Budget, is substantially as it passed the House in December, 1921.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLANTON. Will not the gentleman give us five minutes on that bill?

Mr. LEHLBACH. I move the previous question, Mr. Speaker, on the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey moves the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The question was taken, and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the "ayes" seemed to have it.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A division is demanded.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 218, noes 0.

So the conference report was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 4280) to provide additional credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to amend the Federal reserve act; and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act, had requested a conference with the House thereon, and had appointed Mr. CUMMINS, Mr. STERLING, and Mr. ASHURST as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

FRANK BELCHER.

Mr. SWING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass Senate bill 3609 for the relief of Frank Belcher.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair can not recognize the gentleman from California to make that motion at this time.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is advised that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LINTHICUM] will not be able to attend the funeral of the late W. BOURKE COCKRAN. The Chair therefore appoints in his stead on that committee the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BURTON].

RESIGNATION FROM A JOINT COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair submits the following communication, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The SPEAKER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender you my resignation as a member of the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Government, effective forthwith.

With great respect, I am sincerely yours,

J. STANLEY WEBSTER.

APPOINTMENTS TO TEMPORARY COMMITTEES.

The Chair also appoints the following committees necessary to be appointed at this time. The Clerk will report them.

The Clerk read as follows:

Pursuant to law, the Speaker appoints Mr. MACGREGOR, Mr. UNDERHILL, and Mr. PARK of Georgia as the temporary Committee on Accounts; Mr. KIESS, Mr. JOHNSON of Washington, and Mr. STEVENSON as the Committee on Printing; Mr. MAPES as a member of the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Government; and pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 53, Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania, Mr. HERSEY, and Mr. MONTAGUE on the Special Joint Committee on Employment of Prisoners in United States Penitentiaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had returned, in accordance of the request of the House, the bill (S. 3874) granting the consent of Congress for a bridge across the Rio Grande River.

MARGARET F. KERR—HUGH S. RYDER.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 569 (Rept. 1759).

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Margaret F. Kerr the sum of $186.66, and to Hugh S. Ryder the sum of $120, being the amount received by them per month as clerks to the late W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

Mr. IRELAND. This, Mr. Speaker, is the usual resolution, and I move its adoption.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 4245) to provide the necessary organization of the customs service for an adequate administration and enforcement of the tariff act of 1922 and all other customs revenue laws.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 14429. An act granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Grand Forks, N. Dak., and East Grand Forks, Minn.;

H. R. 14428. An act granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, N. Dak.;

H. R. 14351. An act to authorize bridging the Ohio River at Moundsville, W. Va.; and

H. R. 12378. An act granting the consent of Congress to maintain a bridge across the Rio Grande River.

LEGISLATIVE CLERK.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 565 (Rept. 1760).

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, from March 1, 1923, to December 1, 1923, for the services of a legislative clerk, compensation at the rate of $1,800 per annum, the said clerk to be appointed by and to be under the direction and control of the acting minority floor leader.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, among the unique things is the spectacle of a Republican offering a resolution for the Democratic minority. This is in a way an unsatisfied, unmade promise to the minority for the very splendid consideration they have given to the majority during this Congress. Several times during this Congress we have requested majority employees which seemed necessary under the conditions and which were granted, and there was no objection made by the minority leader and I can not recall that any objection was made on the special cases in mind by any of the minority. They have been unusually generous, and this resolution I hope will be passed without comment, I am sure without objection from the minority, and I hope my Republican friends will offer no opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

GEORGE A. RUSSELL.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 453 (Rept. No. 1761).

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House the sum of $600 to George A. Russell for extra services rendered in the folding room during the Sixty-seventh Congress, this sum being the difference between the salary of a regular folder at $900 per annum and that of bookkeeper at $1,200 per annum.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, this is for the period of the entire Congress. The recipient of this additional compensation

really served in a dual capacity through the illness and incapacity of others. He served in two places. The Doorkeeper has not been granted a bookkeeper in the folding room, and he carried on the service that is rendered in that room. This resolution is offered on the recommendation of the Doorkeeper, and I think it is really meritorious.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IRELAND. Certainly.

Mr. BLANTON. We have on both sides of the aisle very efficient boys who have served here at $2.50 a day and other special employees of the House not on the rolls. They work loyally night and day. Has the gentleman got a resolution for these employees?

Mr. IRELAND. In what respect? That has nothing to do with this resolution.

Mr. BLANTON. Is the gentleman going to offer such a resolution?

Mr. IRELAND. I have no such thing in mind.

Mr. BLANTON. This will be the first Congress that I have seen adjourned without such a resolution.

Mr. IRELAND. I think the gentleman is mistaken. I think there have been several.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

J. W. M. AUSTIN.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution:

House Resolution 544 (Rept. No. 1762).

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, $480 to J. W. M. Austin for special janitor and messenger services rendered for the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry from July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922.

The following committee amendment was read:

Page 1, line 3, strike out the figures "$480," and insert "$200."

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, this is for the janitor who served the Joint Committee on Agricultural Investigation, who worked for over 12 months on their investigations. The committee thought the claim was exorbitant and cut it better than half and recommend the passage of the resolution as amended.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. IRELAND. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. The other day we raised the chief janitor of the House to $2,040 with the bonus. If the gentleman will go downstairs and look at the ceiling opposite the room of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] he will find cobwebs on the ceiling so thick that he can not see the ceiling. I thought after that janitor had his salary raised to $2,040 a year we might get rid of those cobwebs.

Mr. IRELAND. He is only the chief janitor.

Mr. BLANTON. That is in the main corridor downstairs.

Mr. IRELAND. I know that.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IRELAND. Yes.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Speaker, I do not think we should be hypercritical of these allowances made to faithful helpers in connection with our work here. This evening we had occasion to note that the distinguished gentleman from Texas somewhat criticized the Official Reporters of this House.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, not the reporters of this House.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. I am very glad to be corrected on that.

Mr. BLANTON. They are the most efficient men we have in this Government.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Not long ago the Washington Post carried a picture in the rotogravure edition of their paper of these gentlemen and they were designated "The sad-faced men" for the reason that they had been compelled through all these years to listen to so many congressional speeches.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTRA COMPENSATION TO CLAYTON F. MOORE AND OTHERS.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I present the following resolution from the Committee on Accounts, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, for extra services rendered and overtime work performed for the Committee on Ways and Means during the Sixty-seventh Congress, the following sums, namely: To Clayton F. Moore, $1,500; Alice V. Meeker, $500; Frank A. Kidd, $500; Albert Reid, $500; Grace Greenwood, $500; Marguerite A. Curtiss, $300; Carrie O. Rode, $300; Harry Parker, $300; and Samuel Hardy, $300.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all of the language in lines 5, 6, 7, and 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "To Clayton F. Moore, $500; Alice V. Meeker, $300; Carrie L. Kidd, widow of the late Frank A. Kidd, $300; Albert Reid, $300; Grace Greenwood, $300; Marguerite A. Curtiss, $200; Carrie O. Rode, $200; Harry Parker, $200; and Samuel Hardy, $200."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the gentleman yield to me for five minutes on this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. IRELAND. I do not yield at present, Mr. Speaker. I want to talk for a few minutes myself.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, this resolution comes to us for additional compensation to the employees of the Committee on Ways and Means for additional work and additional time put in with that committee during the preparation of revenue and tariff bills. No one conversant with the tremendous work that was attempted during the time of the preparation of these bills will deny that the employees were taxed to their utmost, and if they had not possessed an unusual capacity, an unusual knowledge of the facts, figures, and statistics, it would likely not have been possible for the Committee on Ways and Means to have brought forth their bills in the time they did. I grant that almost every committee in this House has favored employees to whom it would like to pay additional compensation, and I am not willing to say that to do so would not be just and right. Their knowledge of their employees is better than mine, and I do not mean to insinuate that it would do an injustice to the others in compensating these. Yet their duties were unusually heavy. For years we have compensated the people who have been assigned from the Pension Department to the Pension Committees here in the House, with no greater reasons for doing it than the attempt now to compensate these employees of the Committee on Ways and Means. The other body—the Senate—gave their Chief Clerk, corresponding to the gentleman mentioned in this resolution, $2,000 for his additional work. The committee thought that the demands were perhaps a trifle too large, though perhaps not inadequate for the service rendered, and perhaps quite worthy of every cent that was asked, but in the knowledge of the other operating committees that are busy in the House to-day and their employees, it was thought that the sums named in the resolution should be cut down proportionately, as they have been.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. IRELAND. Yes.

Mr. BLACK. Will these employees during the long vacation that we are about to have be retained as employees of the committee?

Mr. IRELAND. Oh, certainly everybody knows that. That is a bald argument that is brought out time and again.

Mr. BLACK. Yes; I know that the same kind of evasive arguments are usually offered for raids on the Treasury of this sort, and I am going to make the point of no quorum if we are to have legislation of this sort.

Mr. IRELAND. Quite so. Let me answer the gentleman just on that point. Of course, they will have a vacation during the entire summer, and so will the employees of every other committee, and so will the Members of Congress, but these employees worked night and day for several months on these bills.

Mr. BLACK. Yes; and we have our clerks doing the same kind of work in all of our offices.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I move that we disagree to the Senate amendments on the bill H. R. 14222, to amend the trading with the enemy act, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Minnesota that the House disagree to the Senate amendments on the bill H. R. 14222, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore appointed the following conferees:

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota, Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois, Mr. LEA of California.

EXTRA COMPENSATION FOR CLAYTON B. MOORE AND OTHERS.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN].

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, to see the Committee on Accounts bring the resolution which is now pending before the House for consideration. The Committee on Ways and Means has a corps of clerks. Those clerks are employed to do the work of the committee. The mere fact that the committee has some work to do occasionally is no justification for giving additional compensation during the period of that work. There are many times the Committee on Ways and Means have nothing of any consequence to do, and yet during all of that period the clerks of the committee are paid the compensation allowed by law. The Committee on Appropriations has a corps of clerks working night and day, 327 days in the year. They ask no extra compensation for overtime work.

Mr. IRELAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Now, an attempt is made to increase the compensation of the clerks of the Ways and Means Committee simply because they have work to do. The Committee on Appropriations reduced the cost of the clerical force for 1924 by a thousand dollars. The Committee on Appropriations has more work to do in any single day than the Committee on Ways and Means does in a year. We take over 20,000 pages of testimony a year, and they do all the indexing and compiling and everything connected with that work, and there is no man anywhere connected with the clerical force who demands or even requests additional compensation. These men are there to work, they do work, they must work, and they are being paid for the work they do, but they get no extra compensation. They are glad to work for what the law provides. [Applause.] And that is what ought to be done with the clerical force of every committee of the House. There is no man here who has more respect for the membership of the Ways and Means Committee than I. Every man on that committee is my friend, and I hope I am his, but I do not propose to stand here as a Member of the House and without a protest see this increase of $4,700 in the expenses of the clerical force of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. IRELAND. There is no $4,700.

Mr. MADDEN. That is what it is.

Mr. IRELAND. There is $2,500.

Mr. MADDEN. That is what is set up here.

Mr. IRELAND. The gentleman did not listen to the amendment.

Mr. MADDEN. You have cut it down; but, whatever it is, it ought not to be paid. What is the clerical force for? Is it to sit there during the period of idleness, during the period when the committee has no work to do, and draw pay, and then, perchance, when the committee is called upon to work for a month or two or three or four or six, as the case may be, that then we must pay them for that work regardless of the fact that during more than half the year they have had nothing of any consequence to do? Now, they are going to be idle for nine months. They will get their pay. Is there anybody here who will propose to give them additional compensation for the period in which Congress is not going to be in session because, perchance, they may be compelled to live in Washington during that period? I hope the bill will not pass.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY]. [Applause.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I want to say to my beloved friend from Illinois, and I mean what I say—he is my friend—but, Mr. MADDEN, the Ways and Means Committee took more hearings on the tariff bill than you say your whole committee took in a whole damn year. [Laughter and applause.] I recommended to the Committee on Accounts the sums to be paid to each of those clerks as was provided for in the bill when introduced. The committee saw fit greatly to reduce that amount. I thank the committee for reporting any amount, because it is a recognition of the efficiency and of the service rendered by the clerks of that committee in the preparation of these great bills. Let me say to the gentleman from Illinois I do not discredit at all the clerks of the Appropriations Committee. I know nothing about what they are doing. I would follow the recommendation of my beloved friend from Illinois if he wished to compensate them for some extra services over what they were expected to perform for their regular salary.

Mr. MADDEN. We have no extra services, night or day.

Mr. BLANTON. Good.

Mr. FORDNEY. My friend from Texas is always noisy. [Laughter.] There is more noise wrapped up in that little piece of hide than I ever saw in all my life. [Laughter and applause.] Several clerks who are recognized in this resolution, two especially, were detailed from the Printing Office, and one man, who now rests in his silent grave, who died suddenly only a week ago, many times I have seen him at work at his desk in the Ways and Means room as late as 2 o'clock in the morning, having worked all day and up to that time of night saving the people of this country, the taxpayers, thousands of dollars in the printing that was obliged to be sent to the Printing Office from the Ways and Means Committee because of his knowledge of printing. He is dead and gone, and only the day before he died he came to me and said that he had been retired from Government service because of his age and he had but a small pittance left to live upon. He is recognized in this bill when it was introduced. Now his widow, I hope, may get the amount allowed for here, because he was entitled to the amount that has been set forth in this bill allowed for him. I hope every man here will recognize the services rendered by the clerks whose names are mentioned in the bill and will vote for the amount provided. I think they are justly entitled to it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. IRELAND) there were—ayes 203, noes 0.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Mr. BLANTON and Mr. MADDEN called for a division.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A division is demanded.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 144, noes 73.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois demands the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will call the roll. As many as favor the resolution will, when their names are called, answer "yea"; those opposed will answer "nay."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 151, nays 113, answered "present" 1, not voting 161, as follows:

YEAS—151.

Ackerman	Fordney	Little	Reber
Arentz	Fuller	Logan	Reed, N. Y.
Beck	Gallivan	London	Roach
Benham	Gensman	Longworth	Robertson
Bixler	Gernerd	Luce	Rodenberg
Bond	Gifford	Luhring	Rogers
Bowers	Glynn	McArthur	Rossdale
Brooks, Pa.	Goodykoontz	McFadden	Sabath
Burdick	Gorman	McLaughlin, Mich.	Sanders, Ind.
Burton	Green, Iowa	McPherson	Sanders, N. Y.
Butler	Greene, Mass.	MacGregor	Schall
Cable	Hadley	Mapes	Siegel
Campbell, Kans.	Hardy, Colo.	Martin	Smithwick
Campbell, Pa.	Haugen	Mead	Snyder
Cantrill	Hawley	Michener	Stephens
Carew	Hayden	Moore, Ohio	Strong, Pa.
Christopherson	Hays	Moores, Ind.	Swing
Cole, Iowa	Hickey	Morgan	Tague
Collier	Himes	Morin	Taylor, N. J.
Colton	Huck	Mott	Temple
Cooper, Wis.	Hull	Nelson, Me.	Ten Eyck
Coughlin	Humphrey, Nebr.	Nelson, A. P.	Tilson
Crago	Ireland	Newton, Mo.	Timberlake
Crisp	James	Nolan	Underhill
Curry	Johnson, Wash.	Norton	Upshaw
Dallinger	Kelly, Pa.	Parker, N. J.	Vaile
Deal	Kendall	Parker, N. Y.	Vestal
Dempsey	Ketcham	Patterson, N. J.	Volk
Dowell	Kirkpatrick	Paul	Watson
Dupré	Kissel	Perlman	Webster
Edmonds	Knutson	Petersen	Wilson
Fairchild	Kopp	Porter	Winslow
Fairfield	Kreider	Pringey	Wurzbach
Faust	Lampert	Purnell	Wyant
Fenn	Lazaro	Radcliffe	Yates
Fess	Lee, N. Y.	Rainey, Ill.	Young
Fitzgerald	Lehlbach	Ramseyer	Zihlman
Focht	Lineberger	Ransley	

NAYS—113.

Abernethy	Blanton	Dale	Greene, Vt.
Anderson	Bowling	Davis, Tenn.	Hammer
Andrew, Mass.	Box	Dominick	Hicks
Andrews, Nebr.	Briggs	Doughton	Hill
Anthony	Bulwinkle	Driver	Hoch
Appleby	Byrnes, S. C.	Evans	Huddleston
Aswell	Carter	Fields	Hudspeth
Atkeson	Chalmers	Fish	Husted
Bankhead	Chindblom	Foster	Hutchinson
Barbour	Clague	Free	Jeffers, Ala.
Barkley	Clarke, N. Y.	Fulmer	Johnson, Ky.
Beedy	Cole, Ohio	Funk	Jones, Tex.
Begg	Collins	Gahn	Kelley, Mich.
Bell	Connally, Tex.	Garrett, Tenn.	Kincheloe
Black	Cooper, Ohio	Gilbert	Kline, Pa.
Bland, Va.	Cramton	Goldsborough	Kraus

Kunz	Murphy	Rucker	Tinkham
Lankford	Nelson, J. M.	Sandlin	Turner
Larsen, Ga.	Ogden	Shaw	Volstead
Lawrence	Oliver	Shreve	Wason
Lee, Ga.	Parks, Ark.	Sisson	Weaver
Lyon	Perkins	Snell	White, Kans.
McDuffie	Quin	Speaks	Williamson
McSwain	Raker	Sproul	Wingo
Madden	Rankin	Stafford	Woods, Va.
Magee	Reece	Sumners, Tex.	Wright
Mansfield	Ricketts	Swank	
Miller	Robsion	Taylor, Colo.	
Moore, Va.	Rouse	Thompson	

ANSWERED "PRESENT" 1.

Herrick

NOT VOTING—161.

Almon	Fisher	Leatherwood	Sinclair
Ansorge	Frear	Linthicum	Sinnott
Bacharach	Freeman	Lowrey	Slemp
Bird	French	McClintic	Smith, Idaho
Blakeney	Frothingham	McCormick	Smith, Mich.
Bland, Ind.	Garner	McKenzie	Steagall
Boies	Garrett, Tex.	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Stedman
Brand	Gould	McLaughlin, Pa.	Steenerson
Brennan	Graham, Ill.	MacLafferty	Stevenson
Britten	Graham, Pa.	Maloney	Stiness
Brooks, Ill.	Griest	Merritt	Stoll
Brown, Tenn.	Griffin	Michaelson	Strong, Kans.
Browne, Wis.	Hardy, Tex.	Mills	Sullivan
Buchanan	Hawes	Mondell	Summers, Wash.
Burke	Henry	Montague	Sweet
Burtness	Hersey	Moore, Ill.	Taylor, Ark.
Byrns, Tenn.	Hogan	Mudd	Taylor, Tenn.
Cannon	Hooker	Newton, Minn.	Thomas
Chandler, N. Y.	Hukriede	O'Brien	Thorpe
Chandler, Okla.	Humphreys, Miss.	O'Connor	Tillman
Clark, Fla.	Jacoway	Oldfield	Tincher
Classon	Jefferis, Nebr.	Olpp	Towner
Clouse	Johnson, Miss.	Overstreet	Treadway
Codd	Johnson, S. Dak.	Paige	Tucker
Connolly, Pa.	Jones, Pa.	Park, Ga.	Tyson
Copley	Kahn	Patterson, Mo.	Vinson
Crowther	Kearns	Pou	Voigt
Cullen	Keller	Rainey, Ala.	Walters
Darrow	Kennedy	Rayburn	Ward, N. Y.
Davis, Minn.	Kiess	Reed, W. Va.	Ward, N. C.
Denison	Kindred	Rhodes	Wheeler
Dickinson	King	Riddick	White, Me.
Drane	Kitchin	Riordan	Williams, Ill.
Drewry	Kleczka	Rose	Williams, Tex.
Dunbar	Kline, N. Y.	Rosenbloom	Wise
Dunn	Knight	Ryan	Wood, Ind.
Dyer	Langley	Sanders, Tex.	Woodruff
Echols	Lanham	Scott, Mich.	Woodyard
Elliott	Larson, Minn.	Scott, Tenn.	
Ellis	Layton	Sears	
Favrot	Lea, Calif.	Shelton	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The following additional pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. Sinnott with Mr. Brand.

Mr. Graham of Illinois with Mr. Lowrey.

Mr. Darrow with Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Bacharach with Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Griest with Mr. Cullen.

Mr. Langley with Mr. Clark of Florida.

Mr. Cannon with Mr. Garrett of Texas.

Mr. French with Mr. Oldfield.

Mr. Moore of Illinois with Mr. Rayburn.

Mr. Rhodes with Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi.

Mr. Voigt with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Johnson of South Dakota with Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Frothingham with Mr. Byrns of Tennessee.

Mr. Boies with Mr. Steagall.

Mr. Summers of Washington with Mr. Drewry.

Mr. Dyer with Mr. Riordan.

Mr. Rosenbloom with Mr. Tyson.

Mr. Williams of Illinois with Mr. Favrot.

Mr. Burtness with Mr. Jacoway.

Mr. Dickinson with Mr. Pou.

Mr. Mudd with Mr. Rainey of Alabama.

Mr. Tincher with Mr. Stedman.

Mr. Kline of New York with Mr. Hooker.

Mr. Mondell with Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Crowther with Mr. Lea of California.

Mr. Elliott with Mr. Vinson.

Mr. Reed of West Virginia with Mr. Tucker.

Mr. Kearns with Mr. Sanders of Texas.

Mr. Hersey with Mr. Ward of North Carolina.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

LEGISLATIVE CLERK.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution that I send to the Clerk's desk. I am informed that it is necessary as a confirming resolution.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 465, Rept. No. 1764) carrying out the purposes of a House resolution, providing for a legislative clerk to the acting minority leader of the House, adopted March 3, 1923.

Be it resolved, etc., That in order to carry out the purpose of the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on March 3, 1923 (H. Res. No. 565), there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an amount sufficient for such purpose.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. What is the gentleman's point of order?

Mr. MADDEN. The Committee on Accounts has no appropriating authority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. IRELAND] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the resolution.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

EMBASSY BUILDING, PARIS, FRANCE.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's table the bill S. 4594. I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill S. 4594.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

An act (S. 4594) to authorize the Secretary of State to acquire in Paris a site, with an erected building thereon, at a cost not to exceed $300,000 for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, empowered, at a cost not to exceed $300,000 for both site and building or buildings, to acquire in Paris a site, together with the building or buildings thereon, for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States, and the appropriation of the sum of $150,000 is hereby authorized in addition to a like sum heretofore appropriated for this purpose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. MADDEN and Mr. BLANTON demanded a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from Illinois opposed to the bill.

Mr. MADDEN. I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Illinois to demand a second.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I object; we might as well be wasting time on this as something else.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] and the gentleman from New York will take their places as tellers.

The committee divided, and the tellers reported 123 in the affirmative and none in the negative.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A second is ordered. The gentleman from New York has 20 minutes and the gentleman from Illinois has 20 minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. Before the gentleman from New York begins, I make the point that no quorum is present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has just counted a quorum, not five minutes go.

Mr. BLANTON. It is evident there is no quorum in the Chamber.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. More than half of the Members did not go between the tellers. The Chair has counted a quorum within the last five minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. That is a constitutional question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair disagrees with the gentleman in respect to the quorum.

Mr. BLANTON. The Chair never could agree with me on a proposition.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to empower the Secretary of State to purchase a building and about an acre and a third of property in Paris for embassy purposes. For about 12 years, since the first act of Congress to authorize the purchase of embassy properties in foreign capitals, the State Department has attempted to purchase embassy properties within the limits of the authorization of previous acts. The authorization was a general authorization, ap-

plicable to all capitals without regard to the size of the city, and it has been limited to $150,000. It is obvious that while $150,000 is sufficient to purchase property for embassy purposes in places of comparatively small population, it is impossible, and it has proven impossible, to purchase property in any large center for any such sum. Indeed, it would be impossible, except for the extraordinary situation existing at the present date, to purchase any property adequate for the purpose at a sum as small as $300,000. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars for Paris has not only been authorized by previous legislation but there has also been a previous appropriation of $150,000, and this increases the amount authorized by an additional $150,000. This same property in 1913, when Assistant Secretary Bliss was in Paris looking for embassy properties, was examined by him, and at that time he was unable to get a price that was not more than $1,000,000. The fact that at this time, if we act at once—and immediate action is required—he can get the property for as low an amount as $300,000 is due in part to the rate of exchange and is also due to some extent to the present financial circumstances of the owner.

I have a letter here from the Secretary of State to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. PORTER, to which I desire to call your attention, and which is as follows:

FEBRUARY 10, 1923.

MY DEAR MR. PORTER: In conformity with the desire you have expressed to know my views regarding the desirability of purchasing in Paris a property which has been offered to the United States ambassador to be used as the American Embassy, it gives me pleasure to inform you that from reports received from Ambassador Herrick an unusual opportunity is offered to acquire a very desirable property at a comparatively small price. It is my understanding that the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs have been shown photographs and ground plans of this property, which is very conveniently located in the seventh arrondissement, or ward, of the city of Paris. In this same ward are situated 10 out of 15 ministries of the French Government, among which is the ministry for foreign affairs, only a few minutes' walk from the property. There are in the same ward four embassies and three legations of other countries, as well as the chamber of deputies, the war college, and the offices of the military governor of Paris and of Marshal Foch. Within a short distance and in a neighboring ward are the senate and school of fine arts. It will therefore be seen that for the purpose of the embassy the property is particularly well located.

As to its accessibility for Americans and others who have occasion to call at the embassy, it can be easily reached by means of the various rapid-transit systems of Paris, as a subway station is shortly to be opened within 100 yards of the property, while a street-car and bus line run down the Boulevard des Invalides, on which the property faces, and another bus line on a cross street three doors away. The property is about an acre and a third in area and extends through from one street to the large Boulevard des Invalides.

It is important to emphasize that the property is particularly well suited for the ambassador's residence and for offices of the foreign service, as the type of the house is of the style of a large private dwelling, with a suitable building for offices on the street and an intervening courtyard between the two. Beyond the residence is situated a garden which gives onto the boulevard. In this connection it can be added that the ordinary modern house does not afford the facilities for installation of offices which the property now offered to the Government admits of in an admirable manner.

The property would seem to be well situated also as regards its protection from future encroachment of undesirable buildings, as the ministry of colonies is one block south on the Boulevard des Invalides, while the block to the north toward the River Seine is entirely occupied by the buildings of a large school and Government-owned garden and the building of the Rodin Museum. Opposite the entire garden frontage of the property on the Boulevard des Invalides is a square on which is situated a large church. The southern half of the block adjacent to this property is occupied by the buildings and garden of a convent, and there are three private houses with gardens on the northern half. The Chinese Legation is diagonally across the street from the property.

Experience has shown that in order to obtain property suitable for embassy purposes in the large capitals of Europe the sum of $150,000, heretofore authorized by Congress, is insufficient. I earnestly hope that with the present possibility of acquiring exceptionally valuable land on which are erected buildings well adapted to embassy purposes and conveniently located Congress will authorize the sum stated in the bill which Mr. FAIRCHILD has introduced for this purpose.

I am, my dear Mr. PORTER, very sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Yes.

Mr. McSWAIN. If we have saved $700,000 since Assistant Secretary Bliss was over there a few months ago, perhaps if we wait for six months longer we will get it for nothing.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Of course, the gentleman well knows, as stated by me a moment ago, that it is because of the extraordinary situation at the present time that this opportunity exists.

Mr. McSWAIN. The two circumstances the gentleman mentioned, to wit, the rate of exchange and the lady's financial circumstances. She may get in worse circumstances, and the rate of exchange may become more unfavorable.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. I may say further that more than $300,000 has been offered for this same property by business interests in Paris, who wish to purchase the land, tear down the building which was constructed prior to the French Revolution, and was completed in 1786. There are sentimental attachments to the building that induces the lady who is the owner to prefer to have it purchased by the United States Government for embassy purposes rather than to have it destroyed to make way for business buildings.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Is the lot located in the business section of the city?

Mr. FAIRCHILD. It is located in the same ward in which are located 10 of 15 of the French ministries, including the foreign office, and it is in the same ward as the chamber of deputies.

In December, 1922, I was in Paris and visited the property upon the suggestion of Mr. Herrick, the American ambassador. It impressed me, as it certainly would impress any Member of this House having equal opportunity to inspect the premises, as a most desirable purchase in every respect. Our ambassador is alive to the opportunity and is keenly interested to have the dignity of America maintained in the French capital with a suitable embassy building comparable to the embassies of other nations. Since the days of Gallatin, American ambassadors have fully appreciated the disadvantage America suffers in its failure to own suitable embassy properties, and yet Congress failed to act until 1911. Even then the authorization by Congress was too niggardly to permit purchase of suitable properties in any of the leading capitals where property values are high. Only recently we witnessed what to many appeared to be a humiliating spectacle when an American embassy building in London was acquired only through the acceptance by this great country of ours of a gratuity from an American millionaire. The story is told of Joseph H. Choate that one evening when he was taking a midnight stroll along a London street he was stopped by a policeman who inquired, "Where is your home?" Choate replied, "I have none; I am the American ambassador."

In negotiations to secure an appropriate embassy property in Paris, America has a real asset in the person of our present ambassador, whose knowledge of Paris and of embassy needs and whose business ability and training, together with a just pride in America, render him in a special degree of great value to us in the present emergency. If anyone can secure this property, he can. When secured he will be as zealous as a young bride with a new home to make it all that patriotic Americans would desire. I earnestly hope that an American embassy building will be secured in Paris while Myron T. Herrick is the American ambassador to France.

I shall incorporate as a part of my remarks a statement descriptive of the Condé property and of the embassy buildings in Paris of other nations, furnished me in Paris by Ambassador Herrick, as follows:

DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT OF PROPERTY.

The Hotel de Condé, in the rue Monsieur, near the tomb of Napoleon, was built shortly before the French Revolution for Mademoiselle de Condé, aunt of the Duke d' Enghien, and was designed by Brogniart, one of the famous architects of the time. Major l'Enfant, who planned the city of Washington, was one of Brogniart's pupils.

The Hotel de Condé runs between two streets and contains a fine garden. The residence is situated at the back of a large court, on both sides of which as well as on the side of the street entrance are spacious annexes, serving in former days as a chapel, coach houses, and quarters for the retinue of the princess, all of which would be most suitable for offices of the embassy staff, as well as for those of the military and naval attachés.

The house itself contains art treasures of the epoch of great value, among which are bas-reliefs by Clodion and panels by Boucher. An added sentimental interest for Americans is the fact that this house was for many years during the last century the residence of the distinguished French statesman, the Comte de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette and uncle of the recent chargé d'affaires at Washington.

Nearly all large countries, as well as small ones, own their chancery and embassy here, the cost in each case exceeding the appropriation made by our Government. Real estate here is of a value corresponding to that in New York, and the value of the embassies of other countries installed here is about as follows:

The British Embassy and its chancery furnished is worth two and a half to three million dollars at least; probably more. This mansion was the residence of Pauline Bonaparte, Princess Borghese, sister of Napoleon. The property passed by purchase from her possession in 1814, with its costly furniture and ornaments, to the British Government for the use of the embassy, the Duke of Wellington negotiating the sale. The price agreed upon was £32,000, but two months after the battle of Waterloo he sent in a bill to his Government for £2,500 "for repairs to the house, made by my directions when I was ambassador at Paris."

The German Embassy, which is worth about a million dollars, was, during the first Empire, the Paris residence of Prince Eugene de Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy and stepson of Napoleon I.

The Austrian Embassy, now in the hands of the French Government, is worth approximately two to three million dollars.

The Spanish Embassy, which is worth about $1,000,000, was the home of the Prince de Wagram, who was killed in the late war, the last male descendent of Napoleon's marshal, Berthier.

The Italian Embassy was purchased as a bargain in 1912 or 1913 when I was ambassador here, and I believe it cost about $750,000. It is worth considerably more now.

Poland has recently purchased a fine building.

Belgium has very valuable legation quarters, the figures of which I have not before me.

Holland this last year purchased a building for something like half a million dollars.

The need of an embassy in Paris has been recognized ever since we became a nation. Albert Gallatin said 106 years ago, "The prospect seems good that the United States will purchase a building for its embassy within a year." For 106 years every succeeding envoy has been hoping that this prospect might come true. This embassy, as you know, is the most important in Europe, and it is vitally necessary to have adequate quarters for our growing staff. It is from this embassy that cables for all Europe are distributed.

I have said that Mr. Bliss, Third Assistant Secretary of State, visited the Condé property in 1913. He testified before the committee, and I quote extracts from his testimony, as follows:

EXTRACTS FROM THE TESTIMONY OF MR. BLISS.

I have been all over the property. Some years ago, in 1913, at the time I was in the embassy I visited it when it was offered for sale. Whenever there was a good property that came into the market, I always examined it to see if it was a possible embassy and made a report to the Department of State. At that time I do not recall what the price of it was, but I think, roughly speaking, it was six or seven million francs, and at that time the franc was at par, which would mean over a million dollars.

Question. What is your opinion as to this price of $300,000?

Mr. BLISS. It is a great bargain; there is no doubt of that.

Mr. Herrick has been in definite negotiations with the owner of the house, who is an elderly woman and who wants to have it preserved, as the chairman just stated, because of its architectural and historical interest.

* * * * * * *

Mr. BLISS. After the meeting of the committee to consider the bill of Mr. FAIRCHILD, in which a subcommittee was appointed, consisting of the chairman of the committee and Mr. FAIRCHILD, a telegram was sent to Mr. Herrick, embodying the views of the committee regarding the matter, directing him to obtain an option on the property. That was covered very fully in the text of the message which was drawn up by the subcommittee. Mr. Herrick replied to that in a day or two.

Question. Is it your understanding from the communications between the State Department and Ambassador Herrick that he is confident that if this bill passes he will be able to secure this property?

Mr. BLISS. I understand from the statement in his telegram that it is very definite that he will have no difficulty in obtaining an option on the purchase of the property by the end of this month.

Question. He feels sure that he will, now that he has acquainted the owner or the owner's attorney with the fact that the United States is the purchaser?

Mr. BLISS. From what Mr. Herrick says in his telegram, I think he has some unwritten understanding with the lawyer of the owner.

* * * * * * *

Question. Can you tell the committee what is the amount of money that is being paid by the United States at the present time in the form of rental for the embassy?

Mr. BLISS. For the embassy the Department of State now pays an annual rental of 86,500 francs. That amounted when I was before the committee the other day—I have not computed that at the rate of exchange at the present time—the other day the rate was 6.920; the franc has gone off a little since then. That does not include the rent paid by the military attaché, I think, for his office. He has offices in the same building, but they are separate, and I should say the rent was about 1,500 francs, roughly estimated.

Question. Does that include the amount paid for the accommodation of the passport office?

Mr. BLISS. The passport offices are 56,000 francs, or $4,480, and the consulate general, since you are asking that question, I will add, pays a rental of 18,000 francs. That is the rental made some time before the war for a period of years, so that it is a very advantageous rate.

Question. It would be very much greater at the present time?

Mr. BLISS. It would be greater now, and he would have to pay a much higher rate than ever to renew the lease of the present consul general's office.

Question. The building area of the Condé property would be sufficient to house all of these offices?

Mr. BLISS. It might be necessary to have separate offices for accessibility more to commercial interests that appeal to the consul general, but part of the consulate general could undoubtedly be housed there.

Question. The question was directed to the area of the building?

Mr. BLISS. There is ample space to increase the building to accommodate all the offices we ever could need.

Question. In the present buildings there is ample space to accommodate all of these offices?

Mr. BLISS. Yes, sir.

* * * * * * *

Mr. BLISS. Property owned by foreign governments for embassy purposes is free from taxation in France, exempted from tax.

Question. The rental figures you gave—do they include rental for the ambassadors' homes?

Mr. BLISS No. The ambassador's home is paid by him personally.

* * * * * * *

Question. This bill will provide a home for the ambassador?

Mr. BLISS. Yes, sir.

* * * * * * *

Question. My understanding of the telegrams that have passed officially between the State Department and Ambassador Herrick is that Ambassador Herrick feels assured and the State Department feels assured that if this bill passes Mr. Herrick will be able to secure this property within the $300,000 to be assigned?

Mr. BLISS. That is our understanding.

A recent letter received by me from the ambassador confirms the information contained in the committee report from which I have freely quoted, and gives additional information of value. It also bears witness to his enthusiastic desire to secure for America a property in keeping with the dignity of our great Nation. I quote from this letter as follows:

It is not difficult to estimate real estate values in Paris, as they are well established. The real estate of this property, consisting of 5,565 square meters of land, regardless of the buildings, is worth, compared with other real estate in this section of the city, the proposed purchase price. The extent of the real estate of the Condé property is another strong argument in favor of its purchase by our Government since such properties, which cover so large an area of ground, are no longer feasible for private ownership in view of the present taxation, from which the United States would be exempt. As far as embassy uses are concerned the buildings of the Condé property are of equal value to that of the land.

I wish it were possible for me to impart to every Member of Congress my enthusiasm for the purchase of the Hotel de Condé. If they could only see and understand the situation here, as you and I do, there would not be an instant's hesitation in taking advantage of this bargain. I am confident of the soundness of my judgment in this matter, for I have been familiar with real-estate transactions throughout my entire business career.

I think I know rather well the needs of my Government, and it is needless for me to tell you that nothing would appeal more to my patriotic interest and devotion than to be permitted to install a dignified embassy and chancery for the United States in Paris, I would even go to the extent of making some personal contribution, as I have indicated, rather than let this remarkable opportunity slip.

The rental of my modest residence in Paris, which you have seen, averages, with the varying exchanges, something more than my salary, and this house is not comparable in importance to any of the embassies or legations which I have heretofore mentioned. I shall be obliged, as I told you, to give up this residence in October, as the owner does not wish to rent it for a longer term, and, thus far, I have not been able to find anything suitable for an embassy for less than $20,000 per annum, approximately.

Should the Hotel de Condé be purchased, I could, by using my furniture, renting and buying additional furniture, occupy the premises, after a fashion, in October. The chancery could be made ready to install the staff, with the military and naval attachés, by the time the lease expires on the quarters now occupied in the rue de Chaillot, the quarters I leased for the chancery before the war. The rent for the chancery in the present location is 85,450 francs, which amounts to the interest at 5 per cent on a very considerable part of the proposed purchase price of the Condé property.

In case the owner of the Hotel de Condé fails to grant the option, as it now appears may be the case, I hope you may so amend your bill as to leave in the hands of the Government an appropriation, not less than the sum mentioned for this property, which may be available later on if some other property comes on the market. In no case can we hope to obtain an embassy worthy of our country for a sum less than the amount I named for the Condé property. The appropriation really should be much larger, for it is not at all probable that so fine a bargain as the Hotel de Condé will occur again.

We were deeply interested in the statement of ex-Ambassador Davis before the Foreign Affairs Committee in connection with the Rogers bill, in which he said that while he lived in London "quietly and modestly" his job cost him three times his salary, his annual expenditures being about $50,000. I have copied and inclose herewith two or three references which ex-Ambassador Page made in his letters to the need of the United States for proper embassies and legations in foreign countries.

One hundred and seven years ago Albert Gallatin wrote, "By another year we shall undoubtedly be installed in a legation owned by the United States Government." There has been awakened in my breast by the recent discussion the same hope that Albert Gallatin had, to the extent that I am willing to stake a forfeit.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast!
"Man (and nations) never is but always to be blest."

Let us hope that this case will be an exception. At any rate, Congress, should it approve your bill in regard to the Condé property, or if this purchase is not effected amend your bill so as to make the appropriation available for whatever property may come on the market later on, could hardly be accused of acting precipitately after a deliberation of almost a century and a half.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and twenty Members present; a quorum.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I was very much interested in the speech made by the gentleman from New York on the question of the necessity for a great embassy building in Paris. I was rather amused when he said, or somebody said for him, that we ought to buy this building now, because it is worth a million dollars and that we could buy it for $300,000. Then I inquired of myself, What does anyone need of an embassy in Paris or any other place worth $1,000,000? Should we buy it because we do not want to appoint an ambassador anywhere except a man who can afford to live in a $1,000,000 building, or is it because we want to curtail the right of men who have brains and have no money to represent us as ambassadors? Of course, it is impossible for one to live simply in one of these palatial embassies.

No one can afford to live in a $1,000,000 embassy unless he is a rich man, to say nothing of the cost of maintaining such a building.

It seems a most ludicrous thing that at this hour of the morning on the 4th day of March——

A MEMBER. The 3d.

Mr. MADDEN. This is the 4th day of March. We are going out of existence as a Congress in a few hours more, and yet we come here at this late hour of the night or early hour of the morning to provide palatial quarters for American representatives in a European city, and yet we refuse as the Congress of

the United States to appropriate money to put up the buildings we need for public business in the country in which we reside. We passed an act not very long ago providing not to exceed $150,000 for any embassy building anywhere in the world. This bill here proposes to double the limit of cost as to Paris. Well, now, if as to Paris, why not as to Berlin? If as to Berlin, why not as to Budapest or as to any other place in the world?

Mr. TEMPLE. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TEMPLE. How long ago, is the gentleman able to say, was that bill passed?

Mr. MADDEN. Oh, several years.

Mr. TEMPLE. Was it about 12 years ago?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; but the needs of the embassy situation are not any greater to-day than they were then, and a $150,000 house is big enough for any American to live in anywhere in the world. [Applause.] I am opposed to these bills, and I am opposed to these princes of finance being sent abroad as American ambassadors because of the contributions they make to campaign funds, Democrats and Republicans alike. [Applause.] I want to see the time come when America will take its place as the foremost nation in favor of ambassadors who have brains [applause], and I do not want the dollar to be the only qualification for appointment to ambassadorial positions. I want the man to be educated; I want him to be a gentleman; I want him to be a thorough American representative of America, fit in all the phases of American life.

I do not want him to live in such palatial quarters that I, as an humble, common, everyday American, if by any chance I should find myself in Paris, would not dare call upon him because of the luxury with which he is surrounded. I want to find myself when I approach an embassy of America in Paris or elsewhere to be at least on equal terms with the man who occupies the place. When I go abroad, if I should choose to call upon the American representative, I want to call upon a man who has the time to take off from cutting coupons from his bonds to give me consideration. [Applause.] I do not want an American ambassador to be so skilled in finance that he has no time for diplomacy.

Mr. EDMONDS. I would like to ask the gentleman if he would like to call upon me if I lived in a back street or in a back alleyway, where I had to live on account of the scrimping of this country?

Mr. MADDEN. That is where I have always been obliged to live——

Mr. McSWAIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. And I am proud of my humble surroundings. If by any chance I should be so fortunate that I can live in a better, a more commodious place, I do so out of the revenues that I make and not out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman makes many more speeches like the one he just made and the one he made a while ago, he has got to come over on this side of the aisle to be in good company.

Mr. MADDEN. I just picked up a copper cent on the floor, and I hand it to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. McSWAIN. Will the gentleman yield for an entirely serious statement?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, indeed; I am serious.

Mr. McSWAIN. Will the gentleman remind the House—and I am serious—that the greatest ambassador that this country ever sent to the court at Paris was Benjamin Franklin, who went there in his homespun clothes, and his memory lives to-day?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes; he was a credit to the Nation, and a splendid record he made. I am proud of his memory, proud of the loan that he secured from France while there; and I say to you, gentlemen of the House, it may seem to be a laughing matter, but it is a very serious matter. I would like to be able to see some of these common, everyday men who served with us in this establishment. Oh, FRANK MONDELL and HENRY COOPER and WALLACE DEMPSEY and Mr. FESS and——

Mr. UPSHAW. Mention some of the Democrats.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. UPSHAW.

Mr. MADDEN. UPSHAW-Paris. [Laughter.] Oh, and BLANTON. Well, gentlemen, to proceed, to start where I stopped, I say that so many of these gentlemen are qualified to be American ambassadors, and I named about an equal number from the Democrat and Republican sides, but unfortunately no matter whether the administration be Democrat or Republican we have always chosen millionaires for Paris. I do not say that they have not rendered good service; but I hope that the time will come when it will not be necessary to pick a millionaire. I had something to do with the fixing of the limit of cost.

Mr. ROSSDALE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. MADDEN. In just a moment.

I had something to do, I say, with the fixing of the limit of cost on ambassadorial residences abroad. My colleague, Frank Lowden, when he was a Member of the House, wanted to fix the limit of cost at $500,000. That is the way he felt. He was a multimillionaire; he could afford to move into a house that would cost that. I felt that $50,000 was enough, but I compromised on $150,000. I think that is too much.

Yet our friend from New York [Mr. FAIRCHILD] comes in complacently here to-night, walks up to the captain's desk, and gets permission from the Republican leader to move to suspend the rules and pass this bill, that authorizes the expenditure of $300,000 for an embassy building in Paris, and they say we ought to buy it because the building is worth a million dollars. Now, if the building is worth a million dollars, I submit to you that there is not any ordinary American that could live in it. [Laughter.]

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Of course, the banker of Pennsylvania could live in it. [Laughter.]

Mr. McFADDEN. How much did the gentleman provide for greenhouses down in the Botanic Garden?

Mr. MADDEN. Not a dollar.

Mr. McFADDEN. You tried to.

Mr. MADDEN. No; the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. BLANTON. No; he cut that out.

Mr. MADDEN. There is not a dollar for it, and even if there were, that is an American institution at home, where every man from the farms in the gentleman's district can come and regale himself by smelling the delicious perfume of the beautiful flowers down there. [Laughter.]

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I do not yield just yet; whereas if he went to Paris, he would not be able to get under the shed of the embassy entrance, because the man who lives in such a luxurious building would be so much of an aristocrat that he would not recognize the plain, ordinary, common, everyday citizen of Pennsylvania far enough to admit him to the embassy building. [Laughter.]

The item that the gentleman from Pennsylvania refers to was to establish or rebuild a greenhouse in which to propagate and preserve the rare plants that we were told could not be moved without their dying.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. I understand that property in Paris is worth $1,000,000, and is owned by a poor French widow, and if this purchase is made she will thereby be robbed out of $700,000. [Laughter.]

Mr. MADDEN. Yes. That would be in keeping with the usual generosity of Congress, except where people have claims against the Government that have no justification. I hope we shall not commit this great mistake.

Gentlemen, think of the ordinary man for once. You have not got many people among your constituents at home that live in million-dollar houses; not many. If you had, you would not be here. They would pick somebody else. [Laughter.] Have a little common sense; keep in the ordinary walks of life; do not get above your constituents. Keep on the level with them. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I will undertake now, as it is after midnight, to say only a word or two, but not in any way to respond in detail to what has been said by my distinguished friend from Illinois, who speaks from the plutocratic viewpoint. [Laughter.]

Mr. MADDEN. No; I speak from a Democratic point of view. I beg the gentleman's pardon. [Laughter.]

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. The committee investigated this matter with a great deal of care. I think we obtained all the information that is available. We reached the conclusion that the purchase of this property as a business proposition is an excellent thing. We believe that the price for which it can be gotten, if the transaction can be quickly consummated, is

considerably less than it is really worth. This conclusion was reached without any dissent at all. The majority and the minority members of the committee unite in the opinion that the purchase ought to be made, and that is the report.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Of course, I do not object to the conclusions reached by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I was simply expressing my own views.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I have great respect for the views of the gentleman, and I have followed him quite commonly in what he has advised here with reference to expenditures. The gentleman can guard the Treasury against any injudicious expenditure even in this case. The bill simply carries an authorization; an authorization that can not be executed unless the approval is had of the committee over which the distinguished gentleman presides with such great ability. Unless the Committee on Appropriations should be of opinion, upon such investigation as it may make, that the project is injudicious, doubtless that committee will hereafter report the necessary appropriation. [Applause.]

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] very feelingly and eloquently said he wanted this Government to be represented abroad by brains, and that he was opposed to the appointment of millionaires as ambassadors. One of the reasons why only millionaires can serve abroad is that the Government of the United States does not provide any official residences and offices for our ambassadors abroad. [Applause.]

Now, do not take up all my two minutes with that applause. [Laughter.] If the gentleman from Illinois can explain how a man can live on brains and sleep in a house made out of brains in Paris, then there will be no reason for enacting this bill. I have generally followed the gentleman from Illinois on ordinary appropriations, but it is getting to be rather unpopular to do so, measured by the manner in which the House has expressed itself here to-night.

Of course I am not anxious to spend this $300,000. I always regret the necessity for appropriations, but the poor oppressed taxpayer out in Illinois, for whom the gentleman pleads, will be taxed to pay rent in Paris as long as this Government survives, unless we purchase an embassy building. As to the proposed purchase, our committee looked into it. We believed it to be a good bargain.

Personally I do not care whether you pass this bill or not, because I do not expect to hobnob around the embassy in Paris. But I do believe that if this Government wants to provide for the American Embassy in Paris, and to provide offices for the consul general in Paris, a place that will comport somewhat with the dignity and majesty and might of this great Government, you ought to pass this bill. [Applause.]

Mr. KLINE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. No; I can not yield.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. If gentlemen want the American ambassador to live in some back alley and subsist on cheese and crackers, vote this thing down; but if you want him to occupy quarters somewhat commensurate with the dignity of the United States Government, you ought to pass this bill, and pass it to-night. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas his expired. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLANTON) there were 170 ayes and 67 noes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas demands the yeas and nays. All those in favor of taking the question by yeas and nays will rise. [After counting.] Forty-one Members have arisen, not a sufficient number.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the other side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has just counted a quorum.

Mr. BLANTON. Of course, the Chair can arbitrarily rule that way, but to-morrow he will not be able to do so.

Mr. MOORES of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I move that the words of the gentleman from Texas be taken down.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair pays no attention to what the gentleman from Texas says.

MONUMENT TO AMERICAN WOMEN FOR SERVICES IN WORLD WAR.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Joint Resolution 168, now on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to take from the Speakers' table Senate Joint Resolution 168 and consider the same. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 168) in relation to a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the United States of America, its insular possessions, and the District of Columbia in the World War.

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $150,000 as a part contribution to the erection of a memorial building, with equipment, in the District of Columbia to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the patriotic women of the United States of America, of its insular possessions, and of the District of Columbia during the World War. Said memorial to be erected on the land now occupied in part by the Memorial to the Women of the Civil War, the permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross.

SEC. 2. That said memorial shall be a building monumental in design and character and shall be used as a permanent model chapter house for the American Red Cross under the charge of the District of Columbia Red Cross Chapter and shall cost not less than $300,000: *Provided*, That this expenditure shall include complete equipment.

SEC. 3. That the sum hereby appropriated shall not be payable until there shall be raised by private subscription an additional sum of $150,000.

SEC. 4. That the money hereby appropriated shall not be paid until the plan of the proposed building shall have been approved by a commission consisting of the president of the American Red Cross, the Secretary of War, the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Library, the chairman of the House Committee on the Library, and a representative of the central committee of the American Red Cross. The plans of the said memorial shall likewise be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

The expenditures for said memorial building shall be made under the direction of a commission consisting of the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Library and the chairman of the House Committee on the Library. That said memorial building shall remain the property of the United States Government but under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and the American Red Cross shall at all times be charged with the responsibility, the care, keeping, and maintenance of the said memorial building without expense to the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAMTON. Reserving the right to object, this bill, as the one preceding, may not be effective for nearly a year, and there is no sense or reason whatever for this House in its present mood, when it can not give proper consideration to legislation, taking up matters of this kind, that present no emergency, and keeping the House here all night, and I object.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio moves to suspend the rules and pass Senate Joint Resolution 168. Is a second demanded?

Mr. GILBERT. I demand a second.

Mr. FESS. I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

Mr. CRAMTON and Mr. BLANTON objected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. GILBERT] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS] will take their places as tellers.

The House divided; and the tellers reported that there were 63 ayes and 38 noes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote, because there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman makes the point that no quorum is present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and nineteen Members present, a quorum.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Speaker wants to be correct.

Mr. CRAMTON. There is not that number in the Hall. If the Chair does not count the Members elect, there are not 200 in the Hall.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has made a count of the Members present.

Mr. CRAMTON. The Chair is not entitled to count Members elect, not Members of this Congress.

Mr. KINCHELOE. A parliamentary inquiry. I feel that the Chair has counted the new Members in place of the lame ducks, and I would like to know if he has counted the old Members as well.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now take a recess.

Mr. SNYDER. That is clearly dilatory.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan makes the motion that the House do now stand in recess.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee demands the yeas and nays. All in favor of taking this question by the yeas and nays will rise. [After counting.] Fifty-four Members have risen, a sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are ordered. The Clerk will call the roll. Those in favor of the House standing in recess will, as their names are called, answer "yea," and those opposed will answer "nay," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 57, nays 177, not voting 192, as follows:

YEAS—57.

Abernethy	Davis, Tenn.	Kincheloe	Rayburn
Aswell	Deal	Lampert	Rouse
Atkeson	Dominick	Lankford	Rucker
Bankhead	Doughton	Larsen, Ga.	Sandlin
Barkley	Evans	Lee, Ga.	Sisson
Black	Fields	Logan	Sumners, Tex.
Bland, Va.	Fulmer	London	Tague
Blanton	Garrett, Tenn.	Lyon	Ten Eyck
Bowling	Goldsborough	McDuffie	Turner
Box	Hammer	McSwain	Weaver
Bulwinkle	Hudspeth	Moore, Va.	Wingo
Byrnes, S. C.	Jeffers, Ala.	Parks, Ark.	Young
Collins	Johnson, Ky.	Quin	
Cramton	Kelley, Mich.	Raker	
Crisp	Ketcham	Rankin	

NAYS—177.

Ackerman	Fordney	Lineberger	Robsion
Anderson	Foster	Little	Rodenberg
Andrew, Mass.	Fuller	Luce	Rogers
Ansorge	Funk	McArthur	Rossdale
Arentz	Gahn	McFadden	Sabath
Barbour	Gensman	McLaughlin, Mich.	Sanders, Ind.
Beck	Gernerd	McPherson	Scott, Tenn.
Beedy	Gilbert	MacGregor	Shaw
Begg	Glynn	Magee	Shreve
Bell	Greene, Mass.	Mansfield	Siegel
Benham	Greene, Vt.	Mapes	Smith, Idaho
Briggs	Griest	Mead	Smithwick
Burdick	Hadley	Michener	Snyder
Burton	Hardy, Colo.	Miller	Speaks
Cable	Haugen	Mondell	Sproul
Campbell, Kans.	Hawley	Moore, Ill.	Stafford
Campbell, Pa.	Hayden	Moore, Ohio	Stephens
Carter	Henry	Moores, Ind.	Sweet
Chalmers	Herrick	Morgan	Swing
Chandler, Okla.	Hickey	Morin	Taylor, N. J.
Chindblom	Hicks	Mott	Temple
Christopherson	Hill	Murphy	Thompson
Clague	Himes	Nelson, A. P.	Tilson
Clarke, N. Y.	Hoch	Nelson, J. M.	Timberlake
Cole, Iowa	Huck	Newton, Mo.	Tincher
Collier	Hull	Norton	Tinkham
Colton	Humphrey, Nebr.	Ogden	Underhill
Connally, Tex.	Humphreys, Miss.	Parker, N. J.	Upshaw
Cooper, Ohio	Husted	Patterson, N. J.	Vaile
Cooper, Wis.	Ireland	Paul	Vestal
Coughlin	James	Perkins	Voigt
Curry	Johnson, Wash.	Perlman	Volk
Dale	Jones, Tex.	Petersen	Volstead
Dallinger	Kirkpatrick	Porter	Wason
Dempsey	Kissel	Purnell	Watson
Dowell	Kline, Pa.	Radcliffe	Webster
Dupré	Knutson	Ramseyer	White, Kans.
Edmonds	Kopp	Ransley	Wilson
Elliott	Kraus	Reber	Wright
Fairchild	Kreider	Reece	Wurzbach
Fairfield	Kunz	Reed, N. Y.	Yates
Faust	Lazaro	Rhodes	Zihlman
Fess	Leatherwood	Ricketts	
Fitzgerald	Lee, N. Y.	Roach	
Focht	Lehlbach	Robertson	

NOT VOTING—192.

Almon	Connolly, Pa.	Graham, Ill.	Larson, Minn.
Andrews, Nebr.	Copley	Graham, Pa.	Lawrence
Anthony	Crago	Green, Iowa	Layton
Appleby	Crowther	Griffin	Lea, Calif.
Bacharach	Cullen	Hardy, Tex.	Linthicum
Bird	Darrow	Hawes	Longworth
Bixler	Davis, Minn.	Hays	Lowrey
Blakeney	Denison	Hersey	Luhring
Bland, Ind.	Dickinson	Hogan	McClintic
Boies	Drane	Hooker	McCormick
Bond	Drewry	Huddleston	McKenzie
Bowers	Driver	Hukriede	McLaughlin, Nebr.
Brand	Dunbar	Hutchinson	McLaughlin, Pa.
Brennan	Dunn	Jacoway	MacLafferty
Britten	Dyer	Jefferis, Nebr.	Madden
Brooks, Ill.	Echols	Johnson, Miss.	Maloney
Brooks, Pa.	Ellis	Johnson, S. Dak.	Martin
Brown, Tenn.	Favrot	Jones, Pa.	Merritt
Browne, Wis.	Fenn	Kahn	Michaelson
Buchanan	Fish	Kearns	Mills
Burke	Fisher	Keller	Montague
Burtness	Frear	Kelly, Pa.	Mudd
Butler	Free	Kendall	Nelson, Me.
Byrns, Tenn.	Freeman	Kennedy	Newton, Minn.
Cannon	French	Kiess	Nolan
Cantrill	Frothingham	Kindred	O'Brien
Carew	Gallivan	King	O'Connor
Chandler, N. Y.	Garner	Kitchin	Oldfield
Clark, Fla.	Garrett, Tex.	Kleczka	Oliver
Classon	Gifford	Kline, N. Y.	Olpp
Clouse	Goodykoontz	Knight	Overstreet
Codd	Gorman	Langley	Paige
Cole, Ohio	Gould	Lanham	Park, Ga.
Parker, N. Y.	Scott, Mich.	Strong, Pa.	Walters
Patterson, Mo.	Sears	Sullivan	Ward, N. Y.
Pou	Shelton	Summers, Wash.	Ward, N. C.
Pringey	Sinclair	Swank	Wheeler
Rainey, Ala.	Sinnott	Taylor, Ark.	White, Me.
Rainey, Ill.	Slemp	Taylor, Colo.	Williams, Ill.
Reed, W. Va.	Smith, Mich.	Taylor, Tenn.	Williams, Tex.
Riddick	Snell	Thomas	Williamson
Riordan	Steagall	Thorpe	Winslow
Rose	Stedman	Tillman	Wise
Rosenbloom	Steenerson	Towner	Wood, Ind.
Ryan	Stevenson	Treadway	Woodruff
Sanders, N. Y.	Stiness	Tucker	Woods, Va.
Sanders, Tex.	Stoll	Tyson	Woodyard
Schall	Strong, Kans.	Vinson	Wyant

So the House refused to stand in recess.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On the vote:

Mr. Sinclair (for) with Mr. Burtness (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. Snell with Mr. Swank.

Mr. Winslow with Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Bixler with Mr. Cantrill.

Mr. Kendall with Mr. Driver.

Mr. Wyant with Mr. Carew.

Mr. Butler with Mr. Woods of Virginia.

Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania with Mr. Huddleston.

Mr. Madden with Mr. Taylor of Colorado.

Mr. Fenn with Mr. Martin.

Mr. Fish with Rainey of Illinois.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments the bill (H. R. 6650) providing additional terminal facilities in square east of 710 and square 712 in the District of Columbia for freight traffic.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment, bills of the following titles:

H. R. 1227. An act for the relief of Frank G. Emmes;

H. R. 8221. An act for the relief of the Chinese Government;

H. R. 8733. An act for the relief of Harold L. McKinley;

H. R. 8051. An act for the relief of the Commonwealth & Dominion Line (Ltd.), owner of the British steamship *Port Phillip;*

H. R. 14089. An act granting six months' pay to Harriet B. Castle;

H. R. 9160. An act for the relief of John Anderson.

H. R. 8533. An act for the relief of Joe T. White;

H. R. 10847. An act for the relief of Jacob Dietch;

H. R. 10022. An act for the relief of Eldredge & Mason, of Malone, N. Y.;

H. R. 7027. An act for the relief of Herbert E. Shenton;

H. R. 5020. An act to provide for the sale by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of certain land in the District of Columbia acquired for a school site, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9631. An act for the relief of Edward F. Dunne, jr.;

H. R. 927. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vincenza Diminico;

H. R. 7921. An act granting six months' pay to Alice P. Dewey;

H. R. 12053. An act to define butter and to provide a standard therefor;

H. R. 10848. An act for the relief of Estella W. Dougherty;

H. R. 14183. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a portion of the Federal building site in the city of Duquoin, Ill.;

H. R. 1263. An act for the relief of Charles L. McCulley;

H. R. 12584. An act for the relief of Alice Loeber;

H. R. 514. An act authorizing the payment of an amount equal to six months' pay to Josephine H. Barin;

H. R. 13903. An act for the relief of the New York State Fair Commission; and

H. R. 4653. An act for the relief of Allie Melinda Outterside.

JOINT COMMISSION OF GOLD AND SILVER INQUIRY.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House agree to the conference asked by the Senate on Senate Joint Resolution 287, creating the joint commission of gold and silver inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri calls from the Speaker's table Senate Joint Resolution 287, with a House amendment, disagreed to by the Senate, and moves to agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that that motion is not in order. That has to be done by unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thinks not.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Oh, Mr. Speaker, I think it does, even on the last six days of the sessions. I think it requires unanimous consent for a motion to suspend the rules. This is a request for a conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair was of opinion that it was privileged to agree to the conference asked.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why, Mr. Speaker, the Senate passes a resolution. The House amends it. It goes back to the originating body, the Senate. They disagree to the House amendment and ask for a conference. It is perfectly proper for the House to agree to the conference, to insist upon its amendment, and agree to the conference asked for, so that the two bodies can get together. That is fundamental in arriving at an agreement between the two bodies. What else can be done? Of course, the House can recede and withdraw its amendment. That can be done at any time, but it is so rare that it is never considered. The only thing now before the House, in order to bring the two bodies together, is to either not have a conference and leave the bill die, or to insist on the amendment of the House and agree to the conference asked for.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It is quite true, of course, that in order to bring the two bodies together there must be a conference or a recession, but the method of getting the matter to conference——

Mr. STAFFORD. Is privileged.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Oh, I beg the gentleman's pardon, but not even an appropriation bill or a bill of any sort has ever been sent to conference except by unanimous consent or under special rule or by suspension of the rules.

Mr. STAFFORD. With all due deference to the gentleman, he confuses the conditions. He is taking the case of a Senate amendment to a House bill which involves an appropriation, which must be sent either to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, because it is a charge on the Treasury, before it is agreed to, or else to conference under unanimous consent, but that is not this case. I know what the gentleman is referring to. The gentleman is referring to this situation: The House passes a bill. It goes to the Senate. The Senate amends it with a proposal that carries a charge on the Treasury. It comes back, and of course the person having the bill in charge must ask unanimous consent to disagree to the Senate amendment and ask for a conference. But in the instant case the situation is reversed. The House amends a Senate bill and the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House and asks for a conference. For the very reason that conference reports are privileged, because they bring the Houses that much nearer to agreement as to their differences, the motion to insist on the amendment of the House and agree to the conference asked for is privileged.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is ready to rule. In this case the Senate passed a resolution. The House amended it and sent the resolution to the Senate with a House amendment. The Senate has disagreed to the amendment of the House and sends the resolution back to the House with its disagreement and asks for a conference.

There is therefore a disagreement and it is well settled that when the stage of disagreement has been reached between the two Houses the matter becomes a matter of privilege. Hinds' Precedents, volume 4, page 236, summing up the matter, states:

This was a case wherein the Senate had disagreed to a House amendment and asked for a conference.

It is an accepted principle that after the stage of disagreement has been reached a bill is privileged.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, of course the bill is privileged. I am not talking about the privilege nature, but what I am talking about is the method of getting it to conference. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that there has never been a bill sent to conference of any character except by unanimous consent or under special rule or by a suspension of the rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair was of the opinion that the rule did not apply during the last six days of the session.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I do not think so, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A motion may be made——

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It is within the gentleman's power, of course, to move to suspend the rules and send it to conference, but it is not in his power to move without suspending the rules.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. May not a Senate bill with a House amendment to which the Senate has disagreed be taken from the Speaker's table as a matter of privilege?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. It depends on whether it was on the Union or the House Calendar, but that is not the question before the Chair. It is a question of how to get it to conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is of the opinion that the question of agreeing to a conference enters into the question and the point of order made by the gentleman from Tennessee may hinge upon the question of sending a bill to conference.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Certainly, if I have the floor.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. The gentleman from Tennessee concedes a motion may be made to suspend the rules?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Of course.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Now, let me inquire of the gentleman from Tennessee what rule would have to be suspended in order to send this to conference? The gentleman has been recognized by the Speaker; it is a privileged matter. He has been recognized and made a motion. The gentleman from Tennessee says he can move to suspend the rules. What rule is there to suspend in order to send it to conference?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The rules which require that a bill can only go to conference by unanimous consent——

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. What rule is that?

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HICKS. Is not the simplest way out of this whole matter to make a motion to suspend the rules and send it to conference?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I do not know any reason why he should make a motion to suspend the rules when nobody has yet pointed out any rule he wants to be suspended. I do not know any reason why this House can not make a motion in the ordinary way; when the gentleman has obtained recognition he is entitled to make the motion. That is the ordinary way to do things. There has been no rule pointed out to be suspended, and I am not in favor of making motions to suspend some rule, unless some gentleman points to what is the rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This identical question has been determined. On March 13, 1922—

Mr. MANN. As I understand the gentleman made the motion, it does not require unanimous consent. It has a privileged status.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WALSH). It is a Senate bill with House amendments. The Chair did not understand the gentleman to make the motion; it is privileged. The gentleman from Iowa moves to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 2897, to insist upon the amendments thereto, and to agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

That is this case on all fours. The Chair overrules the point of order. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri to insist upon the amendments of the House and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The question was taken, and the Speaker pro tempore announced the ayes seemed to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. BLANTON) there were—ayes 191, noes 7.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RHODES, Mr. COLTON, and Mr. WINGO.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. RICKETTS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker pro tempore signed the same:

H. R. 13775. An act to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to credits and refunds;

H. R. 14302. An act to establish and promote the use of the official cotton standards of the United States in interstate and foreign commerce, to prevent deception thereon and provide for the proper application of such standards, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14408. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14144. An act to limit and fix the time within which suits may be brought or rights asserted in court arising out of the provisions of subdivision 3 of section 302 of the soldiers and sailors' civil relief act, approved March 18, 1918, being chapter 20, volume 40, General Statutes of the United States;

H. R. 2722. An act for the relief of W. W. McGrath;

H. R. 13430. An act to amend section 370 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

H. J. Res. 256. Joint resolution proposing payment to certain employees of the United States;

H. R. 13612. An act authorizing the issuance of patent to the legal representatives of Miles J. Davis, deceased;

H. R. 13998. An act making section 1535c of the Code Law for the District of Columbia applicable to the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14309. An act to amend section 206 of the transportation act, 1920;

H. R. 14087. An act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13004. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to the Kansas Electric Power Co., its successors, and assigns, a certain tract of land in the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth;

H. R. 14135. An act to amend an act approved September 8, 1916, providing for holding sessions of the United States district court in the district of Maine, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5918. An act for the relief of the Michigan Boulevard Building Co.;

H. R. 14077. An act to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14435. An act making appropriations to provide additional compensation for certain civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924;

H. R. 14082. An act to authorize the Valley Transfer Railway Co., a corporation, to construct and operate a line of railway in and upon the Fort Snelling Military Reservation, in the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 14324. An act to amend section 107 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, as heretofore amended;

H. R. 13024. An act for the relief of August Nelson;

H. R. 13774. An act to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to exchanges of property;

H. R. 13810. An act to continue the improvement of the Mississippi River and for the control of its floods;

H. R. 14050. An act to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to income tax of nonresident aliens;

H. R. 14401. An act to amend and modify the war risk insurance act;

H. J. Res. 422. A joint resolution permitting the entry free of duty of certain domestic animals which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries;

H. R. 14351. An act to authorize bridging the Ohio River at Moundsville, W. Va.;

H. R. 8928. An act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services;

H. R. 12378. An act granting consent of Congress to maintain a bridge across the Rio Grande River;

H. R. 14429. An act granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Grand Forks, N. Dak., and East Grand Forks, Minn.; and

H. R. 14428. An act granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, N. Dak.

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the following titles:

S. 2984. An act for the relief of Thurston W. True;

S. J. Res. 282. Joint resolution to amend the resolution of December 29, 1920, entitled "Joint resolution to create a Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Government";

S. 2051. An act to amend section 3142 of the Revised Statutes, to permit an increase in the number of collection districts for the collection of internal revenue and in the number of collectors of internal revenue from 64 to 65;

S. 4503. An act granting the consent of Congress to Bethlehem Steel Co. to construct a bridge across Humphreys Creek at or near the city of Sparrows Point, Md.;

S. 4592. An act granting consent of Congress to the Eagle Pass & Piedras Negras Bridge Co. for construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande between Eagle Pass, Tex., and Piedras Negras, Mexico;

S. 4160. An act to amend the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a commission for the purpose of securing information in connection with questions relative to interstate commerce in coal, and for other purposes," approved September 22, 1922;

S. 3580. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North at or near the city of Pembina, N. Dak.;

S. 4280. An act to provide additional credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to amend the Federal reserve act; and for other purposes;

S. 425. An act authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to fix the salaries of United States attorneys and United States marshals of the several judicial districts of the United States within certain limits;

S. 4216. An act authorizing the sale of real property no longer required for military purposes;

S. 4638. An act authorizing the Great Northern Railway Co. to maintain and operate, or reconstruct, maintain, and operate, its bridge across the Columbia River at Marcus, in the State of Washington;

S. 4117. An act authorizing the closing of certain portions of Grant Road in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 4631. An act granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Bowie and Cass, State of Texas, for construction of a bridge across Sulphur River, at or near Paces Ferry, in said counties and State;

S. 4637. An act for the relief of certain disbursing agents under the Department of Commerce; and

S. 4245. An act to provide the necessary organization of the customs service for an adequate administration and enforcement of the tariff act of 1922 and all other customs-revenue laws.

ADDITIONAL TERMINAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speakers' table House bill 6650, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House bill 6650, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, let the Senate amendments be reported.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if the bill may be read so that we can tell what bill it is, there may not be any objection to it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will again report the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were again read.

Mr. BLANTON. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and the Speaker pro tempore announced as the conferees on the part of the House Mr. FOCHT, Mr. ZIHLMAN, and Mr. SULLIVAN.

MONUMENT TO AMERICAN WOMEN FOR SERVICES IN WORLD WAR.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, in connection with Senate Joint Resolution 168, I would like to have the sympathetic attention of the Members here for a minute while I attempt to make a statement. There is no possibility of the Red Cross organization proceeding to collect money required by this bill to build the structure that is authorized by this resolution, down here on Government land, where the present beautiful Red Cross building stands, without this authority being given. If we do not do it before the close of this Congress, the Red Cross authorities can not proceed with the collection of funds. The suggestion has been made that there was no need of our proceeding now, because nothing would be done until a year from now. That is an error as must appear when the situation is understood. The difficulty is that if Congress does not do anything now there can not be anything done by the organization of the American Red Cross in the way of getting ready to meet by private subscription what this bill authorizes in the appropriation of $150,000.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Yes.

Mr. LONDON. I did not catch the reading of the resolution. Does it provide for the construction of a new building, or for the enlargement of the present building?

Mr. FESS. The language of the resolution is "to erect a memorial building to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the United States, and so forth, in the World War."

It is to be erected upon the present ground. It may be an enlargement of the present structure. The Congress in 1913 made an appropriation to build this memorial building if the Red Cross organization would collect the balance of the required amount. Since that was done the Red Cross has collected over $400,000,000 in money and valuable supplies to be applied to the Red Cross work. They have operated since that

in 68 cases of disaster, to say nothing about the great World War.

The statement that Miss Boardman makes as the head of this wonderful institution—which by the way, allow me to say to my Democratic friends, was started under the inspiration of Grover Cleveland when he was President of the United States [applause]—is that 382,000,000 hospital, knitted, and other garments, surgical dressings, and other articles that were needed were made by volunteer women workers in the United States, and that over 40,000,000 refreshment portions were served to traveling troops and to the sick on trains, and something over 15,000,000 in France.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. Is this building to be used for the District Red Cross?

Mr. FESS. It is the American Red Cross for the whole United States.

Mr. CARTER. What is that other building?

Mr. FESS. It is to be a memorial to the women of the World War. The present building is a memorial to the women of the Civil War, both North and South.

Mr. CARTER. Is the gentleman certain that it is to be used in this country?

Mr. FESS. Yes; I am. Miss Boardman, in a letter to our committee, gives its purpose:

> This memorial building will provide a very practical and valuable return to the Government. Through our Red Cross chapters last year there was expended $9,000,000 in service to the disabled men, that the Government could not render, and also $1,341,000 for 68 disasters in the United States.
>
> Such work as this the Red Cross will be able to continue only if plans are developed for legitimate peace-time activities by means of which these chapters are kept alive. The proposed memorial building will be utilized as a model chapter house for the development of these plans. There will be no further expense to the Government, as it will be maintained by the Red Cross, which in addition will raise $150,000 for the building.
>
> We do not need any appropriation this year, only the authorization of the appropriation, so that we may begin our work to raise our share of the fund and prepare our building plans.

Mr. CHALMERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Yes.

Mr. CHALMERS. Is this building to take the place of the temporary building on the site?

Mr. FESS. The temporary buildings will be removed. It is to cost not less than $300,000. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is to be raised by the Government, and when it is done it is the property of the United States, both the site and the building, just as the present Red Cross building is now.

Mr. ABERNETHY. This is to be used wholly by the Red Cross?

Mr. FESS. Yes; wholly by the Red Cross. It strikes me that nothing would appeal to the Members of Congress more deeply than this movement. It is asked by the women of the country; not by any sordid interests of any sort, but by those people who are back of this wonderful movement.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Yes.

Mr. LITTLE. When is it supposed that this will be finished?

Mr. FESS. Next year. They want to proceed now to raise the $150,000 by collections, and next year this appropriation is to operate. They hope to begin the construction early next year. I hope that this misunderstanding to the effect that there is no need of our doing it now will not lead Congress to deny its support to that effort.

Mr. BLANTON. Is there anything in the Red Cross making their contribution contingent upon appropriation being made later by Congress? We have not had a chance to get a copy of the bill to read it.

Mr. FESS. The gentleman knows very well that the Red Cross association will not go out to make any collections until this authorization of appropriation is made, because they are not people to make any assumption of that kind. I asked Miss Boardman that specific question, fearing we might not get unanimous action on this bill. I said to her, "Why not go on and collect the money now?" She said, "We could not do that. That would be assuming that Congress is going to do what here is requested, and Congress would criticize us very severely, and justly so, if we proceeded on that basis."

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FESS. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RAKER. Where is this building to be constructed relative to the present Red Cross building?

Mr. FESS. I did not ask Miss Boardman whether it is to be attached to the present building or is a separate building.

Mr. RAKER. The only reason I ask the question is that there is a bridge between the main building and they have built a three-story building behind that of stone and concrete. I wondered where they were going to put this building.

Mr. FESS. If you notice the resolution provides that it must be in conjunction with the Fine Arts Commission and also the approval of the Committee on the Library.

Mr. RAKER. I hope the resolution will pass.

Mr. FESS. I can not believe there will be any hesitation on the part of this body to give most enthusiastic support of this outstanding movement to alleviate suffering humanity. I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken, and two-thirds having voted in favor therefor, the bill was passed.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RESERVATION—FORT DE RUSSY, HONOLULU, HAWAII.

Mr. ROGERS. I ask that the Speaker lay before the House the unfinished business which is S. 3424.

The Clerk read the title of the bill as follows:

An act (S. 3424) to provide for the reclamation of the United States Military Reservation, Fort De Russy, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill as amended. Debate has been exhausted and the question is on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. LONDON. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LONDON. When was debate exhausted?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On September 18.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman from Massachusetts in moving to suspend the rules and pass the bill did not move that it be passed with an amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair lays the unfinished business before the House, and it is the bill with the amendment pending. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

RESTRICTION AGAINST ALIENATION ON SURPLUS LANDS OF THE KANSAS OR KAW INDIANS.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 4544) to authorize the extension of the period of restriction against the alienation on surplus lands allotted to minor members of the Kansas or Kaw Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma and consider the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table and consider the bill S. 4544. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, it is now the hour of 2 o'clock a. m., and for that reason I object.

Mr. CARTER. Will not the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. BLANTON. How long are we going to sit here?

Mr. CARTER. Let the gentleman from New York explain the bill and, I think, the gentleman from Texas will not object.

Mr. BLANTON. I will withdraw the objection, but I would like to know if we are to be here all night?

Mr. MONDELL. I hope that Members will be patient. The conference report on the Alien Property Custodian bill will be in soon.

Mr. CRAMTON. The Senate adjourned half an hour ago, and is there any reason why we should sit up here waiting for that?

Mr. McARTHUR. I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The regular order is, the gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. SNYDER. This bill is of small moment to the public, but it is of great importance to a small band of Indians, 80 in number, of whom 16 are under restrictions. Recently oil was discovered on the reservation. On the 13th of May, unless the bill is passed, the restriction will have expired and the 16 minors will be without protection. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SNYDER, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 14226) to amend an act entitled "An act to

provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, had requested a conference with the House thereon, and had appointed Mr. DILLINGHAM, Mr. STERLING, and Mr. WALSH of Montana as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments the bill (H. R. 11528) to allow credits in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments the bill (H. R. 6577) authorizing the conveyance of certain land in the State of South Dakota to the Robert E. Kelley Post, No. 79, American Legion, South Dakota.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 6196. An act for the relief of Robert E. Danforth;

H. R. 2347. An act for the relief of certain homestead entrymen;

H. R. 13751. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to Robert E. Wyche, a resident of Caddo Parish, La.;

H. R. 8291. An act for the relief of Trygve Kristian Lode;

H. J. Res. 465. Joint resolution carrying out the purpose of a House resolution providing for a legislative clerk to the acting minority leader of the House, adopted March 3, 1923;

H. J. Res. 442. Joint resolution to authorize the transportation to Porto Rico of a committee representing the Fourth Ohio Infantry, war with Spain;

H. R. 745. An act for the relief of William H. Philbrick;

H. R. 13617. An act to dissolve the Colored Union Benevolent Association, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13724. An act for the relief of Hugh Marshall Montgomery;

H. R. 12171. An act to grant certain lands to the city of Skagway, Alaska, for a public park;

H. R. 8871. An act for the relief of Richard Andrews;

H. R. 624. An act for the relief of Albert H. White, Mary E. Fowler, Lorena B. Winkler, E. E. White, and C. A. White;

H. R. 8625. An act to provide for the cession to the State of Michigan of certain public lands in the county of Keweenaw, State of Michigan;

H. R. 14296. An act to authorize the county of Huron, State of Michigan, to convey a certain described tract of land to the State of Michigan for public park purposes;

H. R. 12138. An act for the relief of Frank A. Jahn; and

H. J. Res. 415. A joint resolution to authorize the improvement of the Columbia River at St. Helens, Oreg.

TITLE TO LANDS WITHIN PUEBLO INDIAN LAND GRANTS.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 3855) to quiet the title to lands within Pueblo Indian land grants, and for other purposes, and to consider the same at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I object.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection until I can make an explanation?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Let the bill be read first.

Mr. BLANTON. There is a great deal of opposition to this bill, as I understand it.

Mr. SNYDER. If the gentleman will let me explain, I think there will be no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTER] is a very well posted man on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SNYDER. Well, he will not object to the bill.

Mr. LEATHERWOOD. I would like to have the gentleman give an explanation.

Mr. SNYDER. This bill is to correct the titles to the Pueblo Indians. There has been a great deal of discussion for several months with regard to this matter. This bill is the outcome of intensive hearings held in the Senate and in the House and it is a compromise. It embodies features that will assist tremendously at this time in straightening out the affairs of the Pueblo Indians. It provides for the appointment of a commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, and another to be appointed by the President, to whom the whole matter is to be brought. If these three men can not agree unanimously to any title, then that must be brought to the Congress for adjustment.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Is this the bill that we have been propagandized about so much?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes. This is a compromise after consideration by all of the parties.

Mr. LITTLE. Which pueblo is this?

Mr. SNYDER. There are 20 pueblos and the bill covers them all.

Mr. LITTLE. Does this settle the title of the lands in the Indians?

Mr. SNYDER. It settles the title in the persons to whom it should go.

Mr. LITTLE. Will white men or Indians get the land?

Mr. SNYDER. Both.

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky objects.

RADIO PATENTS.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Resolution 548, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 548.

Resolved, That the Federal Trade Commission be, and it is hereby, requested to investigate and to report to the House of Representatives at the convening of the Sixty-eighth Congress, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the facts relating to (a) the ownership of patents covering radio apparatus used in interstate and/or foreign commerce and to all assignments or other contracts concerning such patents; (b) contracts, leases, or agreements in whatsoever form the same may be, or practices, the purpose, tendency, or effect of which is to control or restrict the manufacture, sale, resale, or use within the United States of such radio apparatus or to control or fix the price therefor; (c) contracts, leases, or agreements in whatsoever form the same may be, or practices, the purpose, tendency, or effect of which is to give exclusive rights or special privileges in the reception and transmission in interstate and/or foreign commerce of messages by radio; and (d) such other facts as, in the opinion of the commission, may aid the House of Representatives in determining whether, in the foregoing respects or otherwise on this or related subjects, the antitrust statutes of the United States have been or now are being violated by any person, company, or corporation subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and (e) such other facts as, in the opinion of the commission, may aid the House in determining what further legislation may be advisable.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman whether this resolution will hamper or harass General Harboard?

Mr. EDMONDS. In no way at all.

Mr. BLANTON. Or his radio corporation?

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not know. It may.

Mr. BLANTON. Which are adjuncts of the great American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Mr. EDMONDS. I do not know. During the consideration of the radio bill in the House there was a question raised here as to the ownership of radio patents. The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries prepared a House resolution asking the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the situation in regard to these patents and report back to us at the first meeting in December.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

FLOOD CONTROL SURVEYS.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 14425) authorizing preliminary examinations and surveys of sundry streams with a view to the control of their floods, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations to be made of the following streams with a view to the control of their floods in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of "An act to provide for the control of the floods of the Mississippi River and the Sacramento River, California, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917:

Illinois River, Illinois.
West Fork of White River, Indiana.
Skagit River, Washington.
Trinity River, Texas.
Brazos River, Texas.
Colorado River, Texas.
Pond River, Kentucky.
Wabash River, Illinois and Indiana.
Colorado River in the States of Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

The sum of $4,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby authorized to be expended out of any funds heretofore appropriated for examinations, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause surveys to be made of the following streams with a view to the control of their floods in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of "An act to provide for the control of the floods of the Mississippi River and of the Sacramento River, California, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917:

North Branch of the Susquehanna River, Pennsylvania and New York, and the sum of $8,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for this purpose.

Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers and the sum of $25,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for this purpose: *Provided*, That no money hereby authorized to be appropriated shall be expended unless and until assurances have been given satisfactory to the Secretary of War that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will contribute a like sum of $25,000 for the purpose of making the survey hereby authorized; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to receive from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania such sum of $25,000 and to expend the same as the $25,000 hereby authorized to be appropriated may be expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. I ask unanimous consent that a second may be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. ANDERSON. I object.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is only an authorization, and it is not worth a thing until there is legislation next winter. There is no earthly sense of taking it up at this time of night.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order of no quorum.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I do not.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I renew the point of no quorum, if these gentlemen insist upon bringing up something that is not good until next winter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan makes the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of no quorum.

Mr. ROSSDALE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I call up a privileged report from the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. What was done about the point of order of no quorum?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It was withdrawn.

Mr. BLANTON. I renew it; we ought to have some mercy on these reporters. They can not work all day and night, too. There are two absent and there are only four right now reporting on the House.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, there is a motion pending.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman from Texas——

Mr. BLANTON. I will withdraw it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess 15 minutes.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, there is a motion already pending. I was recognized——

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess 15 minutes.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object——

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All gentlemen will be seated.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I do not care to interfere with the bill which is before the House, but there is a conference report being prepared, as I understand, upon the alien-property matter that it is desirable to have disposed of. I do not care to interfere with this, and I am perfectly willing to withdraw the request for a recess of 15 minutes, but if the House is going to get into another squabble and row we had better take a recess now. I will withdraw the request for the time being.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Will the Chair allow me a minute to make a statement? Mr. Speaker, I have no personal interest in the world in this bill. I was requested by the chairman of the committee in his absence and absence of other majority members of the committee to call up this bill for the Committee on Flood Control. The arrangement was made with the Speaker by gentlemen on the majority side to recognize me for that purpose. I am acting for the chairman of the committee when I make this request, for Mr. RODENBERG. There are two sections of the bill, nine projects. The first section requires no appropriation of money. The Chief of Engineers has the data for four of these in his office, but can not under the law give it to us, and this bill simply requires him to give it to us, so that we may know how much the survey will cost. The five others, all put together, will cost $4,000. It simply authorizes the Chief of Engineers to make a preliminary examination and report. The second section provides for surveys, one in the State of Pennsylvania, which has already appropriated $25,000 to match the $25,000 authorized here; and the other for the Susquehanna, where the preliminary report is already made. The flood condition exists in Pennsylvania, but the cause of the flood is in New York. Pennsylvania can not cure the trouble, because it is beyond her borders. In this item $8,000 is authorized to make the necessary survey.

These two last items in section 2 will have to go over to the next Congress for an appropriation, but the first nine involve 4,000,000 acres of overflowed land and only $4,000 is necessary to make the examination. The money is already appropriated but is not available, but the Secretary of War is authorized in this bill to use it. This simply asks him to make the estimate for us and tell us how much a survey is going to cost.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. The second section carries authorization of over $200,000.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. No. The second section carries authorizations of $33,000, and $25,000 of that is to match a sum already appropriated by the State of Pennsylvania, and the other $8,000 is for the Susquehanna River. It authorizes a survey to find out how they can control their floods there, even though the contributing cause may be in the State of New York Now, the authority to appropriate would be only $33,000 for both items in the second section. The first section, in any event, ought to become a law.

Mr. CRAMTON. As to the first section, what good will it be if we pass this now and have that information coming to Congress in December? You can get it in December as well as now.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Oh, no. The money is already appropriated in the river and harbor bill and will be spent before December.

Mr. MONDELL. That bill can not become a law under any circumstances, even if it were passed by the House. There is no possibility of it becoming a law. We have before us Senate bills that ought to be disposed of before that bill—important as it is, that can not become a law—is taken up at the very last moment of the session under suspension of the rules.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. I just wanted to state, Mr. Speaker, that I am not part of the organization in the House. I am representing the minority here, but I was requested by the chairman of the committee to present this matter for him in his absence. I can not withdraw it because the gentleman interested asked me to do what the chairman asked me to do, and I have got to do it.

Mr. MONDELL. It can not be considered at this time under suspension of the rules. It is too important a matter, and it can not become a law in any event.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Was there a unanimous-consent request that a second be considered as ordered, and was that without objection?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It was objected to.

Mr. LEHLBACH. Then all we have to do is to not second the bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The extension of remarks referred to is here printed in full as follows:

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the Republican minority in Congress during the war supported President Wilson more consistently in his war measures than his own party. The so-called Republican States furnished many more men and much more money to carry on the war than the so-called Democratic States, yet no prominent Republican was appointed by President Wilson to have a part in the direction of these men or the expenditure of the money, and President Wilson in October, 1918, called upon the country to send none but Democrats to the House and Senate. According to President Wilson, none but Democrats need to apply for service in the great law-making body of the Republic. The American people answered this challenge by sending a majority of Republicans to both the House and Senate. President Wilson called the Sixty-sixth Congress into extraordinary session May, 1919, and what did this Republican Congress find?

Although the war had been over for six months, all of the war-time laws were still in force, abridging the freedom of the press, the freedom of speech, and the freedom of lawful assembly. President Wilson possessed dictatorial powers over the lives, the liberties, and the property of the American people. The Wilson administration was continuing to make guns, powder, shells, and other war materials, to buy camp sites and to build

Army camps. Billions of dollars were spent in this way during the spring and summer of 1919, and hundreds of millions were being spent for war materials. The railroads, telephone, telegraph, and shipping lines were still under Government control and costing the American taxpayers about $3,000,000 per day. We were technically at war with the Central Powers. We had an immense Army scattered over the globe. We had nearly a million men and women in the civil employment of the Government. Appropriations to run the Government had not been provided for. The soldiers of all the wars were clamoring for relief. Prohibition, woman suffrage, and other important questions were pressing. All of these and many other important questions came up for solution before the new Republican Congress.

SAVED $940,000,000 ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation bills for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, had been passed by a Democratic House, but had not passed the Senate. The new Republican Congress took up and considered these same appropriation bills and passed them, but cut them down and saved the American taxpayers $940,000,000.

The Democratic Secretary of War called upon the Republican Congress to provide a standing army of 576,000 men and provide universal compulsory military training for all of the able-bodied boys of America. This program would have cost the American taxpayers for the Army alone more than $1,000,000,000, or about $10 in taxes for every man, woman, and child in America. The Republican Congress refused to grant compulsory military training and cut down and reduced the Army to 125,000 men. This alone has saved to the American taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Republican Congress found nearly 1,000,000 men and women in the civil employment of the Government, costing the American taxpayers something like $1,000,000,000 per year. The Sixty-sixth and the Sixty-seventh Congresses and the Republican administration have cut out nearly 400,000 of these useless officeholders.

The new Republican Congress restored the railroad, telephone, telegraph, and shipping lines to their private owners and thereby saved the American taxpayers nearly $3,000,000 per day.

The new Republican Congress passed the resolution proposing to amend the Constitution to give to American women equal suffrage with men.

This same Congress passed over President Wilson's veto the prohibition enforcement law known as the Volstead Act.

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS SAVES $2,500,000,000 MORE.

We must bear in mind that the executive branch of the Government, the branch that does the spending, was in the hands of the Democrats during the whole life of the Sixty-sixth Congress. The executive branch of the Government submits estimates to Congress of the amount of money necessary to run the Government. The Wilson administration did this for the appropriations considered and passed by the Sixty-sixth Congress. The administration claimed they had to have the amount of money fixed in these estimates, but the Republican Congress cut out and reduced these estimates $2,500,000,000. That means $25 of taxes for each man, woman, and child in America. It meant much to the taxpayers of America to have a Republican Congress hold the purse strings of the people at this time.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS AND THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

The Sixty-seventh Congress is at an end and this likewise marks the end of the first half of the Republican administration. These have been two full years for the Republican Congress and the administration. Two most remarkable years in the nature and extent of the problems considered and solved. In order to correctly visualize the accomplishments of the Congress and the administration, it is necessary to consider the problems that confronted us on March 4, 1921. While more than two years had elapsed, yet we were technically at war with our late enemy. There was discord and chaos at home, distrust and confusion abroad. We had just emerged from a period of such wanton waste and extravagance that this Republic had never before experienced. Our national debt of $1,000,000,000 before the war had been increased to more than $26,000,000,000. Nearly 5,000,000 men were out of employment. Our own gold bonds were selling for 84 cents on the dollar. The high war taxes were still in full force. The oppressive war-time laws still ruled the country. Under the Underwood free trade tariff law our country was being made the "dumping ground" for the world. Discontent and mistrust were everywhere present. Bankruptcy was threatened on every hand. The flood tide of foreign immigration had set in. The farming industry was paralyzed. The reaction of the world's greatest destruction of men, money, property, and government had set in. The Republican Party comes on the scene after the storm and after the conflagration to clean up the wreckage. It has been said that it is quite as necessary for the Republican Party to follow a Democratic administration as it is for the ambulance to follow the battle to gather up the dead and wounded and clear away the wreckage. It was the task of the Republican administration to restore peace, bring order to our domestic and foreign affairs, reduce the burden of taxes, relieve the unemployment, restore the Government's credit, put the American farmers on their feet, revive the industries of the country, check the horde of foreign immigration, reduce the Army and Navy, provide for our disabled veterans, clear away the wreckage and rebuild the industrial, social, and political structure of our country on a safe and sound basis. In undertaking this tremendous task we had to meet the active, persistent, and hostile opposition of our Democratic friends in Congress, whose mismanagement of the affairs of the Government had brought about these conditions, as well as a hostile Democratic press. The story of the accomplishment of these great aims by the Republican administration when written will compare favorably with any in the history of the Republic.

PROSPERITY WITH PEACE.

It took a World War to bring prosperity to the Wilson administration. The war over, millions were idle, business paralyzed. The Republican administration under its wise policies has brought prosperity to the land in peace time. Unemployment has disappeared. Billions have been paid on the debts created by the Wilson administration. Uncle Sam's note is worth one hundred cents to the dollar, and the country is in the midst of one of the greatest eras of prosperity that it has ever known. We have the confidence and good will of all of the nations of the world. No commitments have been made that will send our boys to the battle fields of Europe, Asia, or Africa. Our country is free of all entangling alliances.

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY—DEMOCRATIC WASTE.

It is very amusing indeed to hear our Democratic friends in Congress and in the Democratic press say that the Republican Congress has not done anything and the Republican administration has wasted the people's money. The Wilson administration, in wanton and reckless waste of the public money, far surpasses any administration in the history of the Republic. Up until the very day that President Wilson left office his administration was spending more money than the revenues of the country, and the first important step of the Harding administration was to put on foot a policy of rigid economy. The tax burden could not be lifted in any other way. The unthinking tell us of the good times of the Wilson administration. We submit that it is more popular to scatter the people's money all over the country than it is to pay the debts when once created. There was no prosperity in the Wilson administration until the World War came on. Until that time millions were out of employment. The sidetracks everywhere were filled with idle empty cars. It took a World War to bring prosperity to the Wilson administration. Can we boast of a prosperity that was fished out of rivers of blood and a sea of tears? We spent more than $30,000,000,000 during the World War. Of course this vast sum turned loose made money plentiful everywhere, but we were simply borrowing from the future. We have been, are now, and shall continue to pay for that brief period of so-called prosperity. Our children, our grandchildren, and our great-grandchildren will be taxed for the Wilson prosperity. By way of comparison, let us notice the Democratic waste and the Republican economy. The Wilson administration expended during the fiscal year of 1919 $18,544,879,955. Only four and one-half months of this period was war, yet in one year the Wilson administration expended nearly five times as much as it cost the Union for four years of Civil War.

During the fiscal year 1920 the Wilson administration expended $6,560,467,533.13. In that one year they expended more than one and one-half times the cost of the Civil War. The last year of the Wilson administration they expended nearly $6,000,000,000. After deducting the sums that will be paid on account of claims arising out of the Wilson administration the Harding administration will expend this year around $3,000,000,000. This includes interest on the war debt, also nearly $400,000,000 as payment on the principal of the war debt, also about $750,000,000 for pensions and compensations for our soldiers and their dependents. So in the last year of the Wilson administration they spent nearly twice as much as we are spending this year under the Harding administration.

The public debt on August 21, 1919, was $26,594,267,878. On February 23, 1923, it was $22,715,338,730. In other words, since the Republican Congress and the Republican administration took charge of affairs we have met all of the expenses of

the Government and have reduced the public debt $3,778,929,148. Every sensible man and woman must confess that this is a record to be proud of, although it may not be as popular to pay the debts of the Nation as it is to borrow from the future and scatter money everywhere. The fact that the Wilson administration was making debts and piling up debts instead of paying them is why our gold bonds—"Uncle Sam's notes"—fell from 100 cents on the dollar to 84 cents on the dollar. The Harding administration has reduced the Army and the Navy, cut off nearly 400,000 of useless officeholders, cut out every item of unnecessary expense, and has put the Government on a sound business basis, and one of the great means to accomplish this purpose was the passage of the Budget law, whereby the closest scrutiny is given to each item of expense of the Government. A Republican Congress passed this law while President Wilson was in office, but he vetoed it.

LIFTING THE TAX BURDEN.

When the Republican administration came into power March 4, 1921, although the war had been over nearly two and one-half years the oppressive war taxes were still in force. The Republican Congress revised the revenue laws and reduced the tax burden for this year nearly $1,000,000,000. The Republican Congress repealed the tax on railroad tickets, on freight rates, and on parcel post, and in this way has saved the American people $300,000,000 per year. Many of the other war taxes have been cut off, causing an additional saving to taxpayers of $120,000,000. The taxes on persons of small incomes were either cut out or reduced. The attempt to greatly reduce the taxes on the very large incomes was defeated.

BEST LAW EVER FOR LABOR.

When the Republican Congress met in April, 1921, it was found that there were more than 13,000,000 persons of foreign birth living in this country. The World War having come to a close, millions were proposing to migrate to this country to escape the war-ridden, tax-burdened, and famine-stricken countries of the Old World. Congress had attempted during President Wilson's administration to restrict foreign immigration, but President Wilson vetoed that measure. The Republican Congress also found that there were about 5,000,000 men out of employment in this country. The millions proposing to come to this country for the most part were coming for one or two purposes—to work or to cause trouble. Millions of our own citizens could not find employment. The Republican Congress got busy and passed the first great foreign immigration restriction law and this was promptly signed by President Harding. I am firmly convinced early in the next session of Congress that foreign immigration will be further greatly restricted. The anti-immigration act is the greatest measure any Congress has passed for labor since the founding of the Republic. What is it that makes good wages? When there is at least one job for each man wanting a job. When there are jobs seeking men instead of men seeking jobs. Through the revival of business and the shutting out of millions of foreign laborers, instead of having 5,000,000 men unemployed, as we had when Mr. Wilson went out of office, to-day there is a shortage of labor, and many of the great employers of labor have during the last few months strongly importuned Congress to open the gates again of America to a large foreign population, but I feel sure a Republican Congress will never repeal any of these restrictions. It is claimed that there are 50 per cent more miners in the mines than are necessary. This is due to the large foreign population in the mines. If this anti-immigration law had been passed 8 or 10 years ago we would not have this oversupply of men in our mines. In nearly every industry men are receiving higher wages to-day than they received during the World War.

The Republican Congress passed the vocational rehabilitation law to train and rehabilitate persons injured in industry, in the mines and on the railroad, in the factory, in the shop, and so forth.

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The Republican Congress passed a comprehensive protective tariff law. This was very necessary to protect the Nation's labor and industries. Every reasonable man approves the restriction of foreign immigration. So far as it is possible, the people of this country should run the railroads, mines, shops, factories, and the farms. One of the chief purposes in cutting out foreign immigration is to give employment to Americans; but this would mean little to American labor if we should adopt the policy of free trade and permit shoes, clothing, machinery, agricultural products to be produced in foreign countries and dumped into our own country in competition with American labor and American capital. It would be better for us to permit the foreigners to come to this country and to produce the products here. Restricted immigration and the protective tariff go hand in hand in protecting American labor. Every shipload of shoes produced in Europe and dumped into America takes that much employment from American shoemakers. Every shipload of cattle, sheep, and wool produced in Australia, South America, and Mexico and brought here takes that much away from the farmers and the workers on the farms of America, and what is true of these products is true of any other product that can be produced in our own country. The Republican Party stands for the protection of American labor and American capital and has never been willing to put our workingmen and our industries in unfair competition with the cheap labor of foreign countries.

While many of our Democratic friends in Congress talk of free trade and tariff for revenue only, yet I have observed that most of them vote for a protective tariff when products from their own district or in their own State are involved. This proves to me the soundness of the policy of the Republican Party in favoring protection for the products of the entire Nation. Our Democratic friends talked long and loud that the Fordney tariff bill would kill our foreign trade. For the first month, October, 1922, under the Fordney Tariff Act our exports amounted to $370,718,595. We exported in October, 1921, under the Underwood tariff law $343,330,815. In November, 1922, we exported $380,056,542. In November, 1921, we exported $294,092,219. We can see that our export trade has increased, yet, on the other hand, we will collect in revenues on imports about $600,000,000 per year. We have not hurt our foreign trade. We have greatly increased our revenues and protected American labor and American capital.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESS SOLDIERS' FRIEND.

The Republican Party has always guarded with jealous care the welfare of the soldiers of the Republic and their dependents. As evidence of this interest I call your attention to some of the splendid provisions made by the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses for the soldiers and their dependents:

The act of May 1, 1920, increasing the pensions of Civil War soldiers and their dependents. Under that law all widows of Civil War soldiers receive $30 per month, their children under 16 years of age receive $6 per month, and the soldiers themselves from $50 to $72 per month. Perhaps more than 70 per cent of the veterans of the Civil War are now receiving $72 per month under this splendid law.

The Spanish-American and Philippine War soldiers had been pleading for eight years with the Democratic Congress for relief. The Republican Congress on June 5, 1920, passed an act giving to these soldiers from $12 to $30 per month, according to the degree of disability, and these disabled soldiers may receive this pension, although their disabilities were not incurred in the service, and under this act more than 100,000 soldiers of that war have been benefited.

The Republican Congress on September 1, 1922, passed an act increasing the pensions of widows and dependent parents of soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American and Philippine War from $12 to $20 per month and increased the pension of the children from $2 to $4 per month.

The Republican Congress passed what is known as the Bursum bill, giving to each Civil War soldier $72 per month and $50 per month to their widows. This bill was vetoed by the President.

The pensioners and their dependents of all the wars urged the Democratic Congress for eight long years to pay their pensions monthly instead of quarterly; the Republican Congress passed an act granting this relief, and all of the pensioners and their dependents now receive their pension checks each and every month.

HELPED WORLD WAR SOLDIERS.

The Democratic Congress provided what is known as compensation for the disabled soldiers and sailors of the World War. Under that act a soldier or sailor as much as 10 per cent disabled would receive $3 per month, and if he were totally disabled he would receive $30 per month. A Republican Congress amended this act and fixed the minimum at $8 per month and the maximum at $100 per month, so that these disabled soldiers and sailors now receive from $8 per month to $100 per month instead of from $3 to $30 per month.

The Democratic Congress undertook to provide rehabilitation for the disabled soldiers and sailors of the World War, but the training pay was fixed so low that very few could take advantage of it. The Republican Congress amended this law so that any soldier or sailor with a vocational handicap contracted in the service may take this training, and while taking this training he will receive free tuition, free books, free supplies; and if he is a single man, he will receive, in addition, $100 per month; and if he has a wife, he will receive $120 per month; and if he has a wife and two children, he will receive $152.50 per month. Under this splendid law more than 125,000

young men are in the colleges and universities and industrial plants, taking training and learning to be bookkeepers, lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers, mechanics, and every other trade and profession.

The Republican Congress has greatly enlarged the benefits of the war risk insurance.

The Republican Congress has provided something like $35,000,000 to build hospitals and sanatoriums to take care of these disabled soldiers and sailors of the World War.

Under all of these splendid provisions for the World War soldier provided by a Republican Congress there is being expended now every year for the World War soldiers and sailors and their dependents nearly $500,000,000. The pensions for the soldiers and sailors of other wars, and their dependents, amount to nearly $275,000,000 annually, and it requires about three-fourths of a billion dollars to take care of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic and their dependents. These benefits have been made possible by the Sixty-sixth and the Sixty-seventh Congresses, under the kindly and wise leadership of the Republican Party. No two Congresses in the history of the Republic have done so much for the soldiers and sailors of our country.

The Republican Congress passed an adjusted compensation bill for the World War soldiers, but this was vetoed by the President. Some of our Democratic friends have tried to make much of this veto, but we must not forget that it was a Democratic Congress that fixed the American soldiers and sailors' pay at $30 per month while in the States and $33 per month for overseas service, and nearly one-half of this sum was necessary to pay insurance and other demands. The Republican minority in Congress at the time made a strong fight to give the soldiers and sailors more pay, but the Democrats voted them down. If that Democratic Congress had given these service men adequate compensation, it would be unnecessary now to have their pay adjusted or give them a bonus. If they had given part of the billions that were wasted and taken by war grafters and war contractors to the soldiers and sailors, it would not be necessary now for the Republican administration to provide a bonus.

Just before the Democratic Congress went out of office in 1919 they voted a $60 bonus for the World War soldiers. This amounted to about $300,000,000, but that same Democratic Congress voted many times this amount about the same time as bonuses to the so-called war contractors for the alleged losses of these war contractors. If that immense sum of money had been given to the soldiers instead of the war contractors there would be no need of a bonus for the soldiers now. Again, if so many billions had not been wasted during the Wilson administration we would have ample money to pay the soldiers' bonus. And we must not forget that President Wilson and his Secretaries of the Treasury, GLASS and Houston, strongly opposed the soldiers' bonus, and the Democratic leaders in the Senate and House have all along strongly opposed a soldiers' bonus, and both of them made strong fights against the bill that the Republicans passed in the House and Senate.

GOOD ROADS.

The present Congress and administration have done much for the country in promoting the cause of good roads. The Federal aid act of November 9, 1921, provides for a great system of highways, intercounty and interstate in character, comprising about 185,000 miles. This great highway system will penetrate nearly every county of the 48 States. It provides for the building of this great system on a 50–50 basis in cooperation with the States, and since the 4th of March, 1921, there has been appropriated and authorized to carry out this plan by the Republican Congress $265,000,000, and an additional $28,500,000 for roads and trails in the Territories and the national forests. It further provides for the maintenance and upkeep of these highways when once constructed. Under this plan when these roads are once constructed they will always be kept in first-class condition.

HELPED THE FARMER.

We have heard much from Democratic spellbinders about the farmers of America losing billions of dollars on account of too rapid deflation under the policy of the Federal reserve bank. The farmers were hit hard on this account, but we must not forget that this deflation took place under the Wilson administration and while the Federal reserve banks were under the control of the Democrats. After the war, on account of the financial distress in nearly all of the other countries of the world, the producers of raw products made America the "dumping ground."

Wool, sheep, and lambs were poured into this country from Australia and South America. Cattle, beef, and hides were shipped here in great quantities from South America and Mexico. Wheat from Canada, eggs from China, fruits and sugar from Mexico and the West Indies, and many other products from Europe. The American farmer was put out of business. Two days after the Republican Congress met in April, 1921, an emergency tariff bill for the benefit of the farmers was reported in the House and within two days more it passed the House and within a month it became a law. Many southern Democrats supported the agricultural tariff bill. They had seen the evil effects of the Underwood free trade law. Since the passage of this act there has been a healthy upward trend of prices for farm products and the farmers are coming into their own again. The American farmers were very much in need of loans at reasonable rates. The Republican Congress revised the powers of the War Finance Corporation and established a credit of a billion dollars for the use of the farmers and other industries of the country. The emergency tariff and this new credit put the farmers on the road to prosperity.

The workmen of the country have been given the right to organize, so that by cooperation they can improve their working conditions and secure better wages. The farmers had never been given this right. The Republican Congress initiated and passed what is known as the farmers' cooperative marketing bill, giving the farmers of the country the right to organize to promote their general welfare and to secure better prices for their products. Under this law the stockmen, the tobacco growers, the wheat growers, and others have organized and are greatly benefiting by reason of this law. The Republican Congress greatly extended the benefits of the farm-loan bank. By the agricultural credit act of 1923 Congress provided for two systems of farmers' banks. One is the National Agricultural Credits Association and the other the Federal intermediate credit banks. These laws provide for the financing of farmers on long-time credits at a reasonable rate of interest.

Gambling in grain futures has been a menace to the farmer; the Republican Congress passed a bill cutting out this pernicious practice. In passing the tariff bill the Republican Congress put potash and fertilizers on the free list. This House passed many other measures favorable to the farmers that did not get through the Senate on account of Democratic filibustering.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN CONSIDERED.

The Republican Congress made it possible for the women of America to have equal suffrage with men.

The maternity bill passed by the Republican Congress and signed by President Harding will mean much to the women and children of America.

The creation of a woman's bureau in the Department of Labor is a fine recognition of the great part that women are playing in the economic, industrial, and social life of the Nation.

PROHIBITION—VOLSTEAD ACT.

The Republican Congress, over the veto of President Wilson, gave to America a workable and effective prohibition enforcement law, carrying out the provisions of the eighteenth amendment which had been ratified by 45 out of the 48 States of the Union and which has been approved by the direct vote of the people of nearly 40 States of the Union. Under a ruling of Democratic Attorney General Palmer to the effect that beer and wines could be legally sold, the Congress passed the antibeer and wine act.

THE FOREIGN DEBT REFUNDING ACT.

When the Republican Administration came into power it found foreign Governments owed us about $11,000,000,000. This sum of money was loaned to the foreign countries by the former administration. The law under which these loans were made provided that our Government should take bonds from those Governments as security for these loans, but strange to say, Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, took no bonds or other security but accepted merely the I O U's with no definite stipulation as to time or other conditions of payments. This money had been loaned for nearly three years, but not a cent of principal or of interest had been collected. In fact, Mr. Bryan and many other Democratic leaders were urging the cancellation of these debts. The Republican administration promptly took the position that there would be no cancellation of any of these debts but that these debtors would have to make arrangements to pay. Under an act of the Republican Congress Great Britain has already arranged to refund her debt, amounting to nearly $5,000,000,000, by paying a substantial sum of interest and giving her bonds for the remainder to be paid at a definite time and at a definite rate of interest. The commission created by Congress is now negotiating with

the other nations looking to the refunding of their debts to us, but of course it now looks as if much of this money will never be collected. For instance, Mr. McAdoo turned over $187,000,000 to a certain Russian who came to this country and claimed to represent the Russian people, but as a matter of fact he did not represent the Russian people, and Mr. McAdoo was so advised by the Russian Government. There are other loans in just as bad shape as this. The foreign debt is one of the hundred or more important matters of unfinished business inherited by the Harding administration from the Wilson administration.

PEACE MADE, OPPRESSIVE WAR LAWS REPEALED.

Because of President Wilson's persistence in combining the treaty of peace with the League of Nations the American people were kept out of a well-earned peace for nearly two and one-half years, and it devolved upon the Harding administration to conclude peace with Germany. It was said by Democratic spellbinders in the campaign of 1920 that unless we accepted the Wilson league and treaty that American rights would not be protected, but who now dares to claim that the Harding administration has not fully protected American rights in the treaty negotiated by him with Germany?

The Republican Congress repealed all of the oppressive war-time laws and restored the freedom of the press, the freedom of speech, and freedom of lawful assembly.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

It was said by our Democratic friends in the campaign of 1920 that unless we entered the League of Nations we would be ostracized by all of the leading nations of the world. President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes, desiring to submit a great constructive peace plan to the world and at the same time to discontinue the competition in the building of armaments and lift the burden of war cost, called a disarmament conference to meet in Washington. All of the leading nations of the world promptly and gladly responded. They met, not in Paris but in our own National Capital, not under the flag of many colors of the League of Nations but under the Stars and Stripes, not in the atmosphere of hate, greed, and jealousy of the Old World but in the free wholesome air of the United States, and adopted the great formula promulgated by the Savior—the golden rule—in the relations of this country with other countries and their attitude toward us, and agreed to discontinue the competition in the construction of great navies, and made it possible for America to have less battleships and more good roads. better homes, and better schools. This was the greatest step toward world peace in the history of the world.

DEMOCRATIC FILIBUSTER.

The Republican House passed 144 bills which did not get through the Senate because of the Democratic filibuster in the Senate. Many of these were of very great importance—the antilynching bill, to protect the colored people of the country; bill to prevent corrupt trade practices; bill excluding from the mails fraudulent devices; joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to tax-free securities; the omnibus pension bills; bill to incorporate Disabled American Veterans of the World War; and many other measures of great importance.

PROGRESSIVE FUTURE PROGRAM.

The next Republican Congress no doubt will be called upon to consider many of the measures that failed in the Senate—the antilynching bill, a bill to amend the Constitution so that the holders of billions of dollars of tax-exempt securities will be required to pay their just part of the taxes, a bill proposing to amend the Constitution to prohibit the employment of child labor in industries, a bill to amend the transportation act. I think the Railroad Labor Board should be and will be abolished, freight and passenger rates should be further reduced, the State railroad commission should be given greater powers in dealing with intrastate rates, progressive legislation for the benefit of the farmers, further restriction of foreign immigration, further reduction of taxes, adjusted compensation for the World War veterans, and further relief for the veterans of the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and their dependents. Thus far the Republican Congress and the Republican administration have carried forward the policy of reconstruction solely in the public interest, and I think they can be trusted to solve the problems of the future in the spirit of progress and according to the teachings of Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt, McKinley, and the other great leaders of the country.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to present a privileged report from the Committee on Elections.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order.

FLOOD-CONTROL SURVEYS.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, does the Chair hold that while a gentleman has the floor he can be displaced in this way?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A second has not been ordered.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Nobody can be recognized, Mr. Speaker, until some disposition is made.

Mr. DOWELL. I have a privileged report, and I have a right to its consideration now.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. I move to suspend the rules. While that motion is pending nothing else is in order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is made. Who made the objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HUMPHREYS] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] will take their places as tellers.

The House divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 52, noes 56.

So a second was refused.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Will the gentleman withhold that?

Mr. BLANTON. I will withhold it.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. I beg to call the attention of gentlemen to this situation: An agreement has been entered into to recess. If gentlemen make a point of no quorum and a count should develop that there is no quorum present, I do not know whether under the rules you could recess or not. I do not know whether you could do anything but adjourn. I do not know what the status of the business is now. I heard that when the conference report upon this alien-property matter had been considered there would be no other business taken up.

Mr. MONDELL. That is true.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. If that is correct, I think it is desirable, so far as I am concerned, to consider the conference report on that alien property matter. But if the point of no quorum is made and the count shows that there is no quorum present, the session that is necessary as a business matter and for many other reasons will be off to-morrow and the Congress expires at 12 o'clock to-morrow, and there will not be any turning back of the clock.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, if I may suggest, there are some contested-election cases that ought to be disposed of, and they can be disposed of in five minutes. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VOLSTEAD] has in charge a couple of matters that there can be no objection to, I think. If there is, they ought to be withdrawn. I think at least he should have the opportunity to present them. The gentleman from Minnesota has a resolution that I think no one would object to. If objected to, that is the end of it. These, so far as I know, are the only matters that require attention. We hope that the conference report may be here in the next 10 or 15 minutes. If the House can consider by unanimous consent these other matters in the meantime, I hope it will do so. Of course, the contested-election cases are privileged. We could then take up the conference report and dispose of it.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, there are only three Members against what is known as the teachers' salary bill.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF GARTENSTEIN v. SABATH.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged report from Committee on Elections No. 3, in the contested-election case of Gartenstein against Sabath.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Jacob Gartenstein was not elected a Representative in the Sixty-seventh Congress from the fifth congressional district of Illinois and is not entitled to a seat therein.

Resolved, That Adolph J. Sabath was duly elected a Representative in the Sixty-seventh Congress from the fifth congressional district of Illinois and is entitled to retain his seat therein.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the report in the case.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The report is as follows:

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF GARTENSTEIN v. SABATH.

Mr. DOWELL, from the Committee on Elections No. 3, submitted the following report on the contested-election case of Jacob Gartenstein v. Adolph J. Sabath:

Your Committee on Elections No. 3, having had under consideration the contested-election case of Jacob Gartenstein v. Adolph J. Sabath, fifth congressional district of Illinois, respectfully submits to the House of Representatives the following report:

At the general election held in the fifth congressional district of the State of Illinois on November 2, 1920, Jacob Gartenstein, the contestant herein, was the Republican candidate and Adolph J. Sabath was the Democratic candidate for Representative in the Congress of the United States. William Newman was the Socialist candidate and received a number of votes. Adolph J. Sabath at said election was declared elected, and a certificate was issued to him accordingly.

On the 21st day of December, 1920, Jacob Gartenstein served notice of contest upon Adolph J. Sabath, setting forth certain grounds of contest and charging fraud, irregularities, errors, and mistakes in the returns from certain precincts at said election, and charging that while the official returns showed Adolph J. Sabath to be elected by a plurality of 298 votes, a true and correct tabulation of the votes cast at the election in said fifth congressional district would show that the contestant, Jacob Gartenstein, was elected by a plurality of more than 1,500 votes.

On January 15, 1921, Adolph J. Sabath, the contestee, served his answer upon contestant, denying the allegations in the contestant's notice and petition and denying that there was any miscounting or mistabulating in the counting of votes in said precincts.

PROOFS NOT PRESENTED IN TIME.

On the 27th day of January, 1921, Abraham Lidsky, a notary public and duly appointed commissioner to take evidence in this case, declared the hearings open, and two witnesses were called, who gave short testimony, generally, to the delivery of ballots to the board of election commissioners and to placing these ballots in the vaults.

On this date, January 27, 1921, at the close of this brief testimony, the hearing was adjourned to February 2, 1921, by stipulation of the parties, the number of days of the continuance to be added to the 40 days allowed by law to complete contestant's proofs.

On February 2, 1921, the hearing was called, and without taking any testimony, at the request of the election commission, the parties by stipulation continued the hearings until the morning of February 8, 1921, with the same stipulation that the continuance should not in any way interfere with the 40 days allowed contestant to complete his proofs.

On February 8, 1921, the case was called and, without taking testimony, by agreement of the parties, and with the same stipulation as to the 40 days, the hearing was adjourned and continued until February 14, 1921.

On February 14, 1921, the case was called and, without taking any testimony, it was stipulated by all the parties that the hearings be continued until March 15, 1921, with the same stipulation relative to the 40 days for taking testimony by contestant.

On March 15, 1921, by agreement of all the parties, the hearing was adjourned until March 18, 1921, without prejudice as to time for taking proof.

On March 18, 1921, without taking any testimony, by agreement of all the parties, the hearing was continued until March 21, 1921, at 10 o'clock a. m., with the same understanding relative to time allowed by statute.

On March 21, 1921, 65 days after the contestee had served his answer upon contestant and 25 days after contestant's time had expired for taking testimony and 90 days after contestant had served on contestee his notice of contest, the contestant actually began taking testimony in the case.

However, on March 23, 1921, after taking a small part of the testimony, at the request of counsel for contestant, hearings were adjourned until March 28, 1921, apparently without stipulation. However, on the 28th a stipulation was made that the continuance should not affect the time for taking testimony.

On April 2, 1921, by stipulation of the parties, the hearings were adjourned by stipulation to April 25, the adjournment not to affect the time for taking testimony by contestant.

On May 3, 1921, adjournment was taken to May 4, and on May 4, without taking any testimony, the case was adjourned to May 5, 1921.

On May 5, 1921, it was stipulated between the contestant and contestee that the time to close proofs on behalf of contestant may be extended from the 12th day of May, 1921, to and including the 16th day of May, 1921.

It will be noted that contestant began taking testimony 25 days after the time for his taking testimony had expired under the statute, and closed his taking of testimony under the various stipulations 80 days after his 40 days for taking testimony under the statute had expired.

On the 22d day of August, 1921, the contestee began taking his testimony, and closed taking his testimony on the 31st day of August, 1921, but this testimony was objected to by contestant because the time had expired for taking testimony.

The section of the statute providing for the taking of testimony in a contested-election case is in the following language:

"SEC. 107. In all contested-election cases the time allowed for taking testimony shall be 90 days, and the testimony shall be taken in the following order: The contestant shall take testimony during the first 40 days, the returned Member during the second 40 days, and the contestant may take testimony in rebuttal only during the remaining 10 days of said period. This shall be construed as requiring all testimony in cases of contested elections to be taken within 90 days from the date on which the answer of the returned Member is served upon the contestant."

While this statute has been held to be directory, and is not binding upon the House, yet under ordinary circumstances the contestant has been required to commence and complete his evidence within the 40 days allowed by statute, and if further time is required it must be granted by the House, and may be granted only after showing a good and sufficient reason therefor. (See Reynolds v. Butler, 12th Missouri, 58th Cong.)

From the report in this case we quote the following:

"It is quite true that the statute providing and limiting the time for the taking of testimony is not binding upon this House, which under the Constitution is the only and absolute judge of the qualifications and election of its Members. But as has frequently been held it furnishes a wise and wholesome rule of action and ought not to be departed from except for sufficient cause shown, or where the interests of justice clearly require. It would seem that contestant might have commenced and concluded his testimony in this case within 40 days; certainly he might have commenced. No reason whatever appears upon the record why he could not or did not; but upon the argument before your committee it was stated that counsel for the present contestant were also counsel for Wagoner in his contest and that some, or all of them, were engaged upon that case most of the time. There must, however, have been other counsel in St. Louis quite capable of taking such testimony as was taken in this case." (See also Mapeson v. Oates, 47th Cong.; Boles v. Edwards, 42d Cong.; Bradley v. Slemmons, 46th Cong.)

From the latter case, Bradley v. Slemmons, page 339, contested-election cases by Rowell, we quote the following:

"Contestant took testimony in only 3 of the 20 counties of the district and in 2 of these the testimony was taken more than 40 days after the service of the answer to the notice of contest. Contestant claimed that the 40 days allowed by law commenced to run from the first day on which he took testimony, but the committee held that the act of Congress approved March 2, 1875, conclusively showed that section 107 of the Revised Statutes must be so construed as to require the time to run from the date of the service of the answer of contestee. In this case no reason was shown why the 40 days would not be sufficient; indeed, only 18 days were actually occupied by contestant in taking testimony. The testimony taken after the time was of course examined by contestee and the objection only entered after all the testimony was taken, and contestee in his oral argument before the committee had expressed entire willingness to have the testimony considered. But the committee held that 'the people of the district have interests and rights which can not be thus taken from them' and excluded all the testimony except that taken in Jefferson County, which was taken within the time."

In the case under consideration the contestant not only does not show diligence but the record clearly shows without reason or excuse by numerous stipulations undertook to set aside the operation of the statute and practically took no testimony in the 40 days allowed him by statute. Had the contestant come before the House asking for an extension of time to take testimony after the expiration of the 40 days there can be no question this would not have been granted to him, for the record discloses that he had no good reason to ask for extension of time for taking testimony. However, at each date to which extension had been made he stipulated with the contestee for further continuances and extensions, and without asking leave of the House, undertook to set aside the statute limiting time for taking the evidence.

In the case of Bradley v. Slemmons, above, while the testimony was not taken exactly by agreement, contestee at the hearing consented to the consideration of the evidence taken after the time had expired, but the committee properly held that "the people of the district have interests and rights which can not be thus taken from them" and the committee excluded all evidence not taken within the time prescribed by the statute.

In the case of Bradley v. Slemmons the contestant presented his case on the theory that he was entitled to the 40 days after beginning the taking of his testimony, and so far as the record shows was presenting his case upon that theory. In the case under consideration there was no question of the limitation by the statute, and the record clearly shows that the parties were attempting to set aside the operation of the statute by agreements between themselves. If this action is to be approved by the House, contested-election cases in the future may, by stipulation between the parties, be presented to the House at any time the parties may see fit, and the statute may thus be nullified.

Your committee finds in this case that contestant was not diligent in prosecuting his case, and did not present his proofs within the time prescribed by statute.

INTEGRITY OF THE BALLOTS.

Notwithstanding the findings of the committee relative to the time for taking testimony, your committee has in this case examined the record and the evidence relative to other questions raised in the contest.

Contestant in his petition charges fraud, irregularities, mistakes, etc., in a number of the precincts in the fifth congressional district and charges that a large number of votes cast for contestant in said district were not counted for him but were wrongfully counted for contestee and that by reason thereof contestant was wrongfully defeated for the office of Representative in Congress, to which he had been duly elected. Contestant further charges in his petition that the contestee did not receive the plurality of votes cast, but that contestant received a larger and greater number of the lawful votes cast in said district at said election than did the contestee.

Before a recount of the ballots may be had in an election contest proof of inviolability of the ballot boxes and their contents is necessary.

We will here submit a small part of the record and evidence relative to the preservation and care of the ballots in this case:

On page 38 the record discloses the following testimony given by one of the witnesses who produced a ballot box in the third precinct of the tenth ward in the city of Chicago before the commissioner taking testimony:

"Mr. AYERS. What is this other box?

"Mr. CURRAN. That came out of the vault, too, with the other one.

"Mr. STAFFORD. I object to this other box being offered in evidence; there is nothing material about it.

"Mr. AYERS. I also call your attention to another box or packing case, and ask you to describe for the benefit of the record what it appears to be made of.

"Mr. ARNOLD. Made out of cardboard.

"Mr. AYERS. And I will ask you to measure that box and give its dimensions as near as you can.

"(Mr. Arnold measures box.)

"Mr. ARNOLD. Thirteen inches wide, 18 inches long, 13 inches deep.

"Mr. AYERS. Now, you say it is made of cardboard; about what thickness is the cardboard?

"Mr. STAFFORD. We object to any testimony about this package, there being nothing to show it is in any way connected with the election in question.

"Mr. ARNOLD. I should judge it to be about three-sixteenths of an inch thick.

"Mr. AYERS. What condition is it in with reference to being opened or closed?

"Mr. ARNOLD. It is tied with a rope.

"Mr. AYERS. Well, but is it open or is it closed?

"Mr. ARNOLD. It is open.

"Mr. AYERS. Now, I will ask you to look on the top side as the package rests now on the table and read what is on the box, if there is anything to be read.

"Mr. ARNOLD (reading): '3 precinct, 10 ward.'"

On page 39 the following stipulation is entered into relative to this box:

"Mr. AYERS. It is stipulated that the box in question is a one-piece box, and that it was opened at one end, and is now closed by folding in the four sides of the box at that open end, and that it has some sealing wax on the end of the box; also a rope around the box with some sealing wax on the knot, which is also at the folded end of the box.

"Mr. STAFFORD. Yes."

On page 47 the record discloses the following testimony given by witness who produced a ballot box in the sixth precinct of the tenth ward before the commissioner taking testimony:

"Mr. STAFFORD. Now, this rope is loose all around the box, isn't it?

"Mr. ARNOLD. Yes; it is loose.

"Mr. STAFFORD. It is not fastened except at the ends, tightly, except at the ends; it is not fastened tightly around the box?

"Mr. ARNOLD. Well, the rope is loose, but it is tied.

"Mr. STAFFORD. The rope could be slipped off the box, couldn't it, as it now stands? Try it and see.

"Mr. ARNOLD. Yes.

"Mr. STAFFORD. The rope could be slipped off without untying and, as a matter of fact, I have done it without disturbing any of the sealing wax; so that the rope could have been untied on that box and then put back in the position in which it is now without any retying or untying. Is that right?

"Mr. ARNOLD. Yes.

"Mr. STAFFORD. Now, when the rope is so disconnected by releasing the sealing wax on the bottom and on the flaps, the top of that box could be lifted right off, couldn't it?

"Mr. ARNOLD. Yes.

"Mr. STAFFORD. As a matter of fact, there is nothing on the seal or the wax to show who put it on—just a gob of wax that anybody could put on?

"Mr. AYERS. Well, I object to the last part of the question. The testimony shows the box had been locked in the vault and that everybody could get into that vault.

"Mr. STAFFORD. I mean so far as the putting of the wax on is concerned. I am talking now so far as the box appears to have been sealed. There is nothing peculiar about the sealing wax to make that wax other than what anybody could put on; there is no seal; no stamp. It is the kind of wax that anybody could put on any time.

"Mr. ARNOLD. Yes."

On page 49 the record discloses the following testimony given by witness who produced a ballot box in the eighth precinct of the tenth ward before the commissioner:

"Mr. AYERS. Now, I will ask you what that is that is before you; what it looks like.

"Mr. ARNOLD. It looks like a ballot box to me.

"Mr. AYERS. And will you describe what condition it is in?

"Mr. POLLACK. I object as a conclusion to his stating that it looks like a ballot box. He can describe the box, but not state his conclusion.

"Mr. ARNOLD. Well, there are two parts of the box. It is in two sections. It is tied with a rope; a telescope box, but it does not come together; there is a piece of paper around it, all around where it telescopes together."

Further, on page 51, is the following:

"Mr. POLLACK. I object to the removal of the rope and the taking off of the paper until I have asked certain questions regarding it. The paper that you testified as to being about the box you said was all about it; you mean that it was around—it extended around the so-called ballot box in one direction?

"Mr. ARNOLD. Yes.

"Mr. POLLACK. And does not cover it entirely?

"Mr. ARNOLD. Not all the way round; no—not the whole ballot box.

"Mr. POLLACK. This rope that is around it is not sealed in any way, no sealing wax on it?

"Mr. ARNOLD. No sealing wax on it; it is tied, that is all.

"Mr. AYERS. It is tied with a large number of knots, isn't it? How many knots does there appear to be in that rope?

"Mr. ARNOLD. Four.

"Mr. POLLACK. These names that you read on the outside of the box that were written in script, you don't know who wrote them?

"Mr. ARNOLD. No, sir.

"Mr. POLLACK. You are not familiar with the signatures?

"Mr. ARNOLD. No, sir.

"Mr. POLLACK. And you don't know whether those people bearing those names were, as a matter of fact, judges of election or not?

"Mr. ARNOLD. No, sir.

"Mr. AYERS. You spoke of the knots in the rope; some of those knots are made where the rope in wrapping it around the box crosses at right angles the same rope in going another direction, do they not?

"Mr. ARNOLD. Two of them do—two of them.

"Mr. POLLACK. And the other knots, Mr. Witness, do not so cross?

"Mr. ARNOLD. No; they are just tied in knots.

"Mr. AYERS. Now, after having removed the paper, I will ask you if the two ends of the box that you have described as being a telescope box, if they come together?

"Mr. ARNOLD. No; they do not.

"Mr. AYERS. About how much do they lack of coming together?

"Mr. ARNOLD. Two inches.

"Mr. AYERS. And state whether or not the box appears to be filled so as to hold it apart in that condition.

"Mr. ARNOLD. It does.

"Mr. POLLACK. I will ask, Mr. Witness, if the two sections of this box which are apart appear to be sealed together in any way?

"Mr. ARNOLD. No; they are not sealed."

On page 64 the record discloses the following testimony given by Witness Arnold, describing a ballot box in the seventeenth precinct of the tenth ward before the ballot box was opened:

"Cross-examination by Mr. STAFFORD:

"Q. Is it not possible to remove the entire strip from the bottom of the box without further untying?—A. Yes.

"Q. And in that way to entirely open the box—the string from the box so that the box may be opened?—A. Yes.

"Q. So that in order to open the box as it stands now, neither the strings nor the flaps would have to be detached?—A. Well, one would have to be detached.

"Q. Is it not possible to open the box without that?—A. I do not think so.

"Q. Well, we will take the string off and see. [Opens box.] It is possible, is it not?—A. Yes, sir.

"Q. So that the box as it was brought in here could have been absolutely opened without any force whatever and without cutting any rope or destroying any of the supposed fasteners?—A. Yes.

"Q. That is all."

On page 66 the record discloses the following testimony given by Witness Arnold, describing a ballot box in the eighteenth precinct of the tenth ward before the ballot box was opened:

"Q. Now describe the box.—A. It is a telescope box—two parts it is. It is tied with a rope at the top that does not go over the bottom.

"Mr. STAFFORD. About an inch between the top and bottom, isn't there?—A. Yes, sir. The rope goes through the bottom of the box with one knot; there is sealing wax on the knot; there are two pieces of paper, printed matter, stuck on the flaps of the box, which gives instructions how to seal it.

"Q. Are they the same as has been read into the record previously?—A. They are.

"Q. Does the rope go around the box one way or two ways?—A. The rope goes around two ways.

"Q. Between the top and bottom can you see through to see any of the contents inside?—A. You can.

"Q. Does the box appear to be full, or otherwise?—A. It appears to be full.

"Q. As you look through the crack between the top and bottom what do you appear to see inside?—A. Papers.

"Q. Well, do they look like ballots, or some other kind of papers?—A. Well, they appear to me as ballots.

"Q. Can you see whether they are folded or not?—A. They are folded; yes, what I see of them.

"Mr. AYERS. Take the witness.

"Cross-examination by Mr. STAFFORD:

"Q. The two flaps are not attached to the bottom part of the box?—A. They are not.

"Q. The rope can be removed, can it not, without untying it?—A. Yes.

"Q. And the two pieces taken apart and contents removed without in any way breaking or forcing the knot with the seal on it?—A. Yes.

"Q. As a matter of fact, the papers within could be slipped out through the opening?—A. I don't think so.

"Q. But there would be no trouble in slipping the rope off and putting back again?—A. No.

"Q. And if that were done the box would have the same appearance as it now has?—A. Yes.

"Q. Well, we object to any further evidence in regard to this box or its contents—one more question, Mr. Witness: You say that the flaps have a printed slip on stating how the box should be sealed. Is that box sealed in accordance with those printed directions?—A. No; it is not.

"Q. That is all."

On page 91 the record discloses the following testimony given by Mr. Arnold relative to the ballot box in the third precinct of the eleventh ward:

"Q. Now, describe the condition of the box.—A. There is a rope that goes around it twice.

"Q. One way or more?—A. Two ways; goes around it once two ways, and the rope goes through the bottom of the box; there is a knot on the bottom; no sealing wax on it; there are two flaps, one on each end, which are loose.

"Cross-examination by Mr. STAFFORD:

"Q. One minute about the box—these flaps, Mr. Witness—there is no evidence that the flaps have ever been fastened or pasted to the bottom of the box, is there?—A. No, sir.

"Q. Or no evidence of any sealing wax anywhere about it?—A. No, sir.

"Q. It is also possible to remove the rope without untying the knot, isn't it, by slipping it over the edge?—A. By using a little force.

"Q. It could be done?—A. Yes."

On page 98 the record discloses the following testimony given by Mr. Arnold relative to the ballot boxes in the eleventh precinct of the eleventh ward:

"Cross-examination by Mr. STAFFORD:

"Q. This box is not in any way sealed?—A. Not that I see.

"Q. The rope that you say goes around it could be slipped off the box without in any way untying it?—A. Yes.

"Q. And the papers could have been taken out and put back in?—A. As far as I can see.

"Q. There is nothing to have prevented somebody getting out the contents and putting them back in, as you see it now?—A. As I see it now.

"Q. You don't know anything about the handwriting on the box; don't know who put it there?—A. I don't."

On page 102 the record discloses the following testimony given by Mr. Thompson relative to the ballot box in the twelfth precinct of the eleventh ward:

"Q. Now, is there any rope around the box?—A. Yes, sir; rope

"Q. How many ways?—A. Two ways.

wrapped around the box.

"Q. Well, is that endways and sideways?—A. Endways and sideways.

"Q. Are there any knots in the rope?—A. Yes, sir.

"Q. How many knots do you see in the rope?—A. One knot.

"Q. And is there any sealing wax on that knot?—A. Yes, sir; there is.

"Q. State whether or not the flaps at the end of the box are fastened or loose.—A. They are loose.

"Cross-examination by Mr. STAFFORD:

"Q. Mr. Witness, this rope around the box is so loose that you can slip it off without untying it, isn't it?—A. Yes; it is.

"Q. And be slipped off without touching the sealed knot?—A. Yes; it could be.

"Q. It could be, and the top removed without touching the knot, and then returned to its present condition?—A. Yes."

On page 120 the record discloses the following testimony given by Mr. Arnold relative to the ballot box in the seventeenth precinct of the eleventh ward:

"Cross-examination by Mr. STAFFORD:

"Q. Mr. Arnold, this cord that you say goes around this box is not sealed in any way with wax or otherwise; just knotted?—A. Just knotted.

"Q. And the cord can be slipped off without in any way breaking it or untying it?—A. Slipped off——

"Q. Slipped off, so that the box could be opened and closed without interfering with the knot?—A. Yes.

"Q. You know nothing about the box except as it is handed to you here?—A. No, sir."

On page 175 the record discloses the following testimony given by Mr. Arnold relative to the ballot box in the twentieth precinct of the twentieth ward:

"Q. Are the flaps sealed on this box?—A. No, sir.
"Q. Is any part of this box bursted?—A. One end of it is bursted.
"Q. Can you see any folded papers on the inside?—A. Certainly.
"Q. Are there any other figures on the box?—A. 20/20.

"Cross-examination by Mr. Schiller:

"Mr. ARNOLD. All you need to do is just lift the top off and remove the ballots without the slightest break?—A. Yes, sir.
"Q. And the ballots are there?—A. Yes, sir.
"Q. Do you know the signatures on the top of this box?—A. No, sir.
"Q. Do you know anything about the box?—A. I know it is a ballot box.
"Q. That is only an assumption on your part?—A. No; not an assumption.

"Redirect examination by Mr. Ayers:

"Q. Do you think you have worked in this office long enough to know a ballot box when you see it?—A. Yes.
"Q. Are there any other packages besides this ballot box in this precinct?—A. There is one bundle.
"Q. What are the wrappings, if any, on this bundle?—A. There is no wrapping at all; only a rope around the package with two knots in it.
"Q. Does the bundle appear to contain any folded ballots?—A. It does.

"Cross-examination by Mr. Schiller:

"Q. Do you know what precinct this bundle refers to?—A. Only from what I read off the ballots.
"Q. There is no other identification?—A. No.
"Q. These ballots can be slipped out of this bundle very easily, could they not?—A. Yes."

On page 194 the record discloses the following testimony given by Mr. Arnold relative to the ballot box in the twenty-eighth precinct of the thirty-fourth ward:

"Q. What is the condition of the box in reference to any part of it being broken or otherwise?—A. One corner of the top is ripped open.
"Q. What appears to be the condition of the box in reference to the contents taking up the full capacity of the box; can you tell anything about that?—A. The top comes over the bottom about 2 inches; it appears to be full—you can't get it down any farther.

"Cross-examination by Mr. Schiller:

"Q. Mr. Arnold, do you know where this box came from?—A. No.
"Q. Do you know anything about it?—A. Only that it is a ballot box.
"Q. And these signatures you have just read, do you know anything about them?—A. No.
"Q. Don't know if they are genuine or not?—A. No.
"Q. This rope is very loosely tied around, isn't it—can be slipped off very easily?—A. Yes; can be slipped off.
"Q. And the box opened?—A. Yes.
"Q. There is no sealing wax of any kind on this box?—A. None that I see."

The above record is set out to show the general condition of the ballots and ballot boxes as they were presented to the commissioner taking testimony.

The proofs in this case show that the judges of election, after counting and canvassing the ballots, placed them in boxes and delivered them to the election commissioners' office. The delivery of these ballots began at 8 or 9 o'clock on the evening of the election and continued until the afternoon of the following day. The evidence discloses that the ballot boxes in some instances were not of sufficient size to hold all the ballots cast in the precinct, and when this happened the ballots were folded and tied with a rope and the bundle was delivered with the ballot box to the commissioners' office. The evidence shows these ballots remained in the office of the election commissioners for some time and that a number of employees were designated to handle the ballots and store them in the vault on the floor above. A number of these were temporary employees.

Mr. Curran, who stated that he was custodian of the ballots and in charge of the vaults of the election commissioners, at the close of his testimony, page 27 of the record, testified as follows:

"Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Curran, one question, please. These ballots that you have just been talking about, have they been in a separate vault from all the others or were they in the vault in which other ballots for other offices have been placed?
"A. There are other ballots in that same vault.
"Q. Has the vault been opened for the purpose of examining any of these other ballots?—A. No, sir.
"Q. The vault has not been opened at all since you last testified for anybody whatever?—A. No; it was not.
"Q. Well, do you know whether it was or not?—A. Well, I know it was not.
"Q. Has the vault been opened for any purpose since the ballots were originally put in there?—A. Yes.
"Q. And people have gone in and out of that vault since that time for other purposes, apparently?—A. Yes, sir.
"Q. So that there have been people in and out of the vault where these ballots were stored since these ballots were put in there?—A. Yes, sir.
"Mr. AYERS. Is that all?
"Mr. STAFFORD. That is all."

The law of the State of Illinois relative to the canvass of votes is as follows:

"Immediately after making such proclamation and before separating, the judges shall fold in two folds and string closely upon a single piece of flexible wire all ballots which have been counted by them, except those marked 'Objected to,' unite the ends of such wire in a firm knot, seal the knot in such manner that it can not be untied without breaking the seal, inclose the ballots so strung in a secure canvas covering and securely tie and seal such canvas covering with official wax impression seals to be provided by the judges, in such manner that it can not be opened without breaking the seals, and return said ballots, with the package containing the ballots marked 'Defective' or 'Objected to' in such sealed canvas covering to the proper clerk or to the board of election commissioners, as the case may be, etc."

It is well settled that before resort can be had to the ballots as means of proof, absolute proof must be made that the ballots offered are the identical ballots cast at the election; that they had been safely kept as required by law; that they are in the same condition they were when cast; that they had not been tampered with, and that no opportunity had been had to tamper with them. The burden of making this preliminary proof rests upon the party who seeks to use the ballots as evidence. (English *v.* Hilburn, 53d Cong., Rowell, p. 486.)

In order to command confidence in a recount "it is necessary for the contestant first to establish the identity of the ballot boxes, and, secondly, show that these boxes had been so kept as to rebut any presumption that they had been tampered with." (Butler *v.* Layman, 37th Cong.) In this case the minority report was adopted by the House. We quote from this case (Rowell, p. 173) as follows:

"The minority found that neither the identity of the boxes nor the integrity of their contents was satisfactorily established. It is always necessary for the party claiming under the recount to rebut a reasonable presumption that the ballots have been tampered with. And in this case where a direct charge of crime was made against the election officers, the truth of this charge was collaterally involved in the contentions of the contestant, and it was hence necessary for him to sustain those contentions by the same degree of proof as would be required in a criminal trial. But the minority held that it had not been sustained even by a preponderance of the evidence. The boxes were kept by the custodians, who were magistrates or aldermen, in their public offices or private houses, where they could easily have been tampered with by anyone. They were sealed mostly by having melted wax poured on the knots of the tape, without any impression. Such a seal might easily have been imitated. It was difficult to identify them before they were opened, and after they were opened the fact that the ballots in them corresponded somewhat nearly with the returns of the precincts they were supposed to belong to, did not show their identity, especially in the three cases where the variations were considerable."

The law regards with jealousy and suspicion recounts of ballots and is slow to sanction any change from results originally declared to results effected by such recounts. The rules of law governing recounts of ballots are plain and positive. Before courts or legislative bodies will give weight to results of recounts of ballots, it must be shown absolutely that the ballot boxes containing such ballots had been safely kept; that the ballots were undoubtedly the identical ballots cast at the election; and when these facts are established beyond all reasonable doubt, then full force and effect are given to the developments of the recount. In this case the committee found the evidence sufficient and accepted the results of recounts. (Acklen *v.* Darrall, 45th Cong.)

The temptation to tamper with and change the ballots after an election is so great, especially when the election is close and a slight change will elect the one and defeat the other candidate, that courts and the House have uniformly required the party offering the ballots to overcome the official count made at the time of the election to show that the ballots have been kept strictly as required by law. Upon the person offering the ballots is cast the burden of showing that the ballots offered for recount are the identical ones cast at the election and have been in no way tampered with or changed. (Wallace *v.* McKinley, 48th Cong.)

The returns of election officers are prima facie correct, and a recount showing a different result can not be regarded unless it affirmatively appears that the ballots recounted are the same as those originally counted and in the same condition.

The record in this case not only does not show that the ballots were folded, wired, and sealed when presented to the commissioner taking testimony, as required by law, but the proofs affirmatively show that in a number of the precincts the ballot boxes were not tied and sealed, as required by the Illinois statute. In some instances at least the evidence clearly shows that the ballot boxes were not at all sealed when taken from the vault, but were tied and bundled together in such manner that the boxes could be opened and closed without disturbing the appearance of the ballot boxes.

With the ballots and ballot boxes in this condition, and with the evidence of Mr. Curran that people were in and out of the vault where these ballots were kept, it seems to your committee that the proofs of the integrity of the ballots have not been established. Therefore your committee holds that proofs of the proper and legal preservation of the ballots have not been established in this case.

THE BEST EVIDENCE MUST BE OFFERED.

Contestant, in order to establish his claim of error and miscount, called certain witnesses who were clerks in the election commissioner's office. These witnesses were called upon by contestant to go through the ballots in a number of the precincts in the fifth congressional district and announce to another witness, who kept tally of the votes announced for Member of Congress in the precinct, which witness afterwards read the results of the tally to the commissioner taking depositions. In this manner the contestant went through a number of the precincts in said fifth congressional district. By the count in this manner the vote of the contestant increased in the various precincts over that of contestee until by this count contestant had increased his vote in the precincts thus counted to overcome the plurality designated by the contestee in the official count. Something like half of the precincts by this method were recounted.

The ballots in these various precincts were before the commissioner, but contestant did not have them identified, nor were they offered in evidence. But, over the objection of contestee, the witnesses were directed to count the ballots in the above manner and report the result of the count to the commissioner taking testimony.

The election board, under the law, is presumed to have made correct returns in this election. (See Larrazola *v.* Andrews, 60th Cong.) From this opinion we quote the following:

"When under all the forms of law a person has been duly returned and certified as elected to a seat in Congress the legal presumption is that the sworn officers of the law have performed their duties and that the returns are correct. In order successfully to impeach that return, the contestant must do more than raise doubts as to its correctness. Upon him there rests the burden of proving the falsity or error of that return. The proof offered in this case is not sufficient for that purpose."

Your committee is of the opinion that the primary evidence of the votes cast for the candidates for Representative in the Congress of the United States in this district was the poll books and ballots themselves, and that the official count by the election officers should not be set aside by the testimony of a witness who merely looked at the ballots and testified to the results.

Upon a proper showing and upon the production of the ballots properly protected and preserved, contestant was entitled to a recount of these ballots. But this proof should be established by the best evidence, and the ballots being present should have been offered in evidence as the best evidence in the case. The House will not set aside the official count except upon positive proof that the official count was incorrect.

A RECOUNT SHOULD INCLUDE ALL THE BALLOTS.

In this case the witness who went through the ballots examined only those in perhaps half of the voting precincts in the district. It has been held that a recount, if had, should include the ballots in all of the precincts in the district.

If it is reasonable to suppose that there was error in counting ballots in certain precincts, it would be equally reasonable to assume that there were errors in counting in the remaining precincts. If any recount is ordered, it should be of all of the ballots cast in the district. (Galvin v. O'Connell, 61st Cong., Supplement Election Cases, p. 39.) We quote from the opinion on page 40:

"The contestant asked that about 1,500 ballots cast in said election precincts be ordered recounted by the committee and the House, and the contestee insists that in case this is ordered the order include the whole number of 25,000 ballots cast. On this the committee rules as follows: 'It is the opinion of the committee that if on the evidence submitted it would be reasonable to suppose that there was error in judgment in the counting of the ballots cast in the wards and precincts mentioned by the contestant, it would be equally reasonable to assume that there were errors in judgment in the counting of the ballots in the remaining wards and precincts, and that, if any, all of the ballots cast at said election, aggregating 35,669, should be ordered for recount by the committee and the House.'"

Where some of the ballots had not been preserved, the committee denied recounting the balance of the ballots. (Murphy v. Haugen, 53d Cong., p. 58, Supplement; Canton v. Siegel, 64th Cong., p. 92, Supplement; Brown v. Hicks, 64th Cong., p. 93, Supplement.)

The committee can only report cases on the evidence furnished by the parties. We can neither make the evidence nor improve the quality nor supply the deficiency of that furnished. (See Goode v. Epps, 53d Cong., Rowell, p. 469.) In this case contestee had a majority of 868 on the returns and received the certificate. We quote from the opinion in this case the following:

"Most of the returns appear to have been thrown out because the ballots or poll books were not properly sealed or the returns were irregular, ambiguous, or not delivered by the proper official. The committee went over the evidence in detail and complained that contestant had not in most instances produced the best evidence available."

In the case under consideration the ballots were the best evidence of the votes cast for each candidate for Member of Congress. The ballots are not in evidence and are not therefore before the committee. No attempt was made by contestant to offer these ballots to be canvassed by the committee, but contestant seeks in this case to overthrow the official canvass of the votes by the legally constituted election boards by calling a witness to go through the ballots and report the tally to the commissioner selected by contestant to take testimony.

Where a witness testified that he compared the poll lists, entry lists, or lists of persons struck from the registry list of a county, and presented a list of names which he said were found on the poll list but not on either of the other lists, the committee held that "these statements made by the witness are inadmissible. The papers themselves are the best and only evidence of what they contain if they are admissible for any purpose. The committee must make the comparison and can not take the statements of the witness as to the result of his comparison." (Finley v. Bisbee, 45th Cong., Rowell, p. 326.)

Where votes were proved to have been illegal but the evidence that they were cast for contestee was the testimony of persons who had compared the numbered ballots with the poll list, the ballots themselves not being produced in evidence, the evidence was considered insufficient to justify the deduction of the votes from the vote of the contestee. (See Gooding v. Wilson, 42d Cong., Rowell, p. 276).

The recount in this case should have included all of the ballots in all of the precincts in the fifth congressional district. The ballots not having been offered in evidence by contestant, your committee thinks the evidence in this case is not sufficient to set aside the official returns.

For the reasons set forth in this report your committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That Jacob Gartenstein was not elected a Representative in the Sixty-seventh Congress from the fifth congressional district of Illinois and is not entitled to a seat therein.

"*Resolved*, That Adolph J. Sabath was duly elected a Representative in the Sixty-seventh Congress from the fifth congressional district of Illinois, and is entitled to retain his seat therein."

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF PARILLO v. KUNZ.

Mr. DALLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged report from the Committee on Elections No. 1 in the contested-election case of Parillo against Kunz.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That Dan Parillo was not elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-seventh Congress from the eighth congressional district of the State of Illinois and is not entitled to a seat herein.

Resolved, That Stanley H. Kunz was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-seventh Congress from the eighth congressional district of the State of Illinois and is entitled to his seat herein.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. DALLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The report is as follows:

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE OF PARILLO v. KUNZ.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

At the election held in the eighth congressional district of the State of Illinois on November 2, 1920, according to the official returns Stanley H. Kunz, the contestee, who was the Democratic candidate, received 15,432 votes; Dan Parillo, the contestant, who was the Republican candidate, received 14,627 votes; and Harry C. Stockbridge, who was the Socialist candidate, received 1,334 votes. As a result of these returns Stanley H. Kunz, the contestee, was declared elected by a plurality of 805 votes over his Republican opponent, Dan Parillo, and a certificate of election was duly issued to him by the secretary of state of Illinois.

On December 21, 1920, the contestant, in accordance with law, served on the contestee a notice of contest in which it was alleged that errors and mistakes had been committed in the count of the ballots in certain precincts of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and nineteenth wards of the city of Chicago, comprising 44 of the 107 precincts constituting the eighth congressional district. The contestant claimed that a recount of the votes cast in the above precincts would disclose that the contestant was duly and legally elected.

On January 12, 1921, the contestee served on the contestant an answer denying all the allegations contained in the contestant's notice and alleging that a recount of certain other precincts therein mentioned would show a gain in the contestee's plurality.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

The testimony in the case was duly printed and the contestant filed an abstract of record as required by the rules of the committee and also a printed brief and argument. The contestee filed no brief. Although the committee gave the contestant and his counsel an opportunity to appear before the committee and argue his case, he declined to do so, stating that he desired the case to be decided upon the printed record and brief.

FINDINGS OF FACT.

Most of the facts in this case are not in dispute. The contestee's answer was served on the contestant January 12, 1921. The act of Congress approved March 2, 1875 (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 18, ch. 119, p. 338), provides that all testimony in contested-election cases shall be taken within 90 days from the date on which the answer of the returned Member is served upon the contestant and that the contestant shall take his testimony during the first 40 days thereof. In this case, therefore, the law required that the taking of all testimony should be completed on April 12, 1921. As a matter of fact, however, no testimony was taken by either party within the 90 days required by law. On February 8, 1921, a stipulation was entered into by the parties that the taking of evidence on the part of the contestant should be commenced on February 28, 1921. On February 28, 1921, it was again stipulated by the parties that the time for taking evidence for the contestant might be continued until April 18, 1921, and on that date the taking of evidence was commenced before Guy C. Crapple, a notary public, in the office of the board of election commissioners in Chicago. By agreement of counsel the wards and precincts in dispute were then taken up in numerical order and the ballots recounted. On October 10, 1921, over seven months after the law required the contestant's testimony to be concluded and almost six months after the law required that the taking of all testimony should cease, the contestant closed his case, and on December 5, 1921, it was agreed that the taking of evidence by both parties should close, this latter date being almost eight months after the time fixed by Congress had expired.

The recount showed that Stanley H. Kunz had received 14,733 votes and Dan Parillo 14,487 votes—a plurality of 246 votes for Stanley H. Kunz, the contestee. At the conclusion of the taking of all the evidence, counsel for the contestant moved to strike out of the recount the entire vote of 19 precincts in the sixteenth ward and of 7 precincts in the seventeenth ward on the strength of the testimony of Howard A. Rounds, a handwriting expert, who testified that, in his opinion, some of the pencil crosses on certain of the ballots in these precincts were made by persons other than the voter himself. Your committee does not consider that the evidence sustains the contention of the contestant and finds that there is no reason why the returns from the precincts in question should be rejected.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

Section 107 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by the act of March 2, 1875, explicitly provides that all testimony in contested-election cases shall be taken within 90 days from the date on which the answer of the contestee is served upon the contestant. It has been the invariable practice of the House of Representatives to require the taking of the testimony within the time required by law, except where the time has been extended for good and sufficient reasons. In the Missouri case of Reynolds v. Butler (Moore's Digest, p. 28) in the Fifty-eighth Congress the unanimous report of the Committee on Elections No. 2, after reciting facts showing a lack of diligence on the part of the contestant and stating that he had not commenced taking evidence within 40 days from the time of serving notice on the contestee, thus states the law:

"It is quite true that the statute providing and limiting the time for the taking of testimony is not binding upon this House, which under the Constitution is the only and absolute judge of the qualifications and elections of its Members. But, as has frequently been held, it furnishes a wise and wholesome rule of action, and ought not to be departed from except for sufficient cause shown or where the interests of justice clearly require. It would seem that contestant might have commenced and concluded his testimony in this case within 40 days; certainly he might have commenced. No reason whatever appears upon the record why he could not or did not; but upon the argument before your committee it was stated that counsel for the present contestant were also counsel for Wagoner in his contest, and that some or all of them were engaged upon that case most of the time. There must, however, have been other counsel in St. Louis quite capable of taking such testimony as was taken in this case."

In the Arkansas case of Bradley v. Slemons in the Forty-sixth Congress (Rowell's Digest, p. 339), although the contestee offered no objection, the Committee on Elections excluded all evidence not taken within the time prescribed by the statute.

In the present case the contestant not only does not show due diligence, but the record clearly shows that without any reason or excuse whatever he undertook by a series of stipulations to set aside and ignore the clear and explicit provision of the statute. No testimony whatever was taken by the contestant until April 18, 1921, six months after the entire 90 days allowed by the act of Congress for the taking of all the testimony in the case had expired. In this case there is no excuse whatever for the contestant not commencing to take his testimony within 40 days from the service of the contestee's answer, as required by law. If he had started to take his testimony immediately after serving his answer, and for good and sufficient reasons had been unable to complete his testimony before the expiration of the 40 days allowed him by law, and had then asked the House of Representatives for an extension of time, he undoubtedly would have received an extension. In this case, however, as a matter of fact, the record discloses that he had no reason whatever for asking any extension of time, and that all of his testimony might have been taken within the 40 days, and that all the testimony on both sides of the case might have been taken within the 90 days required by law.

Your committee, therefore, finds that in this case the contestant deliberately ignored the plain mandate of the law without any reason or excuse, that he has offered no evidence which can legally be considered by your committee, and that he has no standing as a contestant before the House of Representatives.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

Your committee, therefore, finds that the contestant, not having complied with the provisions of the law governing contested-election cases, has no case which can be legally considered by your committee or by the House of Representatives. Moreover, even if he had fully complied with the law, your committee finds that, as a matter of fact, he has failed to prove the allegations contained in his notice of contest; that there is no evidence warranting the rejection of any of the precincts of the district; and that the recount of votes, which he alleged would show that he had been elected, according to his own figures, still shows that the contestee was actually elected by a plurality of 246 votes.

For the above reasons your committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That Dan Parillo was not elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-seventh Congress from the eighth congressional district of the State of Illinois, and is not entitled to a seat herein.

"*Resolved*, That Stanley H. Kunz was duly elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-seventh Congress from the eighth congressional district of the State of Illinois, and is entitled to retain his seat herein."

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF GOLOMBIEWSKI *v.* RAINEY, FROM THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged report from the Committee on Elections No. 2 in the contested-election case of Golombiewski *v.* Rainey, from the fourth congressional district of Illinois.

The Clerk read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That John Golombiewski was not elected a Representative from the fourth congressional district of the State of Illinois, and is not entitled to a seat herein.

Resolved, That John W. Rainey was duly elected a Representative from the fourth congressional district of the State of Illinois, and is entitled to retain a seat herein.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the report in the case.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The report is as follows:

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF GOLOMBIEWSKI *v.* RAINEY, FROM THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. LUCE, from the Committee on Elections No. 2, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Elections No. 2, to which was referred the contested-election case of John Golombiewski *v.* John W. Rainey, from the fourth congressional district of the State of Illinois, reports as follows:

The result of the election in this district, November 2, 1920, was officially announced to be:

John W. Rainey	23,230
John Golombiewski	21,546
Charles Beranek	2,753

Golombiewski took steps to contest the election and to that end secured a recount in 90 out of 159 precincts in the district. By the recount Rainey lost 1,008 votes and Golombiewski gained 321, leaving Rainey with a plurality of 676, irrespective of 179 ballots laid aside as challenged.

Thereupon Golombiewski, through counsel, submitted to the House printed brief and argument, the record of testimony, and an abstract thereof; and Rainey, through counsel, submitted brief and argument. The contestant rested his case upon the allegation that the fraudulent marking of ballots after they had been cast in 16 specified precincts indicated a degree of corruption warranting the exclusion of all the ballots cast in those precincts. His abstract of testimony failed to comply with the rules adopted by the committees on elections in that it did not by definite citation aid the committee in learning just what testimony was relied upon, unless we are to suppose that a tabulation of figures accepted by both parties could be in and of itself sufficient to prove fraud and mistakes by showing that 179 ballots were challenged. By this tabulation it appears that the challenged ballots were confined to 16 precincts. In each of 12 of these less than 10 ballots were challenged, and in the other 4 the percentage of challenged ballots was not large enough in and of itself to indicate that degree of gross corruption which has hitherto been held by the House to be necessary for the total exclusion of a poll.

This is one of three cases from the city of Chicago which were referred respectively to your three committees on elections. The issues involved and the circumstances are much the same in all three cases. The report of the Committee on Elections No. 3 in the case of Gartenstein *v.* Sabath, submitted December 20 last, and the report of the Committee on Elections No. 1 in the case of Partillo *v.* Kunz, submitted January 15 last, contain discussion of the effect of violating statutory requirements, of incomplete recounts, and of the evidence that should be offered under conditions such as here prevailed, together with analysis of testimony and citation of precedents, all of which apply as well to the present case, and to rehearse them here would be needless repetition. It should, however, be added that in this case counsel for the contestant has failed to proceed beyond the filing of the required documents, repeated inquiries from your committee as to whether he desired a hearing having been wholly ignored.

In view of all the circumstances, your committee recommends to the House the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That John Golombiewski was not elected a Representative from the fourth congressional district of the State of Illinois, and is not entitled to a seat herein.

"*Resolved*, That John W. Rainey was duly elected a Representative from the fourth congressional district of the State of Illinois, and is entitled to retain a seat herein."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. RICKETTS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following bills:

H. R. 14324. An act to amend section 107 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, as heretofore amended;

H. R. 14082. An act to authorize the Valley Transfer Railway Co., a corporation, to construct and operate a line of railway in and upon the Fort Snelling Military Reservation in the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 14135. An act to amend an act approved September 8, 1916, providing for holding sessions of the United States district court in the district of Maine, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13004. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to the Kansas Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, a certain tract of land in the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth;

H. R. 14309. An act to amend section 206 of the transportation act, 1920;

H. R. 14087. An act for the creation of an American battle monuments commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13774. An act to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to exchanges of property;

H. R. 7851. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of a district judge, district attorney, and marshal for the western district of South Carolina, and for other purposes,'" approved September 1, 1916, so as to provide for the terms of the district court to be held at Spartanburg, S. C.;

H. R. 8086. An act to prohibit the shipment of filled milk in interstate or foreign commerce;

H. R. 11477. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Freeburn Toll Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River in Pike County, Ky.;

H. R. 13205. An act for the relief of the American Trust Co.;

H. R. 5018. An act to authorize the widening of First Street NE., and for other purposes;

H. R. 13554. An act authorizing the construction, maintenance, and operation of a dam and appurtenant intake and outlet structures across or in the Potomac River at or near Williamsport, Washington County, Md.;

H. R. 11939. An act to amend section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

H. R. 13024. An act for the relief of August Nelson;

H. R. 13810. An act to continue the improvement of the Mississippi River and for the control of its floods;

H. R. 13612. An act authorizing the issuance of patent to the legal representatives of Miles J. Davis, deceased;

H. R. 13998. An act making section 1535c of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia applicable to the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 256. Joint resolution proposing payment to certain employees of the United States;

H. R. 13775. An act to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to credits and refunds;

H. R. 6577. An act authorizing the conveyance of certain land in the State of South Dakota to the Robert E. Kelley Post, No. 70, American Legion, South Dakota;

H. R. 14226. An act to preserve the status of persons awarded compensation under the act approved September 17, 1916;
H. R. 14222. An act to amend the trading with the enemy act;
H. R. 11528. An act to allow credits in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States;
H. J. Res. 415. Joint resolution to authorize the improvement of the Columbia River at St. Helens, Oreg.;
H. J. Res. 466. Joint resolution to provide an additional appropriation for the Federal Farm Loan Board for the fiscal year 1924;
H. R. 14408. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes;
H. R. 14401. An act to amend and modify the war risk insurance act;
H. J. Res. 422. Joint resolution permitting the entry free of duty of certain domestic animals which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries;
H. R. 14050. An act to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to income tax of nonresident aliens;
H. R. 5918. An act for the relief of the Michigan Boulevard Building Co.;
H. R. 8733. An act for the relief of Harold L. McKinley;
H. R. 8221. An act for the relief of the Chinese Government;
H. R. 8533. An act for the relief of Joe T. White;
H. R. 9160. An act for the relief of John Anderson.
H. R. 14089. An act granting six months' pay to Harriet B. Castle;
H. R. 8051. An act for the relief of the Commonwealth & Dominion Line (Ltd.), owner of the British steamship *Port Phillip;*
H. R. 297. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vincenza Diminico;
H. R. 5020. An act to provide for the sale by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of certain land in the District of Columbia acquired for a school site, and for other purposes;
H. R. 10022. An act for the relief of Eldredge & Mason, of Malone, N. Y.;
H. R. 10847. An act for the relief of Jacob Dietch;
H. R. 1263. An act for the relief of Charles L. McCulley;
H. R. 10848. An act for the relief of Estella W. Dougherty;
H. R. 12053. An act to define butter and to provide a standard therefor;
H. R. 7921. An act granting six months' pay to Alice P. Dewey;
H. R. 13903. An act for the relief of the New York State Fair Commission;
H. R. 514. An act authorizing the payment of an amount equal to six months' pay to Josephine H. Barin;
H. R. 2347. An act for the relief of certain homestead entrymen;
H. J. Res. 442. Joint resolution to authorize the transportation to Porto Rico of a committee representing the Fourth Ohio Infantry, war with Spain;
H. R. 7027. An act for the relief of Herbert E. Shenton;
H. R. 9631. An act for the relief of Edward F. Dunne, jr.;
H. R. 1227. An act for the relief of Frank G. Emmes;
H. R. 14183. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a portion of the Federal building site in the city of Duquoin, Ill.;
H. J. Res. 456. Joint resolution authorizing the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture to appoint a subcommittee, to consist of not more than eight members of the Committee on Agriculture, to join with a like committee of five heretofore appointed by the Senate to investigate problems relating to reforestation, and for other purposes;
H. R. 8928. An act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services;
H. R. 12378. An act granting the consent of Congress to maintain a bridge across the Rio Grande River;
H. R. 14429. An act granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Grand Forks, N. Dak., and East Grand Forks, Minn.;
H. R. 14428. An act granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, N. Dak.;
H. R. 4653. An act for the relief of Allie Melinda Outterside;
H. R. 12584. An act for the relief of Alice Loeber;
H. R. 12138. An act for the relief of Frank A. Jahn;
H. R. 14296. An act to authorize the county of Huron, State of Michigan, to convey a certain described tract of land to the State of Michigan for public-park purposes;
H. R. 8625. An act to provide for the cession to the State of Michigan of certain public lands in the county of Keweenaw, State of Michigan;
H. R. 624. An act for the relief of Albert H. White, Mary E. Fowler, Lorena B. Winkler, E. E. White, and C. A. White;
H. R. 8871. An act for the relief of Richard Andrews;
H. R. 12171. An act to grant certain lands to the city of Skagway, Alaska, for a public park;
H. R. 13724. An act for the relief of Hugh Marshall Montgomery;
H. R. 13617. An act to dissolve the Colored Union Benevolent Association, and for other purposes;
H. R. 745. An act for the relief of William H. Philbrick;
H. R. 8291. An act for the relief of Trygve Kristian Lode;
H. R. 13751. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to Robert E. Wyche, a resident of Caddo Parish, La.;
H. R. 6196. An act for the relief of Robert E. Danforth;
H. R. 14144. An act to limit and fix the time within which suits may be brought or rights asserted in court arising out of the provisions of subdivision 3 of section 302 of the soldiers and sailors' civil relief act, approved March 18, 1918, being chapter 20, volume 40, General Statutes of the United States;
H. R. 13430. An act to amend section 370 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;
H. R. 14302. An act to establish and promote the use of the official cotton standards of the United States in interstate and foreign commerce; to prevent deception therein and provide for the proper application of such standards; and for other purposes;
H. R. 2722. An act for the relief of W. W. McGrath;
H. R. 14077. An act to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes;
H. R. 14351. An act to authorize bridging the Ohio River at Moundsville, W. Va.; and
H. R. 14435. An act making appropriations to provide additional compensation for certain civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message in writing from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:
On March 3, 1923:
H. J. Res. 256. Joint resolution proposing payment to certain employees of the United States;
H. R. 5018. An act to authorize the widening of First Street NE., and for other purposes;
H. R. 14309. An act to amend section 206 of the transportation act, 1920;
H. J. Res. 422. Joint resolution permitting the entry free of duty of certain domestic animals which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries;
H. R. 7851. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of a district judge, district attorney, and marshal for the western district of South Carolina, and for other purposes,'" approved September 1, 1916, so as to provide for the terms of the district court to be held at Spartanburg, S. C.;
H. R. 11477. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Freeburn Toll Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River, in Pike County, Ky.;
H. R. 2722. An act for the relief of W. W. McGrath;
H. R. 5918. An act for the relief of the Michigan Boulevard Building Co.;
H. R. 13430. An act to amend section 370 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;
H. R. 13554. An act authorizing the construction, maintenance, and operation of a dam and appurtenant intake and outlet structures across or in the Potomac River at or near Williamsport, Washington County, Md.;
H. R. 13998. An act making section 1535c of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia applicable to the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;
H. R. 13810. An act to continue the improvement of the Mississippi River and for the control of its floods;

H. R. 14050. An act to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to income tax of nonresident aliens;

H. R. 14077. An act to extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers and warrant officers, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14135. An act to amend an act approved September 8, 1916, providing for holding sessions of the United States district court in the district of Maine, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14144. An act to limit and fix the time within which suits may be brought or rights asserted in court arising out of the provisions of subdivision 3 of section 302 of the soldiers and sailors' civil relief act approved March 18, 1918, being chapter 20, volume 40, General Statutes of the United States;

H. R. 14324. An act to amend section 107 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, as heretofore amended;

H. R. 14401. An act to amend and modify the war risk insurance act;

H. R. 14408. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14435. An act making appropriations to provide additional compensation for certain civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924;

H. R. 8086. An act to prohibit the shipment of filled milk in interstate or foreign commerce;

H. R. 11939. An act to amend section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

H. R. 13004. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to the Kansas Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, a certain tract of land in the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth;

H. R. 13024. An act for the relief of August Nelson;

H. R. 13205. An act for the relief of the American Trust Co.;

H. R. 13612. An act authorizing the issuance of patent to the legal representatives of Miles J. Davis, deceased;

H. R. 13774. An act to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to exchanges of property;

H. R. 13775. An act to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to credits and refunds;

H. R. 14082. An act to authorize the Valley Transfer Railway Co., a corporation, to construct and operate a line of railway in and upon the Fort Snelling Military Reservation in the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 14087. An act for the creation of an American battle monuments commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14302. An act to establish and promote the use of the official cotton standards of the United States in interstate and foreign commerce, to prevent deception therein and provide for the proper application of such standards, and for other purposes;

H. R. 297. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vincenza Diminico;

H. J. Res. 415. Joint resolution to authorize the improvement of the Columbia River at St. Helens, Oreg.;

H. J. Res. 442. Joint resolution to authorize the transportation to Porto Rico of a committee representing the Fourth Ohio Infantry, war with Spain;

H. J. Res. 465. Joint resolution carrying out the purpose of a House resolution providing for a legislative clerk to the acting minority leader of the House, adopted March 3, 1923;

H. J. Res. 466. Joint resolution to provide an additional appropriation for the Federal Farm Loan Board for the fiscal year 1924;

H. R. 514. An act authorizing the payment of an amount equal to six months' pay to Josephine H. Barin;

H. R. 624. An act for the relief of Albert H. White, Mary E. Fowler, Lorena B. Winkler, E. E. White, and C. A. White;

H. R. 745. An act for the relief of William H. Philbrick;

H. R. 1227. An act for the relief of Frank G. Emmes;

H. R. 1263. An act for the relief of Charles L. McCulley;

H. R. 2347. An act for the relief of certain homestead entrymen;

H. R. 4653. An act for the relief of Allie Melinda Outterside;

H. R. 5020. An act to provide for the sale by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of certain land in the District of Columbia acquired for a school site, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6196. An act for the relief of Robert E. Danforth;

H. R. 6577. An act authorizing the conveyance of certain land in the State of South Dakota to the Robert E. Kelley Post, No. 70, American Legion, South Dakota;

H. R. 7027. An act for the relief of Herbert E. Shenton;

H. R. 7921. An act granting six months' pay to Alice P. Dewey;

H. R. 8051. An act for the relief of the Commonwealth & Dominion Line (Ltd.), owner of the British steamship *Port Phillip;*

H. R. 8221. An act for the relief of the Chinese Government;

H. R. 8291. An act for the relief of Trygve Kristian Lode;

H. R. 8533. An act for the relief of Joe T. White;

H. R. 8625. An act to provide for the session to the State of Michigan of certain public lands in the county of Keweenaw, State of Michigan;

H. R. 8871. An act for the relief of Richard Andrews;

H. R. 8733. An act for the relief of Harold L. McKinley;

H. R. 8928. An act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services;

H. R. 9160. An act for the relief of John Anderson;

H. R. 9631. An act for the relief of Edward F. Dunne, jr.;

H. R. 10022. An act for the relief of Eldredge & Mason, of Malone, N. Y.;

H. R. 10847. An act for the relief of Jacob Dietch;

H. R. 10848. An act for the relief of Estella W. Dougherty;

H. R. 11528. An act to allow credits in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States;

H. R. 12053. An act to define butter and provide a standard therefor;

H. R. 12138. An act for the relief of Frank A. Jahn;

H. R. 12171. An act to grant certain lands to the city of Skagway, Alaska, for a public park;

H. R. 12378. An act granting the consent of Congress to maintain a bridge across the Rio Grande River;

H. R. 12584. An act for the relief of Alice Loeder;

H. R. 13617. An act to dissolve the Colored Union Benevolent Association, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13724. An act for the relief of Hugh Marshall Montgomery;

H. R. 13751. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to Robert E. Wyche, a resident of Caddo Parish, La.;

H. R. 13903. An act for the relief of the New York State Fair Commission;

H. R. 14089. An act granting six months' pay to Harriet B. Castle;

H. R. 14183. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a portion of the Federal building site in the city of Duquoin, Ill.;

H. R. 14222. An act to amend the trading with the enemy act;

H. R. 14226. An act to preserve the status of persons awarded compensation under the act approved September 17, 1916;

H. R. 14428. An act granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, N. Dak.;

H. R. 14429. An act granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Grand Forks, N. Dak., and East Grand Forks, Minn.;

H. R. 14296. An act to authorize the county of Huron, State of Michigan, to convey a certain described tract of land to the State of Michigan for public park purposes; and

H. R. 14351. An act to authorize bridging the Ohio River at Moundsville, W. Va.

COMPENSATION FOR UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 14226) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties," and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment, and move that the House agree to the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN IOWA.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 4614) to amend section 81 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the

judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, a similar House bill being on the calendar.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota calls up a Senate bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 81 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, as amended by the act of February 28, 1916, and the act of April 27, 1916, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 81. The State of Iowa is divided into two judicial districts, to be known as the northern and southern districts of Iowa.

"The northern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Allamakee, Dubuque, Buchanan, Clayton, Delaware, Fayette, Winneshiek, Howard, Chickasaw, Bremer, Blackhawk, Floyd, Mitchell, and Jackson, which shall constitute the eastern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Jones, Cedar, Linn, Iowa, Benton, Tama, Grundy, and Hardin, which shall constitute the Cedar Rapids division; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Emmet, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Calhoun, Carroll, Kossuth, Humboldt, Webster, Winnebago, Hancock, Wright, Hamilton, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Franklin, and Butler, which shall constitute the central division; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Dickinson, Clay, Buena Vista, Sac, Osceola, O'Brien, Cherokee, Ida, Lyon, Sioux, Plymouth, Woodbury, and Monona, which shall constitute the western division.

"Terms of the district court for the eastern division shall be held at Dubuque on the fourth Tuesday in April and the first Tuesday in December, and at Waterloo on the second Tuesdays in May and September; for the Cedar Rapids division, at Cedar Rapids on the first Tuesday in April and the fourth Tuesday in September; for the central division, at Fort Dodge on the second Tuesdays in June and November, and at Mason City on the fourth Tuesdays in June and November; and for the western division, at Sioux City on the fourth Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

"The southern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Louisa, Henry, Des Moines, Lee, and Van Buren, which shall constitute the eastern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Marshall, Story, Boone, Greene, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Jasper, Poweshiek, Marion, Warren, and Madison, which shall constitute the central division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Crawford, Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Cass, Pottawattamie, Mills, and Montgomery, which shall constitute the western division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Adair, Adams, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, and Wayne, which shall constitute the southern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Scott, Muscatine, Washington, Johnson, and Clinton, which shall constitute the Davenport division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Davis, Appanoose, Mahaska, Keokuk, Jefferson, Monroe, and Wapello, which shall constitute the Ottumwa division of said district.

"Terms of the district court for the eastern division shall be held at Keokuk on the sixth Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in February and the eighth Tuesday after the third Tuesday in September; for the central division, at Des Moines on the tenth Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in February and the tenth Tuesday after the third Tuesday in September; for the western division, at Council Bluffs on the fourth Tuesday in February and the sixth Tuesday after the third Tuesday in September; for the southern division, at Creston on the fourth Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in February and the third Tuesday in September; for the Davenport division, at Davenport on the eighth Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in February and the second Tuesday after the third Tuesday in September; and for the Ottumwa division, at Ottumwa on the second Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in February and the fourth Tuesday after the third Tuesday in September.

"The clerk of the court for said district shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at Davenport and at Ottumwa for the transaction of the business of said divisions."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. HAMMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing in 8-point type an address delivered by my colleague, Representative EWIN L. DAVIS of Tennessee, at the twenty-fourth annual Jackson Day banquet in Norwalk, Ohio, January 30, 1923.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAMMER. Mr. Speaker, having been granted unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing in 8-point type an address delivered by my colleague, Representative EWIN L. DAVIS of Tennessee, at the twenty-fourth annual Jackson Day banquet in Norwalk, Ohio, January 30, 1923, I insert said address as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. EWIN L. DAVIS AT THE JACKSON DAY BANQUET IN NORWALK, OHIO, JANUARY 30, 1923.

ANDREW JACKSON.

This occasion would be incomplete without a reference to that peerless Democrat and great American whose memory and achievements we are celebrating. Beyond an interest as a Democrat, an American, and even a Tennessean, I feel a personal interest in Old Hickory by reason of the fact, if you will pardon a personal reference, that the Army with which he conquered the Creek Nation and won his remarkable victory at the Battle of New Orleans was mobilized in the district which I have the honor to represent and was made up largely of ancestors of many of my present constituents; and he resided for a time in the district I now represent.

Born of poor parentage, his father dying before he was born, Andrew Jackson was compelled to make his own way in the world; but he acquired such an excellent education in the school of experience, by keen observation and intelligent reading, that one of his biographers expressed his opinion that Jackson was the finest letter writer this country has produced; and the late Congressman James D. Richardson, who compiled "The Messages and Papers of the Presidents," gave it as his mature judgment that Jackson's state papers were the greatest of all our Presidents.

By sheer force of intellect, unalloyed patriotism, indomitable will, and invincible courage he displayed qualities of extraordinary versatility and leadership. By his thirty-third birthday he had served as United States district attorney, Representative in Congress, United States Senator, Supreme Court judge, and major general.

Commonwealth builder, soldier, jurist, statesman, diplomat, President, he was preeminent in them all.

Like all great men of positive character and fearless action, he had many bitter foes and was the victim of much unjust slander. Only recently we are getting histories and biographies which do full justice to Andrew Jackson and his great achievements. He is now generally recognized as having been truly a great President. He so impressed himself upon the history of our country that we speak of the "Jackson period." One of his greatest contributions was to make our Government responsive to the will of the people. As has been aptly said, Jefferson established a Government of the people and for the people, and Jackson completed the process by making it a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people. He did much to strengthen the principles of national unity. While a strong advocate of local self-government and State rights, yet he was equally opposed to any abuse of the principle of State rights. Without previous training, he demonstrated his ability to cope with the situation in any field of endeavor. When he became President many old and vexatious questions with foreign countries were pending, all of which he soon satisfactorily adjusted, and when he retired from the Presidency he did not bequeath to his successor a single pending controversy with a foreign nation. It is unnecessary to state that his foreign policy was different from that of the present administration.

His sterling party service has furnished us the descriptive term "Jacksonian democracy," and Democrats throughout the Nation pay him homage every year as we are doing to-night. It was Jackson who established the custom of party platforms, his purpose being to take the people into the confidence of party leaders rather than to confuse and deceive the people, as too many modern platforms are designed to do.

Although he had many tilts with the Senate, which contained such giants as Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Adams, Crawford, and Benton, yet Jackson was always able to hold his own and never lost the confidence and support of the people, even retaining same to such an extent that after he retired from office he named two of his successors.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Jackson's marvelous military achievements have transmitted to posterity the privilege of celebrating Jackson Day. Perhaps he is best known to the general public because of his military genius and success. We shall pretermit comment upon his remarkable campaigns against the Indians and briefly describe the Battle of New Orleans. Such a description would be incomplete without reference to the conditions leading up to that famous victory. During the first two years of the War of 1812 the British victories over our Armies had not only been complete but disastrous and humiliating—we had not won a single battle. The enemy had captured the city of Baltimore, and in turn had captured and partially burned the National Capital. Our President and the seat of government had been driven from Washington. The martial spirit of the Nation seemed to have been largely broken; our morale was at a low ebb. England was in a state of glorification. Many sections of our country were demanding peace at any price. The President had sent a commission of five notable men to Europe to seek peace. They had been haughtily received, and the British demanded most unreasonable terms, including a cession of that territory now comprising the great Middle West. These were the conditions when Andrew Jackson was commissioned a major general and authorized to appoint his subordinate officers and mobilize an army, but the Federal Government provided no means with which to do it. It is

with pride that I point to the fact that the old Volunteer State of Tennessee met the emergency, and through its legislature appropriated $300,000 for the equipment and expenses of an army to be raised by Jackson. So far as I am aware this is the only instance since the establishment of our Government that a State has made an appropriation for the national defense. Whereupon General Jackson quickly mobilized an army of 5,300 men at Fayetteville, Tenn.

General Jackson in five successive battles completely subdued the Creek Nation, who were stanch allies of the British and had been overrunning the entire South, murdering, burning, and pillaging. General Jackson and his army then repaired to New Orleans, where he was joined by about 700 men who had gone down the river on boats and rafts. Consequently Jackson had about 6,000 raw troops, sturdy frontiersmen, wearing coon-skin caps, hunting shirts, and armed with squirrel rifles. He was confronted by General Pakenham, with over 12,000 trained and seasoned British troops, who had fought under Wellington and many of whom later covered themselves with glory at Waterloo in combat with Napoleon's legions. Upon his arrival at New Orleans, Jackson began attacking the British at night on December 23, 1814, and kept it up until the final battle on January 8, 1815, when he and his troops won their final and miraculous victory, killing a large number of British troops and driving the remainder in disorder from the field. The deadly aim of the Tennessee frontiersmen was evidenced by the fact that General Pakenham was killed; Gibbs, who succeeded him, was killed; and Lambert, who succeeded Gibbs, had his horse shot from under him. The most remarkable feature of this wonderful victory was that the Americans sustained a loss of only six killed and seven wounded.

In concluding my reference to Andrew Jackson I wish to suggest that his greatness and patriotism were manifested in his dying moments, when he said, "May my enemies find peace; may the liberties of my country endure forever."

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Democrats are justly proud of the heritage left by Andrew Jackson. As did he, so all genuine Democrats believe that all political power should abide with the people and that they are entitled to a voice in their Government. As did Jefferson and Jackson, so all Democrats believe in the doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none. We believe that the proper function of government is to do those things which will result in the greatest good to the greatest number. We are opposed to class favoritism. We insist that it is wrong to tax all of the people for the benefit of a few of the people. We say that it is no function of government to rob the masses in order to enrich the classes.

The Democratic Party is the oldest political party in existence. It has endured, and will in future endure, because it is founded on fundamental, eternal principles of right and justice.

It was entirely natural that the author of the Declaration of Independence should subsequently be the founder of the Democratic Party and give to the world the basic tenets of Democracy. It was likewise in the natural order of things that the father of our Federal Constitution should subsequently become a great Democratic President. The adoption of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, embodying the Bill of Rights, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty, was largely due to the persistent efforts of those true Democrats, Jefferson and Madison.

The Democratic Party has been the only consistent champion and defender of the great principles embodied in those immortal documents. Perhaps because of its steadfast adherence to those principles and its refusal to barter its convictions and its interest in all the people for the financial support of special classes, the Democratic Party has been in the minority much of the time since the Civil War. However, it has ever been an alert sentinel and a virile champion of the rights of the masses and a fearless critic of the iniquities of the Republican Party. One of the crowning glories of the Democratic Party is that it can sustain defeat and still hold steadfast to its principles.

Lack of time forbids a review of the glorious history of the Democratic Party. It is sufficient to state that during our national life the Democratic Party has, with the exception of the abolition of slavery, taken the lead in every important political and industrial reform and constructive achievement and in the acquirement of all contiguous territory.

THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION.

I shall not even take time to review the great achievements in peace and in war of the last Democratic administration under the matchless leadership of Woodrow Wilson. However, during the first two years of that administration there was placed upon the statute books more great, constructive, beneficial legislation in the interest of all the people, particularly agriculture and labor, than has been enacted by the Republican Party during all of its history. While the Republicans bitterly denounced and strenuously opposed all of those great constructive measures, including the income tax law, the Federal reserve banking system, and the farm-loan system, yet those laws have proven so wise and beneficent that the Republicans have not dared repeal a single one of them, although they have had complete control of both branches of Congress for nearly four years and also the executive branch for nearly two years.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican Party, at least as now constituted and controlled, is diametrically opposed to those great Democratic principles to which I have referred. It believes in, practices, and feeds upon special privilege and class favoritism. Bankrupt in principles, its guiding policy is to win at whatever cost. "The fleshpots" are its goal.

I shall deal briefly with the present administration, because the preservation of Democratic principles depends on eternal vigilance and merciless exposure of the insidious forces that would prevent their application.

THE 1920 CAMPAIGN.

During the 1920 campaign the Republicans rallied to their banner divers conflicting elements by promising each of them all they desired. They appealed to every group and every class. No party ever promised as much and subsequently achieved as little. I am reminded of the story of former Senator and Gov. Bob Taylor, of my own State. Back in the days when the money question was the paramount issue and every candidate was required to announce whether he was for the gold standard or the free coinage of silver Governor Taylor was a candidate for office. On one occasion he was making a speech and indicated that he was about to conclude, without having made any reference to the money question. A man in the audience called out, "Bob, tell us how you stand on the money question"; to which Bob replied, "Yes; I am glad you reminded me of that; I will be glad to tell you; I am for a little more gold, a little more silver, a little more greenback, and a little sprinkle of counterfeit."

There was never such a campaign of deception and confusion as that of 1920. The result was that the American electorate went on an inglorious political drunk, and has since been enjoying the morning after.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN PROMISES BROKEN.

I shall not attempt to even enumerate all the promises made by the Republicans in that campaign which they have broken. It would take too long. However, I shall call attention to a few of those broken promises.

They promised to reduce taxes, and yet they have only shifted some of the taxes from the wealthy on to the backs of the toiling masses.

They promised to reduce governmental expenditures, and yet the appropriations for the current year in each and every department of the Government are larger than they were last year, and are larger in the aggregate by a half million dollars than they were the year before we entered the war, and this is true after eliminating from consideration every dollar that can be directly or indirectly traceable to the war. In other words, instead of economizing and retrenching the Republicans are increasing the expenses of running the Government. As a result of the reduction of the taxes of the profiteers and the wealthy classes and of Republican extravagance we are confronted with an enormous deficit, the appropriations for the year exceeding the revenue by nearly $900,000,000.

They promised us prosperity, and instead we have had industrial depression, business stagnation, and agricultural bankruptcy.

They promised to relieve the farmer, and they have done that. They have relieved him of about everything he had. Taking 100 per cent in 1913 as a basis, the average purchasing power of all farm products in terms of all other commodities during the eight years of the last Democratic administration was 105 per cent, and during the two years of the present Republican administration has been 67 per cent, and only 68 per cent on January 1, 1923.

They promised to put the business men on their feet, and have done that in large measure, because many of them who under Democratic prosperity were enabled to ride around in automobiles are now compelled to walk.

They promised employment for everybody at good wages, and yet since Harding went into office there have been over 6,000,000 men out of employment at the same time and millions more working on part time. That situation has been somewhat relieved by the building revival throughout the country, not

due, however, to anything the Republicans have done but due to the fact that there was a suspension of building operations during the war and for some time afterwards.

They promised to increase commerce, and yet since they went into power our foreign commerce has fallen off $7,500,000,000 a year.

In an effort to appease the natural disappointment and discontent of the people they have adopted the Coue method and give out frequent fulminations to the effect that returning prosperity has arrived or is just around the corner. However, normalcy seems to be having serious tire trouble somewhere along the way. Recent authentic statistics show that the business failures in the United States during the past year were the largest on record, amounting to 22,400, an increase of 11.9 per cent over 1921, and 164 per cent over 1920. Prior to that time under Democratic administration there were practically no failures.

ONLY PLEDGES KEPT BY REPUBLICANS.

However, I shall desist from a further enumeration of their broken pledges, and, as I want to be more than fair to the Republicans, I shall call attention to the only pledges which they have kept—two in number—and only one of them a promise to the public.

During the 1920 campaign you will recall that they denounced President Wilson and his administration in unmeasured terms. They criticized him severely because, although the head of his party, he had taken the lead in party matters; they upbraided him bitterly because, although the chosen Chief Magistrate of the Nation, he had taken the lead in governmental affairs. They proudly boasted that they presented a candidate who would not do these things. They proposed to set up some sort of political sanhedrin of elder statesmen and "master minds," perhaps permitting the President to sit in as an observer. Candidate Harding acquiesced in this sort of a program, and he is the only man who ever ran for President who had as one of the chief planks of his platform a promise that, if elected, he would only be a figurehead President. However, he has kept that pledge, and I want to be fair enough to give him full credit for it.

He has certainly not departed from that policy in an effort to protect the interest or promote the welfare of the people. About the only instances in which he deviated were: First, to save Newberry when he was about to be unseated; second, to jam through the iniquitous ship subsidy bill in the interest of the Shipping Trust and in defiance of public will; third, in an effort to have the Congress reduce the higher surtax on net incomes of over $66,000 from 65 per cent to 33 per cent, or at least to 40 per cent, although the Democrats, with the aid of the progressive Republicans, stopped this reduction of the tax on wealth at 50 per cent; and, fourth, to prevent the passage of the soldier compensation bill by the Senate in the Sixty-sixth Congress, and to veto such a bill passed by the Sixty-seventh Congress, after President Harding had declared on October 20, 1920, as follows:

> Well, I am very happy to say to you that the House passed the bonus bill, and the Senate has it under consideration, and I have no doubt the Senate will pass it. I, myself, think it ought to pass it, if you want to know my views.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE IN COMPLETE CONTROL.

The only policies which the present administration has had were correctly characterized in an editorial appearing last June in that great Republican paper, the New York Globe, as follows:

> The Republican Party made its first great fight in behalf of human liberty in order that Government of, by, and for the people might not perish from the earth. The high priests of privilege now in Washington are endeavoring to destroy the principles which Lincoln bequeathed.

The voice of the people is no longer heard and heeded by those in authority in the National Capital. There has never been a time in history when the great predatory interests, seeking and receiving undeserved favors from their Government, have been more completely in control.

As stated, during the 1920 campaign the Republicans made only two pledges which they have kept. I have explained their only public pledge which they kept, the promise that Harding would be a figurehead President. The other pledge they made was to take care of the special-privilege interests which had contributed so generously to the Republican campaign fund. I shall call attention to only a few of the numerous instances in which that pledge has been kept.

They passed a revenue bill in which they repealed the excess-profits tax, thereby relieving the war profiteers and post-war profiteers of $500,000,000 per annum. In the same measure they attempted to cut half in two the surtax on net incomes in excess of $66,000 per annum, and did succeed in effecting a reduction from 65 per cent to 50 per cent; this relieved the very wealthy of a large additional amount of taxes and carried no reduction whatever in the surtax on incomes under $66,000 per annum. As a result of this favoritism to the big profiteers and the multimillionaires, a large deficit naturally resulted. In his message vetoing the soldier compensation bill President Harding assigned as one of the reasons for his action the fact that we were unable to pay such compensation and were now confronted with a deficit of $670,000,000 this year and prospects of an even larger deficit next year. Members of the Appropriations Committee at the time called attention to the fact that our deficit for the present year would be $850,000,000, which fact was more than corroborated by a recent statement of the chairman of the Budget committee, who stated that the deficit against which the Budget Committee had been fighting was in reality $896,000,000. It is true that this deficit has been reduced, but how? First, by the issuance last October of $500,000,000 of 30-year Government bonds—the first bonds issued by the Government since we were in the midst of war, more than three years ago. The chairman of the Budget Committee also explains that reductions have been effected by the sale of surplus war materials, Shipping Board property, and securities held by the Government. However, there still remains a large deficit.

FORDNEY-M'CUMBER TARIFF ACT.

Most of all, the Republican Party has rewarded their campaign contributors by the passage of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, which imposes import duties an average of 50 per cent higher than any other tariff bill ever enacted. Time forbids a detailed discussion of this subject, but I do wish to remind you of a few outstanding features. It has been conservatively and scientifically estimated that this bill permits the various manufacturing industries favored thereby to sell their commodities on the basis of factory prices for over $6,340,000,000 per annum higher than would otherwise be the case. It is shocking to contemplate what this will cost the ultimate consumer who buys at retail prices. This enormous and unjust additional burden is imposed upon the American people under the false pretense of meeting the alleged differential between the foreign and American wage cost. And yet this bounty to private interests amounts to 50 per cent more than the total wage cost that enters into the production of the articles in question. According to the last Federal census, the sum total paid in the United States during the year 1919 for wages to labor employed in the production of all the articles protected by this bill amounted to only $4,159,155,551. During that year all factories were running at full capacity and labor was paid as high wages as were ever paid in this country. This bill imposes large import duties on numerous articles which were already sold much cheaper abroad than in this country. It imposes heavy duties upon innumerable articles which were then and are now absolutely controlled by trusts and monopolies, four of which trusts are now under indictment in Federal courts for conspiring together to charge arbitrary and excessive prices.

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF.

The Fordney-McCumber tariff bill practically builds a wall around this country, so far as manufactured products are concerned. It not only permits the American manufacturers to exploit the domestic consumers in the manner and to the extent stated, but it almost destroys a foreign market for our surplus farm products. Most of that surplus has in the past been sold in Europe. We have acquired nearly all of their gold so that they can not continue to buy our farm products unless they can sell us some of their manufactured products in exchange.

Take wheat as an example: In 1912, the last year under the previous Republican administration and under the operation of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act, we exported 79,689,404 bushels of wheat. In 1913, the first year of the Wilson administration, we exported 142,879,597 bushels of wheat. Our wheat exports increased to 332,464,976 bushels in 1915, which, of course, was during the war in Europe. However, in 1919, the last year of the Democratic administration, we exported 287,401,579 bushels of wheat. Last year—1922—under this Republican administration, with the largest United States wheat production in history, with the exception of four years, we exported only 164,691,565 bushels of wheat, notwithstanding the fact that the export production of wheat in Russia and the Danube States is only about 13,000,000 bushels per annum as compared to 555,000,000 bushels before the war.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has just completed a series of studies to determine what the farmer gets out of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law and what he pays as the result of that law. They find the total tariff gain to farmers by reason of that law to be $124,800,000, and that it imposes a tariff cost to farmers of $94,900,000 on farm products alone, and a tariff cost to all consumers of $391,700,000 on farm products.

Consequently the net gain to agriculture on farm products alone amounts to a little less than $30,000,000 per year, at a cost to consumers of more than thirteen times that sum.

How does the farmer fare when it comes to the tariff on manufactured commodities, which are "protected" much more generously and effectively than agricultural products and which the farmers must all buy?

According to the Federal census of 1920 our rural population constituted 48.6 per cent of our entire population, and our farm population constituted 29.9 per cent of our whole population. It may be reasonably assumed that the farmers purchase their proportionate part of manufactured commodities. Wherefore it is seen that the tribute wrung from the farmers of the country by the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act amounts to the enormous sum of over $1,900,000,000 per annum. In other words, the way this infamous law benefits the farmer is by permitting all of the farmers to pay out $63 for the privilege of seeing some farmers get $1 back.

This bill was so indefensible that it was bitterly denounced from one end of the country to the other, not merely by Democratic and independent journals but even by nearly all of the great Republican dailies.

OPPOSITION TO THE FORDNEY-MCCUMBER TARIFF BILL.

It was so utterly bad that even the friends of a scientific protective tariff rebelled. The official organ of the American Protective Tariff League addressed a postal card to the Members of Congress in July, 1922, as follows:

A WARNING FROM A REPUBLICAN TO REPUBLICANS.

At the last general election the voters pronounced in favor of a protective tariff, but they most certainly did not vote for monopoly. Embargo is monopoly, and the voters will not stand for it. Woe to the party which is guilty of fastening the embargo monopoly upon the country, for it will go down to defeat before the just fury of an outraged electorate. (American Economist, organ of American Protective Tariff League.)

There has never been a time in history when any measure sponsored by any administration was so repudiated and condemned by the press and so many leaders of that party.

In fact, the opposition and the denunciation were so pronounced and so widespread that it was agreed among the administration leaders that it should be held in conference and its passage deferred until after the November, 1922, elections, with the understanding that each Republican Member of Congress should go before his constituency and build up a tariff bill which would meet the local situation and explain that the bad features of the bill would be eliminated before final passage. However, this cunning scheme encountered a snag. The campaign was approaching and the Republican contribution gatherers were sent out to collect funds so essential for conducting a Republican campaign. The promised beneficiaries under the tariff bill refused to "cough up" and plainly told the Republican leaders that they would have to deliver first.

Administration leaders held a political council of war and decided that it was better to take their chances with the wrath of the people rather than to undertake to conduct a campaign without their customary sinews of war, so that it was agreed to jam the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill through the Senate before the election. At that time, after 16 months' consideration under Republican efficiency (?), the bill had reached the stage where there were 2,400 differences between the House and the Senate, many of which had been considered almost insurmountable. However, in the face of the approaching election and the political necessity of action, the Republicans got together and composed those differences almost overnight and jammed through the monstrosity.

This bill was so absolutely rotten that it became an orphan even before its passage—FORDNEY, author of the House bill, having been frightened out of the race for reelection, and MCCUMBER, the author of the Senate bill, having been overwhelmingly defeated in the primary of his own party at the very time that he was daily undertaking to defend his bill on the floor of the Senate.

Having thus built a tariff wall around the country, and by this bill having practically destroyed our foreign commerce, the Republican leaders have since busied themselves in an effort to pass another special-privilege measure, the ship subsidy bill, under the guise of building up our foreign commerce. With one hand they destroy our foreign commerce and with the other pretend to promote our foreign commerce. This incongruous situation results from the fact that in each instance they are favoring special classes.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

While the ship subsidy bill does not impose as heavy burdens upon the people, yet it is even more vicious in principle and in form than the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill—and that is about the hardest thing I can say about it. President Harding has described this ship subsidy bill as his pet measure and, under the hypnotic influence of Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, has exerted every influence to effect its passage, even going so far as to advise Members of Congress to vote for it in direct defiance of the expressed will of their constituents. This is the outstanding instance of his departure from his campaign pledge—that he would only be a figurehead President.

In his message to Congress, transmitting the veto of the soldier compensation bill, President Harding, after referring to the enormous deficit facing us, continued:

To add to our pledges to pay, except as necessity compels, must seem no less than governmental folly. Inevitably it means increased taxation, which Congress was unwilling to levy for the purposes of this bill, and will turn us from the course toward economy so essential to promote the activities which contribute to the common welfare.

Within three days after delivering that message President Harding announced that he would call an extra session of Congress after the election for the purpose of passing this ship subsidy bill providing for the payment of enormous subsidies to the Shipping Trust.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, the leading Republican paper of New England, declared editorially:

The President has waited nearly a year and a half before seriously functioning as the leader of his party in Congress, and his first venture will be a melancholy one if his heart is really set upon the enactment of the ship subsidy bill.

Under the provisions of this bill it is contemplated that our ships, which cost the people about $3,000,000,000, will probably be sold for $200,000,000; the Government will lend $125,000,000 to recondition those ships or build others, and then pay the owners approximately $750,000,000 in subsidies and aids within the next 10 years, the bill authorizing 10-year subsidy contracts. In other words, we would be giving the ships away and paying the recipients over $500,000,000 to operate them for the next 10 years. Nearly all of the subsidies would go to the fast passenger liners instead of to the cargo vessels which carry our products. For instance, according to the admission of a Shipping Board representative, made at the hearings on the bill, a 5,000 gross ton cargo vessel would receive a subsidy of $7,500 per annum, whereas the *Leviathan* could draw a subsidy of $1,800,000 per annum.

As vicious as the bill is in principle, it is even more vicious in form. It confers most autocratic and unprecedented power upon the Shipping Board. It affords boundless opportunities for favoritism, graft, and corruption. It authorizes them to lend the $125,000,000 revolving fund to whom they please and on 15 years' time. It authorizes them to sell the ships to whom they please and on whatever conditions they please, or to refuse to sell them even to American citizens. It authorizes them to grant or to withhold the subsidies and to increase them up to doubling the basic subsidies. Under the provisions of this remarkable bill the Shipping Board is authorized to usurp powers properly belonging to and now exercised by the President, six Cabinet officers, the Budget Committee, the Congress, and the judiciary.

This extraordinary bill confers more power on the Shipping Board than good men ought to want and more power than bad men ought to be given. The bill is so framed as to avoid annual appropriations. Instead of the Shipping Board coming to Congress each year for necessary appropriations to carry out the provisions of the bill, as all other departments of the Government are required to do, the bill is admittedly so framed as to avoid this, it directing the Secretary of the Treasury to credit to the merchant marine fund certain receipts and "all moneys in the fund are hereby permanently appropriated for the purpose of making such payments" of voyage subsidies "upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the Shipping Board." The proponents of the bill boldly admit that this is for the purpose of preventing a repeal of the bill by subsequent Congresses elected by the people.

Although it was vigorously pressed as an administration measure, the President exerting all possible pressure to effect its passage, yet this bill was shown to be so iniquitous that the Republican majority of 169 in the House dwindled to 24 on the passage of the bill, and it was then only saved by the 82 "lame ducks" who voted for it.

The administration is now engaged in trying to put this bill through the Senate by the aid of "lame ducks" there, as they know such a bill will stand no chance in the next Congress, which was elected with this as an issue.

In control of both branches of Congress since March 4, 1919, and with 169 majority in the House and 24 majority in the Senate, and in complete control of the executive branch of the Government since March 4, 1921, the Republicans have failed to function in the interest of the people. President Harding

and his administration have utterly failed to cope with the vital domestic and foreign problems with which we are confronted. With agriculture prostrate and business stagnated, the Republicans have been unable or unwilling to extend a helping hand. What few efforts that have been made to meet the problems have been under the goading of the Democrats and a few progressive Republicans, but the results have been so niggardly as to be ineffective.

The difficulty has been that the "master minds" have been hostile to legislation in the interest of the people, or have been unable to agree among themselves upon any definite policy looking to the relief of the masses. The result has been that the President has hesitated, vacillated, and "wiggled and wobbled."

LACK OF FOREIGN POLICY.

The Republican national platform of 1920 declared in part as follows:

Never has our Nation been confronted with graver problems. The people are entitled to know in definite terms how the parties purpose solving these problems. To that end the Republican Party declares its policies and program to be as follows:

The Republican Party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war.

And yet the present Republican administration has had no foreign policy except one of cowardice. With all Europe in a state of turmoil and chaos, a portion of it at war and the remainder on the verge of war, we sit supinely by, although this powerful Nation should and could be the great moral leader of the world, and without incurring any risk could contribute more than all other forces combined toward bringing about political tranquillity and consequent financial, industrial, and commercial stability in Europe. The administration admits our vital interest in European affairs by sending so-called unofficial observers to sneak in the back door of every European conference, but the Republicans refuse to play any manly part, as they promised in their 1920 platform they would do.

The indifference and helplessness of the administration was clearly evidenced in a signed article by one of the staff correspondents of the Washington Star, a loyal administration paper, which in its issue of January 6, 1923, declared:

What President Harding branded "a record congregation" assembled at the White House yesterday for the semiweekly press conference. Hopes of important comment on the grave European situation were the attraction. The scribes, especially the group of foreign correspondents attached to the Washington corps, were amazed to be told that notwithstanding the Old World crisis, the Cabinet for the first time since the Harding administration took office assembled, but adjourned without meeting, because no business was submitted for discussion.

With Europe in the throes of its most nervous week end since the war, it was not sufficiently important for Cabinet consideration. However, there was important business for consideration of the Cabinet the following week, but it was not the portentious European situation. It was a grave domestic problem. In order that I may not be charged with being unfair I shall quote from the same loyal Republican paper, the Washington Star, which in a front-page article appearing in its issue of January 12, 1923, described this Cabinet meeting as follows:

HOUND DOG HOLDS CENTER OF STAGE AS CABINET MEETS.

A hound dog in the Grand Canyon National Park has his day as a topic of debate at the usual Friday session of President Harding's Cabinet.

The dog belongs to the park postmaster, and the Post Office Department has contended that he is needed for company. But the Interior Department, which manages national parks, has a standing rule against dogs on all such reservations.

To-day the long and bitter controversy came to a head. Postmaster General Work eloquently drew a picture of the lonely postmaster who loved his dog. Secretary Fall, also a lover of dogs, replied that sympathy must not be permitted to override the stern provisions of the law.

However, the President, with characteristic positiveness and decision, rose to the occasion and met the situation, as further described in said article, as follows:

The President was said by Cabinet members to have decided at first in favor of the dog, but later to have indicated that he would not make a final ruling until he had received more detailed information.

The New York World, in its issue of January 9, 1923, correctly and aptly describes the foreign policy of this administration as follows:

COWARDICE AS A FOREIGN POLICY.

In foreign relations Mr. Harding is afraid of everything. He is afraid of commitments, as he calls them. He is afraid of entanglements, He is afraid of responsibilities. He is afraid of obligations. He is afraid of the Senate. He is especially afraid of the battalion of death. He is afraid of his own record as Senator. He is afraid to be consistent, and he is afraid to be inconsistent. He is afraid to act and he is afraid not to act. And in consequence no human being in all the world knows what the foreign policy of the United States will be from day to day.

It is possible to devise a foreign policy that rests only on cowardice, for Mr. Harding has proved that it can be done. But the net result of it all is that the political and economy condition of the civilized world is far worse than it was the day that Mr. Harding took office. In fact, all Europe is on the verge of collapse. If that is really what the American people voted for in 1920, that is what they have to show for it.

Yes; in 1920 a large majority of the people voted for a change, and there is no question that they got it. They exchanged eight years of Democratic prosperity for four years of Republican adversity.

ADMINISTRATION HONEYMOON.

No administration ever went into power with as large a majority or as splendid an opportunity for service as the present Republican administration, and no administration was ever so quickly and so completely discredited. The honeymoon was delirious and hilarious, but the aftermath has been something awful.

BREAKDOWN OF REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

Their failure has been so palpable and so pronounced that not only have the leading Republican journals been bitterly denouncing the administration, but even many administration leaders have publicly admitted its shortcomings. WILLIAM R. WOOD, a Republican Congressman from Indiana and the chairman of the Republican national congressional committee, in a speech on the floor of the House declared:

I know the very serious condition that is prevailing throughout the land. I am only speaking the truth when I say that the people of this country employed in every vocation and in every character of business are giving this Congress hell. They are doing it because we have done nothing to stimulate business. They are doing it because we have done nothing to give employment to the unemployed. They are doing it because we have done nothing to benefit the farmer and stimulate the prices of the farmers' products.

In a public address Secretary of War Weeks declared that "the Congress has never been at as low an ebb as it is to-day." Leading Republicans and Republican papers, as well as everybody else, echoed this sentiment with approval. It is perfectly natural that this Congress has reached the lowest ebb of any Congress in history because it contains more Republicans than any other Congress ever contained. Why, it got so bad that even Daddy Harding indorsed a Democratic candidate for the Senate in Iowa.

The method employed by the present administration is apparently that of an old quack doctor who once practiced in the mountains of east Tennessee. His specialty was curing fits, and, consequently, his services were in much demand, that being the Republican section of Tennessee. He was sometimes called to attend other cases, and if he did not know the trouble or what to do, his plan was to throw the patient into fits and then cure him of the fits. Doctor Harding and his quack associates have thrown this country into fits, but they are now unable to cure the fits.

Reactionary Republicanism is not a cure for any ill that may afflict the body politic; in fact, it is a malady itself. How long will it take the people to learn that no situation can be so bad that relief will be afforded by Republican success?

SOLE HOPE LIES IN DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

There are numerous able, progressive, and patriotic members of the Republican Party who are utterly out of sympathy with the reactionary policies of the present administration, but, unfortunately, they are not exercising any effective influence on party action. It is becoming more evident daily that the sole hope lies in the Democratic Party, the only party which has steadfastly manifested its friendship for all the people.

Coming from Washington, the national clearing house of political information, I bring to you good tidings. The Democratic camp fires are burning brightly throughout the Nation. The people are in open revolt against this special-privilege-favoring Republican administration, against its do-nothing policy. The Democrats are ready and eager for the fray.

After 18 months of the Harding administration, with a minimum of achievement and a maximum of failure, with pledges unfulfilled, with the Grand Old Party breaking into factions, with rapidly multiplying administration scandals, and with the influential papers and many leading members of their own party severely condemning the administration, we can well understand why President Harding uttered the despairing wail, "There are times that I wish for a little while that I were not President of the United States," and why, at the recent homecoming in Marion, he said to his home people that he would welcome the day "when I can come back to you and stay permanently."

Our friendship for the President is such that we intend to see that his wishes shall be fully gratified at the first opportunity—in 1924.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN 1924.

Will Rogers has said that the Democrats in most of the States failed to notify the Republicans that they were going to hold an election last November. However, that result was only a gentle reminder of what will happen in 1924, when the American people will rise in their majesty and throw off the Republican yoke with which they are burdened, and restore to power the Democratic Party, which gave them the most unprecedented prosperity in all the history of this Republic.

PRESENCE OF CLERKS AND STENOGRAPHERS IN GRAND JURIES.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (S. 4438) to amend section 1025 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, a similar House bill having been reported on the calendar.

The Clerk read the bill.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Oh, Mr. Speaker, I shall have to object to that bill being considered now.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the bill for the present.

RETURN OF ALIEN ENEMY PROPERTY.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report upon the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Will the gentleman withhold his point of order for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. KINCHELOE. I do not know what the parliamentary inquiry is. I am against this bill, and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present. It is up to the majority, who are responsible for legislation, to produce a quorum. We had a bill up here awhile ago that involved an appropriation of only $4,000 for a preliminary survey of 4,000,000 acres of land, to reclaim it, and the majority leader objected to it, and I am against this Alien Property Custodian bill and I insist upon the point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is not.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Almon	Davis, Minn.	Kahn	O'Brien
Andrew, Mass.	Denison	Keller	O'Connor
Anthony	Dickinson	Kelley, Mich.	Ogden
Appleby	Drane	Kelly, Pa.	Oldfield
Atkeson	Drewry	Kennedy	Oliver
Bacharach	Driver	Kiess	Olpp
Bankhead	Dunbar	Kindred	Overstreet
Barkley	Dunn	King	Paige
Bell	Echols	Kirkpatrick	Park, Ga.
Bird	Ellis	Kitchin	Patterson, Mo.
Bixler	Faust	Kleczka	Pou
Black	Favrot	Kline, N. Y.	Pringey
Blakeney	Fenn	Kline, Pa.	Rainey, Ala.
Bland, Ind.	Fisher	Knight	Rainey, Ill.
Bland, Va.	Frear	Langley	Reed, W. Va.
Boies	Free	Lanham	Riddick
Bowers	Freeman	Larson, Minn.	Riordan
Brand	French	Lawrence	Roach
Brennan	Frothingham	Layton	Robertson
Britten	Fuller	Lee, Ga.	Robsion
Brooks, Ill.	Fulmer	Lehlbach	Rodenberg
Browne, Wis.	Gallivan	Linthicum	Rose
Buchanan	Garner	Longworth	Rosenbloom
Burke	Glynn	Lowrey	Rouse
Burtness	Goodykoontz	Luhring	Rucker
Butler	Gorman	McArthur	Ryan
Byrnes, S. C.	Gould	McClintic	Sanders, N. Y.
Byrns, Tenn.	Graham, Pa.	McCormick	Sanders, Tex.
Campbell, Pa.	Green, Iowa	McKenzie	Schall
Cannon	Greene, Mass.	McLaughlin, Pa.	Scott, Mich.
Cantrill	Griffin	McPherson	Sears
Carew	Hardy, Tex.	MacLafferty	Shelton
Chandler, N. Y.	Hawes	Madden	Sinclair
Clague	Hayden	Maloney	Sinnott
Clark, Fla.	Hays	Mapes	Slemp
Classon	Herrick	Martin	Smith, Mich.
Clouse	Hogan	Merritt	Smithwick
Codd	Hooker	Michaelson	Snell
Collins	Huddleston	Mills	Steagall
Connolly, Pa.	Hutchinson	Montague	Stedman
Copley	Jacoway	Moore, Ill.	Steenerson
Crisp	Johnson, Ky.	Moore, Va.	Stevenson
Crowther	Johnson, Miss.	Moores, Ind.	Stiness
Cullen	Johnson, S. Dak.	Mudd	Stoll
Darrow	Jones, Pa.	Nolan	Strong, Kans.
Sullivan	Tillman	Ward, N. Y.	Wise
Summers, Wash.	Tincher	Ward, N. C.	Wood, Ind.
Swank	Towner	Weaver	Woodruff
Taylor, Ark.	Treadway	Webster	Woods, Va.
Taylor, Colo.	Tucker	Wheeler	Woodyard
Taylor, Tenn.	Upshaw	White, Me.	Wyant
Thomas	Vinson	Williams, Tex.	Yates
Thorpe	Walters	Williamson	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 215 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the joint resolution I desire to offer for the RECORD two tables showing the extraordinary decline in the production of gold and silver in the world and in the United States since the year 1915.

The gold production in the United States declined from $101,035,700 in 1915 to $49,096,000 in 1922, or 51.41 per cent. The silver production in the United States declined from 74,961,075 ounces in 1915 to 53,052,441 ounces in 1921, or 29.2 per cent.

I offer these tables and ask unanimous consent that they be published in the RECORD:

Gold production of the world by continents, United States Mint Reports, 1915–1921.

[In dollars.]

Continents.	1915	Per cent of world production.	1921	Per cent of world production.	Increase (+) decrease (−) 1921 from 1915	Per cent of increase (+) decrease (−) 1921 from 1915.
United States	$101,035,700	21.5	$50,067,307	15.2	−$50,968,393	−50.5
Canada	18,977,901	4.1	19,108,506	5.8	+130,605	+.7
Mexico	6,559,275	1.5	14,239,711	4.3	+7,680,436	+117.1
North America	126,572,876	27.1	83,415,524	25.3	−43,157,352	−33.3
Central America	2,970,271	.6	2,500,000	.8	−470,271	−15.7
South America	15,087,570	3.1	13,794,238	4.2	−1,293,332	−8.6
Europe	29,163,231	6.2	1,365,565	.4	−27,797,666	−95.8
Australia	48,988,177	10.4	[1]20,736,596	6.3	−28,251,581	−57.7
Asia	28,090,895	6.0	21,409,069	6.5	−6,681,826	−23.9
Africa	217,851,898	46.6	186,694,109	56.5	−31,157,789	−13.8
Total for world	468,724,918	100.0	329,915,101	100.0	−138,809,817	−29.6

[1] Australasia.

1. The 1922 gold production of the British Empire decreased about $15,000,000, as estimated by Joseph Kitchin in the Annual Bullion Letter of Samuel Montagu & Co., of London. Based upon this estimated British decline, the world's gold production for 1922 was estimated at $315,000,000 by H. N. Lawrie, managing director American Gold and Silver Institute, as published in the Annual Review Edition, Engineering and Mining Journal Press, January 20, 1923.

2. Table compiled and computed by H. N. Lawrie, managing director American Gold and Silver Institute.

Silver production of the world by continents, United States Mint Reports, 1915–1921.

[In fine ounces.]

Continents.	1915	Per cent of world production.	1921	Per cent of world production.	Increase (+), decrease (−), 1921 from 1915.	Per cent of increase (+), decrease (−), 1921 from 1915.
United States	74,961,075	41.9	53,052,441	30.2	−21,908,634	−29.2
Canada	26,625,960	14.9	13,134,926	7.5	−13,491,034	−50.8
Mexico	39,570,151	22.1	64,513,540	36.8	+24,943,389	+63.0
North America	141,157,186	78.9	130,700,907	74.5	−10,456,279	−7.4
Central America	2,920,496	1.6	2,000,000	1.1	−920,496	−31.5
South America	13,687,464	7.7	15,065,610	8.6	+1,378,146	+10.1
Europe	10,107,556	5.7	7,990,662	4.6	−2,116,894	−20.9
Australia	4,295,755	2.4	[1] 9,446,363	5.4	+5,150,608	+119.8
Asia	5,494,004	8.1	8,903,316	5.1	+3,409,312	+62.0
Africa	1,188,039	.6	1,161,376	.7	−26,663	−2.2
Total for world	178,850,500	100.0	175,268,234	100.0	−3,582,266	−2.0

[1] Australasia.

Table compiled and computed by H .N. Lawrie, managing director American Gold and Silver Institute.

Several Members asked permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlemen who desire to extend their remarks in the RECORD please make their requests to-morrow morning?

Mr. LITTLE. But I may not have an opportunity to-morrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the gentleman from Kansas extending his remarks in the RECORD? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

CONFERENCE REPORT, TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I believe the report has not been made to the House, and I ask that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will read the statement in lieu of the report.

The statement was read.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2 and 13.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 6, and 11, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert: ": *Provided*, That no insurance partnership, association, or corporation, against which any claim or claims may be filed by any citizen of the United States with the Alien Property Custodian within 60 days after the time this paragraph takes effect, whether such claim appears to be barred by the statute of limitations or not, shall be entitled to avail itself of the provisions of this paragraph until such claim or claims are satisfied"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert: ": *Provided, however*, That this subsection shall not affect any rights which any citizen or subject may have under paragraph 1 of this subsection"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendments numbered 7, 8, 9, and 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 7, 8, 9, and 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendments insert "3"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out by said amendment and insert:

"SEC. 23. The Alien Property Custodian is directed to pay to the person entitled thereto, from and after the time this section takes effect, the net income, dividend, interest, annuity, or other earnings, accruing and collected thereafter, on any property or money held in trust for such person by the Alien Property Custodian or by the Treasurer of the United States for the account of the Alien Property Custodian, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe; but no person shall be paid, under this section, any amount in excess of $10,000 per annum."

And the Senate agree to the same.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

On amendment No. 1: This amendment permits the return of all the money or other property to a woman who was a daughter of a resident citizen of the United States and herself a resident or a former resident thereof, or a minor daughter or daughters of such woman, she being deceased; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 2: This amendment permitted the return of all the money or other property earned by an enemy or ally of an enemy while he was a bona fide resident of the United States, if at the time of the return of his money or other property he is a bona fide resident of the United States; and the Senate recedes.

On amendment No. 3: This amendment provides that an enemy insurance partnership, association, or corporation shall not be entitled to the return under this paragraph unless it has satisfied claims against it filed by a citizen of the United States within 60 days after the passage of this act; and the House recedes with an amendment making clerical changes.

On amendment No. 4: This amendment requires that a partnership, association, other unincorporated body of individuals, or a corporation must be controlled or that 50 per cent of the interest or voting power must be owned at the time its money or other property was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, as well as at the time it is returned, by citizens or subjects of nations, States, or free cities other than Germany, Austria, Hungary, or Austria-Hungary; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 5: This amendment is intended to safeguard the rights of any person under paragraph (1) prior to the passage of this act. The House recedes with an amendment making clerical changes.

On amendment No. 6: This amendment requires the presentation of evidence with respect to attorney's fees to the President rather than to the Alien Property Custodian; and the House recedes.

On amendments Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10: These amendments provided that the fees of any agent, attorney, or representative of a person entitled to the return of money or property under this act must not exceed 1 per cent of the value of such property. The House bill placed a limitation of 10 per cent on such fees. The House recedes with an amendment to each of these amendments placing 3 per cent as a maximum.

On amendment No. 11: This amendment requires the giving of satisfactory evidence to rebut any presumption of expatriation to the President rather than to the Alien Property Custodian; and the House recedes.

On amendment No. 12: This amendment struck out the section in the House bill authorizing the return of future net income, dividends, interest, annuities, and other earnings. The House recedes with an amendment which restores the section, but with a limitation on the amount of such net income, dividends, interest, annuity, and other earnings which may be paid to any one person of $10,000 per annum.

On amendment No. 13: This is a clerical amendment; and the Senate recedes.

HENRY F. ASHURST,
ALBERT B. CUMMINS,
THOMAS STERLING,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

WALTER H. NEWTON,
WILLIAM J. GRAHAM,
CLARENCE F. LEA,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time and move the adoption of the conference report.

The question was taken, and the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move a recess under the prior order of the House.

Mr. KINCHELOE. On that I ask a division.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin moves that the House stand in recess under its prior order.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order there is no quorum present.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. Where the conferees have receded with an amendment, that amendment has to be adopted by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin that the House now recess under its prior order.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order—I was on my feet—that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has recognized the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KINCHELOE. But I was within my rights, notwithstanding the Chair's decision.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 26 minutes a. m.) the House took a recess until 10 o'clock a. m.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with permission granted by unanimous consent of the House to extend my remarks in the RECORD and print the so-called "slacker lists," I desire to call attention to a letter from the Adjutant General's Office, dated February 28, 1923.

It is my intention to insert these lists on the 5th day of each month until all of the names are printed. No good soldier will be injured by the publication of his name in these lists; but, on the contrary, if his military record is one to be proud of, the publication will only serve to call attention to that record. If by mistake the names of good soldiers have not been eliminated from the record, it will be my pleasure and duty to insert in the RECORD the facts in each individual case and to see that the facts are brought to the attention of the Secretary of War, who is as anxious as any soldier of the late war with Germany to have the records correct. Mistakes ought to be corrected while the men are living and while there is evidence to substantiate any valid claim as to service.

The letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 28, 1923.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON: I have the honor to transmit herewith for publication in a March issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD lists of alleged draft deserters, which lists were released by the War Department for publication between January 5 and February 4, 1923, both dates inclusive. A copy of the statement to be printed at the head of the lists is also herewith.

There is also transmitted herewith for insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of the names of registrants which have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the RECORD, the reasons for such removals being set forth in the second paragraph of the statement which is to precede the lists in the RECORD.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
The Adjutant General.

The following names have been removed from the lists of alleged draft deserters heretofore published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD since the publication of such names:

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARRISON, STATE OF IOWA.

189 Merle Clyde Card (Merle C. Card), Route No. 3, Missouri Valley, Iowa.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF WICHITA, STATE OF KANSAS.

1803 Mike E. Loder, 503 West Avenue, Jenkinstown, Pa. (Wichita, Kans.).
Mikel E. Loder, 340 North Market Street, Wichita, Kans.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TIPTON, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1129 Edgar Nolen, Brighton, Tenn.

The men whose names appear below, and who were under the jurisdiction of the local boards names, were, according to the public draft records, classified and reported by the draft authorities as deserters from the military service of the United States. The lists in which these names were originally included have been given at least one month's publicity.

The name of any man who, since the publication of the lists, has been found to have actually served in either our own forces or in those of the Allies during the period between May 18, 1917, and November 11, 1918, is not included; nor is that of any man who, though he rendered no service during the period mentioned, has, since the publication of his name, been found to have been erroneously inducted or to have been erroneously certified as a deserter, nor that of any man who is known to be no longer living.

Every reasonable effort has been made by the War Department to eliminate from these lists names which, for any of the aforementioned reasons, should not appear thereon. Should it develop, however, that certain of the names listed below should, for any of these reasons, likewise be removed, notice to that effect will be published in each such case in a later issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MISSISSIPPI, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

4933 Lynk Adams, Marie, Ark.
223 J. C. Adkins, 396 West Second, Memphis, Tenn.
2275 Jesse Adkins, Jackson, Miss.
1845 Willie Adkins (Atkins), Burdette, Ark.
2263 John Akins (Adkins), Wilson, Ark.
284 Joseph Allen, Joiner, Ark.
1584 Tony Almond, Evadale, Ark.
299a Charlie (Chas.) Anderson, Waradell, Ark.
2190 Robert Anderson, Wilson, Ark.
4427 Samuel Anderson, Corona, Tenn.
4259 Robert Andrews, Atlanta, Ga. (Evadale, Ark.).
350 Tom Andros (Andrews), Amorel, Ark.
1605 Preston Armstrong, Driner, Ark.
1283 Edward Arnold, Blytheville, Ark.
3751 George Arnold, Blytheville, Ark.
1607 Buster Arthur, Marie, Ark.
2465 Willie Ashbury (Asberry), Osceola, Ark.
5056 Ed Atkins, Osceola, Ark.
1104 Curtis Ayers (Ayres), Wilson, Ark.
3782 Jesse Bailey, Osceola, Ark.
2618 Isaac Baker, Osceola, Ark.
2285 Elton Ballew (Belew), Archillion, Ark.
2578 Rainer Banks, Frenchmans Bayou, Ark.
4922 Charles (Charlie, (Charley) Barker, Shelton, Miss. (Sherman, Miss.).
4439 William G. H. Barner (William H. G. Barnes), Blytheville, Ark.
2405 Fred Barnes, 209 Cor. E. C. S., Blytheville, Ark.
387–386 Milton Barnes, Marie, Ark.
4246 Sam Batts (Betts), Mazrn, Ark.
526 Jim Baughman, Marie, Ark.
2707 Will Bell, Pecan Point, Ark.
3562 Richard Belts, Huffman, Ark.
4579 Charles (Charlie) Bender, Wilson, Ark.
1571 Ambrose Berry, Osceola, Ark.
4782 William (Willie) Berry, Bell, Ark.
1298 Leonard Bert (Lenord Burt), Blytheville, Ark.
4262 Burdine Bishop, Etowah, Ark.
4588 Will Black, Yarbo, Ark.
4816 Cottrell Blackman (Blanchard), Osceola (San Souci), Ark.
2439 Abe Boggett (Baggett or Baggatt), Dyersburg, Tenn.
3394 Henry Bolton, Aneson, Ark. (Wilson, Ark.)
4300 James Bolton, Ducansby, Miss.
676 Lacey Boon (Boone), Marie, Ark.
4610 Carter Boone, Lexora, Ark.
890 Will Bonner (Will Lucas Boner), Blytheville, Ark.
2630 Will Borney (Barney), Blytheville, Ark.
1904 Ike Boyce, Wilson, Ark.
487 Bea Boyd, Burdette, Ark.
605 Levanie (or Levinel) Bradley (Leveneal Bradley) (Levenial Bradly), Osceola, Ark.
2880 Charles (Charley) Brady, Wilson, Ark.
4400 Collie (Couley) (Coolie) Brantley, Armorel, Ark.
3466 George Bridges (George Bridges, jr.), Dill, Ark.
3187 Will Briggs, Jainer, Ark.
3155 Berry Brooks, Modena, Ark.
1413 John Brooks, Blytheville, Ark.
2737 Conrad Allen Brown, Manila, Ark.
4273 Elbert Brown, Blytheville, Ark.
1608 George Brown, Brighton, Tenn.
152 George Brown, Blytheville, Ark.
3977 Lewis (Louis) Brown, Osceola, Ark.
3735 Major Brown, Yarbro, Ark.
447 James Bryant, Evadale, Ark.
5053 Oscar Bryant, Hickman, Ark.
343 Walter Burnside, McFerren, Ark. (Carthage, Mo.).
3153 Marvin E. Burton (Marvin Elmor Burton), Yarbro, Ark.
2240 Homer Butler, Wilson, Ark.
280 George Caldwell, Blytheville, Ark.
727 George Carpin (Carpets), Osceola, Ark.
1708 Fred Carter, Greenville, Miss.
3648 John Casion, Driner, Ark.
2313 Walter Chambers, Carson, Ark.
4869 Mathew (Matthew) Champion, Nodena, Ark.
847 Quincy Chandler, Burdette, Ark.
2652 Richard Chandler, Blytheville, Ark.
1770 John Church, Osceola, Ark.
177 Eb (Ed) Clark, Carson, Ark.
4940 Henry L. Clark, box 22, Finley, Tenn. (Hy L. Clark, Archillion, Ark.).
1848 Joseph Thurman Clark, Pecan Point, Ark.
2887 Samuel G. Clark (Samuel C. Clarke), Blytheville, Ark
4645 Osby Clay, Carson, Ark.
614 Cleveland Clayton (Claxton), Madison Parish, La.
3181 Oscar Clifton, Wilson, Ark.
8 Ashley Collins, McFerren, Ark.
1795 Henry Columbus, Caruthersville, Mo.
912 Henry C. Conner (Henry Clay Conner), Osceola, Ark.
3703 Clyde Cook, Archillon, Ark.
998 George Cook, Wilson, Ark.
3268 Lewis (Louis) Cook, Butler, Ark.
1063 Mose Cook, Burdette, Ark.
363 Parker Cooper, Wilson, Ark.
1098 Will Cooper, Armorel, Ark.
4886 Jim Coss (June Goss), Pecan Point, Ark.
3330 Clarence Crawford, Whitton, Ark.
3944 Ben Crofton, Joiner, Ark.
3126 Edward Cross, Wilson, Ark.
2996 Jason Cunningham, Wilson, Ark.
120 Boyd Curn, R. F. D. 1, Osceola, Ark.
3321 Alex. (Alx.) Curtis, Wardell, Ark.
3806 Jack Dalton, Blytheville, Ark.
108 Frank Davis, Joiner, Ark.
158 Frank Davis, Osceola, Ark.
4453 Henry (Henery) Davis, Deckerville, Ark.
114 John Davis, Frenchman Bayou, Ark.
3785 John Davis, Wilson, Ark.
2664 Wavery Davis, Marie, Ark.
377 Will Davis, Whitton, Ark.
4905 Rayford Dean, Wilson, Ark.
3550 Thomas H. Dickerson (Tom Henry Dickerson, Thomas Henry Dickerson), R. F. D. 1, Blytheville, Ark.
3473 Isaac Dickson (Dixon), Wilson, Ark.
3524 Lewis (Louis) Dodson, Wardell, Ark.
1849 Robert Driver (Drier), Pecan Point, Ark.
185 Henry Duncan, Wilson, Ark.
3614 Will Dupree, Wilson, Ark.
3739 Jobe (Tobe) Eaton Wilson, Ark.
4234 Samuel E. Eaton (Samuel Edgar Eaton), Lepanto, Ark.
771 Earnest Ebenhardt (Ernest Eberhard), Osceola, Ark.
3318 Ray Edmond (Edmon), Osceola, Ark.
954 Charlie (Charley) Edwards, Bassett, Ark.
2177 Miles E. Eldridge (Miles Scott Eldredge), Osceola, Ark.
4474 Jim Ellis, Blytheville, Ark.
3900 Newvern (Vemeren) Epps, Wilson, Ark.
921 George Evans, Rosa, Ark.

4995 George E. Farnell (George Ellis Farnmel, Farnell, G. E. Trammel), Wilson, Ark.
4325 Will Felton, Osceola, Ark.
4799 Frank Finch, Gosnell, Ark.
3218 Lige Fishback, Blytheville, Ark.
1408 John Fisher, Joiner, Ark.
4715 Willie Fisher, Scavender, Ark.
4572 Wesley Flowers, Evadale, Ark.
762 Willie Flowers, Evadale, Ark.
3058 Sun (Son, Sam) Foley, Osceola, Ark.
3632 Eddie Ford, Wilson, Ark.
2082 Irvin Ford, Osceola, Ark.
4224 Melvin (Melfin) Ford, Osceola, Ark.
2713 Andrew Fort, Wilson, Ark.
4982 Jimmie Foster, Darcy, Miss.
2464 Charlie (Charley) Fowler, Memphis, Tenn. (Barfield, Ark.).
281 Felix Franklin, Evadale, Ark.
404 Davis (Dave) Frazier, Nodena, Ark.
3108 John E. Frazier (John Eula Frazier), R. F. D. 1, Blytheville, Ark.
2371 Clarence Freeman, Canton, Miss.
157 Monroe Freeman, Blytheville, Ark.
2680 George Gaines, Osceola, Ark.
449 James Galladay (Gallady), Mane (Marie), Ark.
4775 Harry L. Garrett (Harry Lee Garrett) (Garrett), Luxora, Ark.
4575 Robert Gary or Grary, Osceola, Ark.
3853 Johnnie (Johnie) Gaston, Osceola, Ark.
1855 Manuel Ghoulston, Osceola, Ark.
2260 George Gibony (Giboney), Bassett, Ark.
4792 Alias Gibson (Gipson), Huffman, Ark.
1570 Lee L. Gilbert, Wilson, Ark.
4189 Thomas Gilchrist (Gilcrist), Rodney, Miss. (Barfield, Ark.).
1554 Jerry Gill, Barfield, Ark.
1954 George Gillespie, Nodena, Ark.
470 Jerry Goles (Gales), Coldwater, Miss.
760 John Goodman, Blytheville, Ark.
3726 Charlie (Charles) Gord, Wilson, Ark.
3548 Fred Gordon, Keiser, Ark.
2150 John Gordon, Modena, Ark.
1390 Carroll Edward Gough, Osceola, Ark.
4740 Sam Gowan (Cowan, Cowans, Sammie Cowan), Burdette, Ark.
471 Albert Green, Barfield, Ark.
1892 B. Green (Bee Green), Pecan Point, Ark.
5050 Sullivan Green, Luxora, Ark.
1108 Jake Greer, Lake Providence, La.
2698 Royer L. Grice (Roger Lee Grice), Blytheville, Ark.
1931 Ed Griffin, Germantown, Tenn.
869 Willie Groves, Osceola, Ark.
3428 Elbert Hammels (Hamells, Hamell), Kaiser, Ark.
4401 Edgar Handley, Armorel, Ark.
3950 Chester Hard, Frenchman Bayou, Ark.
1790 U. R. Harden (Vastan Roland Harden), Hornersville, Mo.
695 Ben Hardman, Dell, Ark.
2568 Frank Hardin, Osceola, Ark.
809 Green Hargett (Garrett, Jno. Green Hargett), R. R. 1, Bx. 135, Blytheville, Ark. (Driver, Ark.).
3619 Will Harnes (Harmes, Harris), Carson, Ark. (Wilson, Ark.).
2819 John E. Harper (John Esker (Eskel) Harper), Osceola, Ark.
2890 Monroe Harper, Osceola, Ark.
3408 Linewl Harrell, Dell, Ark.
2644 Ned Harrell (Harell), Carson, Ark.
2741 Charles (Charlie) Harris, Luxora, Ark.
71 James Rex Harris, Sikeston, Mo.
4102 Will Harris, Wilson, Ark.
2355 Will Harris, Nodine, Ark.
2385 Lewis Harvey (Louis Harvy), Pecan Point, Ark.
47 Jim Hayman (Hammond), Osceola, Ark.
4597 Oliver Hefner, Wilson, Ark.
1056 Arnold Henderson (Arnold Henderson, jr.), Nodena, Ark.
2511 Frank Henderson, Sardio, Miss.
3880 Monroe Henderson, Armorel, Ark.
2648 Robert Henderson, McFerren, Ark.
1504 Evans, Henry, Blytheville, Ark.
1706 Tom Henry, Barfield, Ark. (Clarksdale, Miss.)
3682 Thomas Herman (Hermon), Burdette, Ark.
3095 Clarence Hicks, Burdette, Ark.
1986 William Hicks, Luxora, Ark.
3035 Clinton Hicombottom, Carson, Ark.
2498 James Hightower, Blytheville, Ark.
341 Andrew Hill, 409 Collenville, E. St. Louis, Ill.
3197 Floyd Hill, Bassett, Ark.
2873 Jesse (Jessie) Hill, Goldchest, Tenn. (Barfield, Ark.).
2165 Quitman Hodges, Murray, Ky.
346 Elisha Holden, Golden Lake, Ark.
1476 Howard Holmes, Joiner, Ark.
1097 Brown Hopper, Wilson, Ark.
3052 Will Houston, Osceola, Ark.
4533 Will Howard, Archillion, Ark.
4187 Oscar Hudleston (Huddleston), Blytheville, Ark.
2884 Alvin Hudson, Wilson, Ark.
164 Charley (Charles) Hudson, Osceola, Ark.
819 Joe L. Hudson (Joe Lee Hudson), Burdette, Ark.
138 George Huff, McCrory, Ark.
952 Judge Huffman, Wilson, Ark.
2284 Asa (Oley) Hunt, Barfield, Ark.
2146 Walter Hunter, Burdette, Ark.
376 George Hutchinson, Blytheville, Ark.
4156 Willie Hutchinson (Hutcherson), Wilson, Ark.
4639 Israel Isom, Osceola, Ark.
3633 David (Daniel) Jackson, Bassett, Ark.
4962 Elvin Jackson, Pecan Point, Ark.
720 Eyeris Jackson, Osceola, Ark.
4748 Leroy Jackson, Luxora, Ark.
117 Nigh (Uri) Jackson, Pecan Point, Ark.
69 Pete Jackson, Wilson, Ark.
4872 Stonewall Jackson, Bubble, Ark.
2954 Clyde James, Nodena, Ark.
213 Sam James, Wilson, Ark.
2619 Fennimore C. James (Fenimore Cooper James), Yarbro, Ark.
585 Will Jefferson, Huffman, Ark.
3967 Arthur Jenkins, Deans Island, Ark.
3704 Charles (Charley) Little John, Wilson, Ark.
1520 Arthur G. Johnson (Arthur Guy Johnson), Manila, Ark.
4880 Charles Johnson, Armorel, Ark.
324 Frank Johnson, Armarelle, Ark.
2850 George Johnson, Osceola, Ark.
2351 Henry Johnson, Osceola, Ark.
1510 John A. Johnson (John Albert Johnson), Rosa, Ark.
4913 Leroy Johnson, Bassett, Ark.
613 Ledge (Lige) Johnson, Armorel, Ark.
4953 Wesley Johnson, Burdette, Ark.
4245 Will Johnson, St. Thomas, Ark.
4822 Will Johnson, Huffman, Ark.
3574 William Johnson, Keiser, Ark.
1250 Barfield (Garfield) Jones, Hanville, Ala.
4851 Charles Fred Jones, Blytheville, Ark.
3644 Earl (Earle) Jones, Pecan Point, Ark.
69 Ed Jones, Osceola, Ark.
3097 Eddie Jones, Wilson, Ark.
4559 Elijah Jones, Rosa, Ark.
3792 Floy (Floyd) Jones, Keiser, Ark.
3997 Henry Jones, Golden Lake, Ark.
3166 Jessie (Jesse) Jones, Wilson, Ark.
4166 John Jones, Burdette, Ark.
1525 Phillips (Phillip, Phillipps) Jones, Driver, Ark.
2261 Richard Jones, Blytheville, Ark.
1654 Sam Jones, Dell, Ark.
4177 Will Jones, Luxora, Ark.
129 Willie Jones, Hickman, Ark.
2529 Will Jordan (Jordon), Wilson, Ark.
4014 Scott Joshua (Johnson), R. F. D. 1, Osceola, Ark.
4909 Henderson Keats (Keets), Evadale, Ark.
3712 Jesse Key, Burdette, Ark. (Oxford, Miss.).
796 Thomas King, Butler, Ark.
1092 Oscar A. Kruse (Oscar Arsey Kruse) Leachville, Ark.
1109 Manford Ladd, Manila, Ark.
2185 Jack Cantrif Lantrif, Wilson, Ark.
4387 Earnest (Ernest) Lawson, Frenchmans Bayou, Ark.
2872 George Lee, Wilson, Ark.
4802 R. L. Lemicx (Denice Lemicx), Osceola, Ark.
2519 James C. Leverette (Jas. Clifford Levereth, James C. Levereth), Blytheville, Ark.
1237 Willis (Willie) Lewis, Armorel, Ark.
4795 John Lingo, Driver, Ark.
2497 Will Little, Huffman, Ark.
166 George Lockett (Locket), Blytheville, Ark.
4706 Nathaniel Logan, Evadale, Ark.
3507 Frank J. Longstreet (Frank Jones Longstreet), Luxora, Ark.
2345 Crockett C. Loolas (Crockett Loolass, Crockett C. Lovelace), Blytheville, Ark.
1628 Balduy Looney (Baldwyn Looney), Evadale, Ark.
4910 Charles Lowe, Joiner, Ark.
3257 Ossie (Osia, Ossia) Lux, Pecan Point, Ark.
703 Tom Lyle, Wright, Miss.
3768 Charles Edward Lynch, Luxora, Ark.
483 Virgie Lyons, Blytheville, Ark.
310 Nathan McAfee, Burdette, Ark.
750 John McCoy, Huffman, Ark.
3510 Robert E. McCrany (Robert Buckley McCraney), Blytheville, Ark.
1888 Carl McCullum, Burdette, Ark.
4516 William McDonald, Armorel, Ark.
2241 Hulson (Huelon) McField, Jackson, Miss.
217 Frank McKinney, Barfield, Ark.
3718 Dunk McKinnis, Nodena, Ark.
991 Sam McKissack (Samuel McKissack), Joiner, Ark.
1990 Albert McNeal, Joiner, Ark.
1639 Thomas O. Majors, Armorel, Ark.
4666 George Malone, Dell, Ark.
2459 Acy Manning (Maning), Butler, Ark.
4001 Mose Marrow (Mosie Morrow, Mose Morrow), Helena, Ark, (11 Natchez Street).
3478 Thomas A. Martin, Tyler, Mo.
2004 Will Martin, Wilson, Ark.
33 John Mathews, McFerren, Ark.
3940 Harry Houston Matthews (Huston Harry Matthews, Houston Henry Matthews), Pecan Point, Ark.
4990 James J. Mayberry (Manberry), Nodena, Ark.
2587 Robin Meador, Dell, Ark.
1355 George Miller, Wilson, Ark.
143 John Miller, Wilson, Ark.
3706 Tom Miller, Burdette, Ark.
3577 Doll Mitchell, Huffman, Ark.
1356 Parrie Montgomery, Barfield, Ark. (Lexington, Miss.).
1231 Will Montgomery, Wilson, Ark.
517 Jessie (Jesse) Moody, Huffman, Ark.
4220 Alex (Alec) Moore, Lepanto, Ark.
266 Clarence Moore, East Second Street, Blytheville, Ark.
2390 Ed Moore, Joiner, Ark.
1291 Johnnie Moore, Osceola, Ark.
2876 Will Moore, Burdette, Ark.
1261 Willie Moore, Wilson, Ark.
3764 Henry Morton, Topeka, Kans. (Barfield, Ark.).
4358 Joe Moseley (Mosely), Carson, Ark.
3615 Ed Mosely (Mosley), Osceola, Ark.
2708 Jerry Moseley (Mosley), Burdette, Ark.
3014 Robert Mosley (Robert Ferguson Mosley), Blytheville, Ark.
514 Walter Miller, Armorel, Ark.
4016 Edd Moran, Osceola, Ark.
4214 Ed Morgan, Wardell, Ark.
4426 Earnest (Ernest) Muet (Ernest Muel), Blytheville, Ark.
3304 Lige Murphy, Armorel, Ark.
976 Robert Murphy (Murphey), Wilson, Ark.
4322 Walter Lee Myer (Myers), Blytheville, Ark.
975 Will Myers, Blytheville, Ark.
103 Walter Myrick (Myricks), Osceola, Ark.
2854 Walter Nelson, Osceola, Ark.
2858 B. H. Newton (Ben Harrison Newton), Armorel, Ark.
4347 Sam Nichols (Nickols), Luxora, Ark.
3282 Napoleon Norman (Normon), Luxora, Ark.
4496 John Northern, Huffman, Ark.
2035 Jack B. O'Conner (Jack Burton O'Connor), Osceola, Ark.
1631 Percy Otterman (Otterson), Osceola, Ark.

2169 Bob Owens (Owen), Osceola, Ark.
2907 Frank Owens, Yarbro, Ark.
3860 Harrison Pagnett, Natchez, Miss. (Pagnette, Barfield, Ark.).
1347 John Parks, Blytheville, Ark.
2673 Jim Parnell, James (Joiner), Ark.
4797 James Payne (Paine, Paire), Butler, Ark.
1288 Walter Payne, Blytheville, Ark.
1386 Luther Pearson (Pearsons), Luxora, Ark.
1323 John Peoples, Whitton, Ark.
1466 Will Perkins, Frenchman Bayou, Ark.
582–583 Frank Pero, Blytheville, Ark. (Shaw, Miss.).
2467 Joe (Jim) Pervis, Osceola, Ark.
3107 Ashberry (Asbury, Ashberty) Petty, Wilson, Ark.
4478 Floyd Phipps, Joiner, Ark.
1301 Jesse Pickman (Pitman), Osceola, Ark.
2125 Jesse D. Pittman (Jessie D. Pitman), 206 College, Blytheville, Ark.
2178 Hill Pitts, Keiser, Ark.
3651 Simon Plunkett (Plunket), Luxora, Ark.
4891 Will Porter, Archillion, Ark.
4834 Ernest Posey, Roseland, Ark. (Rosedale, Miss.).
168 Jesse Powell, Dell, Ark.
3592 Willie Powell, Carson, Ark.
2669 Jim Pratt (Platt), Archillion, Ark.
5030 Herbert (Hurbert, Hubert) Price, Keiser, Ark.
3861 Jim Purse, Bolzill, Ala. (Barfield, Ark.).
712 Eldridge (Eldridge) Ray, R. F. D. 1, Osceola, Ark.
1601 Burney Reed, Osceola, Ark.
4197 Walter H. Reed (Reid), Blytheville, Ark.
263 Ernest (Earnest) Richards, Osceola, Ark. (3532 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.).
1839 Elsie Richardson, Wilson, Ark.
2682 Thad Richardson, Osceola, Ark.
4508 Harvey (Harvy) Richmond, Pecan Point, Ark.
4123 Thomas Robertson, Wilson, Ark.
1740 Alfred Robinson, Huffman, Ark.
3767 Arthur Robinson, Wardell, Ark.
2797 Willie (Will) Rogers, Wilson, Ark.
2857 James H. Rosa (James Henry Ross), 1219 South Second, Hamilton, Ohio.
4855 Samuel H. Rowe (Samuel Henry Rowe), Roseland, Ark.
3761 Wesley Royster, Osceola, Ark.
631 Henry Sanders, Joiner, Ark.
1070 Mose Sanders, Wilson, Ark.
766 Raymond Scales, Blytheville, Ark.
1417 Sam Scales, Wilson, Ark.
4553 John Scott, Wilson, Ark.
3665 Willis (Willie) Scott, Blytheville, Ark.
6 Elmer Sharp, Cottonwood, Mo. (Tyler, Mo.).
940 Dave Shaw, Videlia, La.
4444 Gus (G.) Shumpert, Joiner, Ark.
1443 John Simpson, R. F. D. 1, Osceola, Ark.
4769 Robert Simpson, Carson, Ark.
105 Alf Smith, McFerren, Ark. (McFeris, Ark.).
950 Charles (Charlie) Smith, Wardell, Ark.
4068 Claude C. Smith (Claude Cecil Smith, Claude Circle Smith), Manila, Ark.
4059 Edward Smith, Carson, Ark.
4256 Ernest (Earnest) Smith, Butler, Ark.
3062 Ernest Smith, Butler (Evadale), Ark.
2245 Harve E. Smith (Harve Elijah Smith), Manila, Ark.
1945, 1947 James Smith, Joiner, Ark.
3723 James (Jim) Smith, Burdette, Ark.
4912 John Smith, McFerrin, Ark.
4088 John H. Smith (John Henry Smith), Driver, Ark.
1819 or 1817 Sam Smith, Wilson, Ark.
3560 Will Smith, Hudson, Ala.
2967 William Spann, Keiser, Ark.
4353 Henry Spencer, Osceola, Ark.
2292 David C. Stephens (David Crocket Stevens), Marie, Ark.
3710 George Stevens, Armorel, Ark.
3600 Earl Stewart (Steward), Wilson, Ark.
4873 Fred M. Stewart, Blytheville, Ark.
4687 Wilson (William) Stiff, Dell, Ark.
420 James Stinson, Wilson, Ark.
4723 John Stokes, R. F. D. 1, Osceola, Ark.
3858 Tom Strickland, Blytheville, Ark.
706 Alonzo (Lonza) Strong, Blytheville, Ark.
314 John Sullivan, Butler, Ark.
347 Charlie (Charles) Taylor, Osceola, Ark.
1059 Colombus Taylor, Osceola, Ark.
880 Dudley Taylor (Duley Taylor), Joiner, Ark.
1717 George Taylor, Marie, Ark.
224 Henry Taylor, Dell, Ark.
3730 James Taylor (James Tayor), Marie, Ark.
1801 Junis (Junius) Taylor, Evadale, Ark.
3634 Otis Taylor, Wilson, Ark.
4464 Dan Thomas, Rosa, Ark.
1878 Jake Thomas, Nodena, Ark.
1484, 1485 John Thomas, Blytheville, Ark.
3380 John (James) Thomas, Wilson, Ark.
4821 Judge Thomas, Wilson, Ark.
3094 Henry Thompson, Huffman, Ark.
18 Jesse (Jessie) Thompson, Armorel, Ark.
3352 Jim Thompson, Memphis, Tenn. (Barfield, Ark.).
2381 Robert Thompson, Marie, Ark.
2814 John D. Todd, Archillion, Ark.
4091 Will Truman (Trurman), Blytheville, Ark.
13 Oscar Turner, Blytheville, Ark. (R. 2, Summit Co., Barberton, Ohio).
4567 Elijah Tyler, Natchez, Miss. (Barfield, Ark.).
3927 Arthur James Underwood (Arthur J. Underwood), Marie, Ark.
4186 Thomas Varerble (Venerble), Manila, Ark.
3030 John Wade, Osceola, Ark.
1716 Walter Wade, Carson, Ark.
4807 John Louis (Lewis) Walker, Blytheville, Ark.
4546 Leon Walker, Blytheville, Ark.
197 Walter Ward (W. L. Ward), Caruthersville, Ark.
519 Charles Warren, Nodena, Ark.
3063 Clarence Warren, Joiner, Ark.
1733 Lee Warren, Rosa, Ark.
1148 Albert Washington, Memphis, Tenn.
3688 Bob Washington, Barfield, Ark.
2933 George Washington, Blytheville, Ark.
2557 Emmett (Emmet) Washington, Huffman, Ark.
2338 James Washington, Hoffman, Ark.
4164 Walter Watkins, Armorel, Ark.
309 Louis E. Waters, Blytheville, Ark.
329 William Watson, Butler, Miss. (Butler, Ark.).
3822 Joe Weakley (Weakly), Hoffman, Ark.
1192 Ed Westherspoon, Vincer, Ark. (Weatherspoon, Vincent).
1721 Ernest Webb, Evadale, Ark.
2056 J. B. Wells, Blytheville, Ark.
3745 Curley Westbrook (Curly Westerbrook), Driver, Ark.
3729 George Wesley (Westley), R. F. D. 1, Osceola, Ark.
3116 Anthony White, Blytheville, Ark.
4126 James White, Basselt, Ark.
2532 Sam Widner, Modena, Ark. (Winder, Nodena, Ark.).
3972 George Wilkerson (George Wilkinson), Frenchmans Bayou, Ark.
163 Dave Wilkens, Nodena, Ark.
2966 Anthony Williams, Wilson, Ark.
3779 Arthur Williams, Dell, Ark.
49 Bob Williams, Evadale, Ark.
994 Charlie Williams, Satartio, Miss.
2911 Charles (Charley) Williams, St. Thomas, Ark.
3383 Charles (Charley) Williams, Wilson, Ark.
1841 Clarence Williams, Blytheville, Ark.
1513 David Williams, Wilson, Ark.
312 Ed. Williams (E. D. Williams), Blytheville, Ark.
2846 Ed. (Edi) Williams, Osceola, R. R. 1, Ark.
2357 Erwin (Irwin, Irvin) Williams, Joiner, Ark.
3227 Fred Willis, Blytheville, Ark.
80 Gaston Williams, Wilson, Ark.
3770 Henry Williams, Osceola, Ark.
2690 Howard Williams, Wilson, Ark.
3664 James (Jim) Williams, Osceola, Ark.
2221 J. E. Williams (J. A. Williams, James E. Williams), Barfield, Ark.
4232 John Williams, Wilson, Ark.
3189 Mose Williams, Huffman, Ark.
682 Will Williams, Carson, Ark.
2547 William Williams, Wilson, Ark.
4100 Phil Willis, Marie, Ark.
1961 Abe Wilson, Whitton, Ark.
1996 George Wilson, Dell, Ark.
3826 Inez Wilson, R. F. D. 2, Osceola, Ark.
2457 Mat (Matt, Mott) Wilson, Osceola, Ark.
1086 Willie Wilson, Barfield, Ark.
4144 John Womble (Wamble), Pecan Point, Ark.
4593 Zealous Woods, Joiner, Ark.
2959 James Woodson, Nodena, Ark.
74 Charles Wright, Blytheville, Ark.
4975 Jessie (Jesse) Wright, Blytheville, Ark.
4689 Joe Wright, R. F. D. 1, Osceola, Ark.
3731 Luther Wright, Blytheville, Ark.
2841 Ashley Young, Burdette, Ark.
2291 Henry Young, Barfield, Ark.
3276 Isador (Isadore) Young, Luxora, Ark.
1145 Pank Young, Burdette, Ark.
4 Richard (Rich) Young, Nodena, Ark.
4566 Taylor Young, Osceola, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILLIPS, STATE OF ARKANSAS.

789 Luther Adams, Old Town, Ark.
2840 Ike Adkins, Refuge Cotton Oil Co., Greenville, Miss. (Franklin, Helena, Ark.).
2061 Jeff Alexander, Elaine, Ark.
1205 Henry L. (Lee) Allen, 213 South Fourth, West Helena, Ark.
503 John Allen, Jonestown, Miss. (Millwood, Ark.).
2048 Albert Anderson, Buchanan's Quarters, West Helena, Ark.
1918 Hinds Anderson, Elaine, Ark.
4533 Mitchell Anderson, R. F. No. 1, Marvell, Ark.
2108 Robert Anderson, Lake View, Ark.
2820 Silas Anderson, F. Moore Place, Helena, Ark.
644 Tom Anderson, Smithville, Tex. (Lundell, Ark.).
485 Sterling (Starling) Arch, West Perry, Helena, Ark.
263 Mack Ashford, route No. 1, box 155, West Helena, Ark.
515 Earnest Askew (Eskew), Lundell, Ark.
220 Mose Badie, Helena, Ark.
589 Richard Bailey, Polk Place, Helena, Ark.
155 William Balnor, Elaine, Ark.
359 Jordan (Gordan) Baker, Holly Street, Helena, Ark.
2438 Percy Banks, Bailey Quarters, Helena, Ark.
1002 Sam Barley, Modoc, Ark.
992 Alex Bastine (Bastin, Memphis, Tenn.), 1101 College, Helena, Ark.
3987 Fred Bayless (Boylus), Helena, Ark.
3139 Sam Beasley, Stringtown, Helena, Ark.
1446 John Bell, John Bell Place (Helena?), Ark.
3988 Paul Bell, Marvell, Ark.
2986 Newton Berry, route No. 1, box 154, West Helena, Ark.
4502 Henry Betts, Marvell, Ark.
3748 John Biner, West Helena, Ark.
391 L. B. Bird (S. B. Bird), Wabash, Ark.
4641 Will Blackwell, Elaine, Ark.
1815 Ben Bliss, Lake View, Ark.
2635 John Blolock, 310 Arkansaw, Helena, Ark.
4307 Amos Body, Wabash, Ark.
814 Lloyd L. Bogan (Lawson J. Bogan), Balls Quarters, Helena, Ark.
1265 Richard Boins, Mobile, Helena, Ark.
3000 Will Boman, Plummerville, Ark.
4774 Steve Booker, 220 McDonough, Helena, Ark.
2109 Orange Booney, Caruthville, Mo.
2540 Will Brayier (Brazier), Seventh, Helena, Ark.
4795 Henry Brewer, 223 Elm, Helena, Ark.
56 Frank T. (Thomas) Brogan, Helena, Ark. (Monroe, La.).
1603 Charley Brookins, Mellwood, Ark.
747 Jimmie Brooks, Helena, Ark.
4662 Bud Brown, Ratio, Ark. (Lake Providence, La.).
1683 George Brown, West Helena, Ark.
155 Oscar Brown, Helena, Ark.
3825 Robert Brown, Mellwood, Ark.
1693 Jesse Burnside, 137 Hernando, West Helena, Ark. (Pillow Station, Ark.).

1508 Harrison Burris (Burrell, care of Lundell Lumber Co., Lundel, Ark.), Burrel, Rodney, Miss.
2023 Lee Bush (Bush 116), 1116 Perry, Helena, Ark.
2293 Willie Butler, Sam, West Helena, Ark.
2283 Ermon (Earmon) Bryant, West Helena, Ark.
2339 Will Campbell, 404 Walker, Helena, Ark.
2123 Willie Campbell, Hudsonville, Miss.
960 Joe Cannon, Helena, Ark.
541 Elbert Carr, West Helena, Ark.
2235 Jess (Jesse, Jessie) Carr, Barton, Ark.
4212 Houston Carr, York Street, Helena, Ark.
3336 Joe Carr, Southland Ark.
1749 Oscar Carr, Finks Alley, Helena, Ark.
2093 Robert Carter, Elaine, Ark.
4373 Henry Chandler, Mellwood, Ark.
1561 Claiborne (Claborne) Clarn, DuPark, La. (J. M. Countiss, Ratio, Ark.).
104 John F. Clark (John Fleming Clark), R. F. D., Poplar Grove, Ark.
1666 Peter Clark, S. St. Francis, Helena, Ark.
82 Percy Cochran, 414 York, Helena, Ark.
1728 Will Cole, Wabash, Ark.
3017 Alonzo (Alozo) Coleman, Elaine, Ark.
270a Oliver Coleman, 214 Beech, Helena, Ark.
801 Charlie Collins, Marvell, Ark.
4794 George Collins, Mellwood, Ark.
3318 Andrew Conningan, Wabash, Ark.
9 Charley Cook, Helena, Ark.
3693 Nick Crawford, Elaine, Ark.
2022 Glover (Grover) Crosby, Elaine, Ark.
1967 John Cummins (Cummings), Darling, Miss. (Mellwood, Ark.).
4107 Henry Curren (Curran, Kern), Helena, Ark.
133 John Currie, Countiss, Ark.
4726 Bob Curry, Helena, Ark.
1497 Edgar Curry, Pillow Place, Helena, Ark.
4440 Will Curtis, 220 McDonough, Helena, Ark.
3675 Alford Danford, 511 York, Helena, Ark.
1194 Read Daniels, Pontoloc, Helena, Ark.
4580 Sid Daniels (Daniel), Ropelight Quarters, Helena, Ark.
1067 Isaiah (Isiah) Darson (Daram), Marvell, Ark.
1298 Isaac Devenport, Straubs Lane, Helena, Ark.
3086 Charlie Davis, FitzHugh & Rabb Place, Helena, Ark.
4698 George Davis, Marvell, Ark.
366 Hense Davis, 8 Sam, W. Helena, Ark.
17 James F. Davis, Marvell, Ark.
4283 Johnnie Davis, Mortimerville, Ark.
795 Ora Davis, Jefferson, Tex. (Mellwood, Ark.).
888 Oscar Davis, Helena, Ark.
3004 Robert Davis, 120 W. Pecan, W. Helena, Ark.
2521 Sam Davis, R. F. D. 1, care of W. & B., Marvell, Ark.
773 Charley Dawson, Delhi, La. (Ratio, Ark.).
4481 Joe Delaureal (Delaurel), Lexa, Ark.
235 Willie Dickson, County Jail, Helena, Ark.
2879 George E. Dillon (Dillion), J. B. Pillow Place, Helena, Ark.
2211 Hezekiah Dixon (Dison), Clarksdale, Miss.
1814 Robert Dodd, Straub Lane, Helena, Ark.
2172 Fred E. Donald (Fred Ernest Donald), 234 S. 6th, W. Helena, Ark.
1479 Dozy Donahue (Dorsey Donahue, Dorsey Donohue), St. Francis Twp., Helena, Ark.
3238 Robert Dortch, Box 295, Helena, Ark.
3289 Tom Dorthis, R. F. D. 3, Marvell, Ark.
3735 Louis Dumis (Lewis Dennis, Louis Denis), Wabash, Ark.
170 Alex Dunbar, 420 Elm, Helena, Ark. (Ferguson, Ark.).
2553 Arthur Duncan, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. (Ratio, Ark.).
158 George Duncan, Popular Grove, Ark., Route 2.
4174 Willie (Willis) Dunn, Marvell, Ark.
1678 Ed Dunson (Denson), Elaine, Ark.
1747 Allen Edwards, P. O. Bx. 194, Helena, Ark.
3485 James Edwards, La Grange, Ark.
1115 John (Johnnie) Edwards, Oneida, Ark.
1015 John Edwards, Turner, Ark.
3809 Lloyd (Loyd) Edwards, Wabash, Ark.
1715 Willie Edwards, 111 Nachez, Helena, Ark.
1615 Arthur Ellis, Hanks, Helena, Ark.
3258 Albert Ervin, Garvin, W. Helena, Ark.
1016 Charlie Evans (Enos, Euas), R. F. D. 1, box 96, Marvell, Ark.
3441 William R. (Ruffices) Evans, 333 South Fifth, West Helena, Ark.
351 Connell (Councel) Everett, West Helena, Ark.
3523 David Fisher, R. 1, Box 136, West Helena, Ark.
293 Arthur Franklin, 202½ St. Francis, Helena, Ark.
3623 Willie Franklin, County Jail, Helena, Ark.
1857 George Furge (Furdge), Elaine, Ark.
903 Joe Gardner, West Helena, Ark.
3527 Solomon Gardner (Garner), Yazoo, Helena, Ark.
3116 Lindsey Garner, 124 Pecan, Helena, Ark.
832 Green Gates, Postelle, Ark.
3476 Overton Geter, Helena, Ark.
4421 Wesley Gillyard, 420 Missouri, Helena, Ark.
553 John Givens, West Helena, Ark.
3269 George Glasper, Pecan, Helena, Ark.
2102 Erman Godley, Elaine, Ark.
2130 Jessie Goins (Jesse Gaines, Goins), Solomon Quarters, Helena, Ark.
3117 Sam Goodman, Elaine, Ark.
39 William Grace, R. 1, box 121, Helena, Ark.
1023 Charlie Gracie, Mellwood, Ark.
1927 Gentle N. Graham (Gentle Newton Graham), 419 East Beech, Helena, Ark.
1210 Herman (Arman) Granberry, Turner, Ark.
1165 Dave Grant, Stewart Wornikin Place, Southland, Ark.
3923 Lucius Green, Elaine, Ark.
378 Richard Green, Elaine, Ark.
214 Sylvester Green, 420 Elm, Helena, Ark.
1538 William Green, Helena, Ark.
2167 Dave Greer, Helena, Ark.
4124 Randall (Randal) Greegs, Lexa, Ark.
3018 Archie (Archy) Griffin, Pepatite Quarters, Helena, Ark.
193a John H. Griffin, Marvell, Ark.
562 Lemon Griffin, Shelby, Miss., or Lundell, Ark.
4682 Leon (Leona) Griffin, Lexa, Ark.
331 Will Griffin, 1019 Walnut Street, Helena, Ark.
1387 Anderson Grons, Lexa, Ark.
4086 Tirey Gusby, Elaine, Ark.
2755 Stark Hair, Wabash, Ark.
4768 John Haley, Midland Heights, Helena, Ark.
3682 George Hall, Lation, Ark.
672 Paul Halliburton (Haliburton), Helena, Ark.
1149 Arthur Hardy, Ratio, Ark.
2933 Lex Harrell, Helena, Ark.
2228 Bennie Harris, Marvell, Ark.
12 Effie Harris, West Helena, Ark.
3075 Ike Harris, Arkansas, Helena, Ark., % E. E. Scarborough, Shelby, Miss.
3228 Jesse Harris, 1105 Poplar, Helena, Ark.
4149 Mat Harris, Postelle, Ark.
630 Will Harris, Barton, Ark.
1422 Willie Harris, Helena, Ark.
4420 Willie L. (B.) Harris, 206 St. Francis, Helena, Ark.
937 Wilson Harris, R. 1, box 7, Helena, Ark.
4170 Arthur Harrison, Lundell, Ark.
4111 Frank Haynes, R. No. 1, box 6, West Helena, Ark.
3739 Henry Hays, Helena, Ark.
643 Ozey Heard (Hurd), 111 Hanleys Alley, Helena, Ark.
4233 Willie Henderson, Phillips, Helena, Ark.
4411 Jim Henry, Casaisko, Miss. (Lundell, Ark.).
3550 John Hibbler, Gen. Del., Helena, Ark.
2456 James Hickey, Lexa, Ark.
3606 Jimmie Hicks, 501 Arkausas, Helena, Ark.
4508 Ben Hill, 15 York, Helena, Ark.
3695 John Hill, R. 1, box 152, Helena, Ark.
999 Pete Hill, Barton, Ark.
2793 Joe Hogan, Sommers Alley, Helena, Ark.
1780 Claude E. Holland, 216 Biscoe, Helena, Ark. (Dancy, Miss.).
176 Arthur Hollis (Hollins), West Helena, Ark.
2828 Ed Holmes, Trenton, Ark.
60 Jerry Homer, Box No. 27, R. F. D., Helena, Ark.
585 Ira (Jno.) Hopkins, West Helena, Ark.
1851 Julius Hopkins, Old Town, Ark.
1826 Smith Howard, Elaine, Ark.
1130 Lee Huey or Lee Hewey, Lake View, Ark.
4725 John Humphries, Preston Pl., Helena, Ark., or Helena, Huntsville, Ala.
1431 Johnnie M. Hughes (Johnie Hughes), DuBoch, La. (Raito, Ark.).
3509 Lee Hughey, Sam, West Helena, Ark.
329 Essie Hunter, Elaine, Ark.
3709 Otho (Othor) Hunter, West Helena, Ark.
4006 Latham (Latham) Hutchinson, 318 Pecan, Helena, Ark.
3697 Henry Hyman, Helena, Ark.
4474 Pink Ivon, Trenton, Ark.
4530 Ben Jackson, near Helena, Ark.
4718 Earl (Eone) Jackson, Catholic Hollow, Helena, Ark.
2183 George Jackson, Lexa, Ark.
494 King S. Jackson (King Solomon Jackson), 609 Franklin, Helena, Ark.
1746 Robert Jackson, 132 Pecan, Helena, Ark.
1253 Solomon Jackson, Henando, West Helena, Ark.
4582 Walter Jackson, Helena, Ark.
4386 Will Jackson, West Helena, Ark.
2186 Willie Jackson, Postelle, Ark.
1053 Scotland (Scottland) Jarrett, 220 Pecan, Helena, Ark.
3833 Jollie Jefferson, Wabash, Ark.
4747 Leroy Jenkins, Clemmons Hill, Helena, Ark.
2090 Edward Jobe, Mellwood, Ark.
1672 Allen Johnson, Trenton, Ark.
4754 Briscoe (Brisco) Johnson, Oneida, Ark.
4586 Henry Johnson, Helena, Ark.
1094 Jack Johnson, Water Street, Helena, Ark.
1759 Joe Johnson, 522 Pecan, Helena, Ark.
2600 Lawrence Johnson, Clarendon, Ark. (West Helena, Ark.).
304 Lawson Johnson, Elaine, Ark.
2901 Simon Johnson, Elaine, Ark.
1199 Will Johnson, 42 Elm, Helena, Ark.
2122 Will Johnson, Trenton, Ark.
1668 Willey (Wiley) Johnson, Mellwood, Ark.
2157 Calhoun Jones, Eline Ark.
554 Chas. (Charles) Jones, Macon, Ga.
616 Harrison Jones, Straubs Lane, Helena, Ark.
2484 Harry Jones, Elaine, Ark.
3471 John Jones, Lexa, Ark.
2861 M. Jones (Manual Jones), 134 Hernando, Helena, Ark.
3107 Robert Jones, jr., Greenwood, Miss. (Ratio, Ark.).
2963 Will Jones, 221 Beal, Natchez, Miss.
700 Will Jones, Helena, Ark.
761 Willie Jones, West Helena, Ark.
2815 Willie Jones, Helena, Ark.
4439 Eurgentine M. Jordan (Ergentine M. Jorden, J. Eurgentine M. Jorden), 164 Walnut, Helena, Ark.
1550 George C. King, Wessenborg Quarters, Helena, Ark.
1263 Chas. E. Kirkpatrick, Cherry, Helena, Ark.
1835 Norman Kirkwood, Cypert, Ark.
899 Thomas Lathan, Ratio, Ark.
3649 Judge Lee, Marvell, Ark.
1085 Ollie (Allie) Lee, Clayton, Miss. (Ratio, Ark.) (Theo. Fathmer & Co.).
2709 Sam Lee, Wellwood, Ark.
4021 Will Lee, Elaine, Ark.
3532 Willie Lee, 112 St. Francis, Helena, Ark.
1642 Efford (Efferd) Lester, 117 Hernando, West Helena, Ark.
2991 Arthur Lewis, Moores Place, near Helena, Ark.
2411 Charley Lewis, Rondo, Ark.
1743 James Lewis, Trenton, Ark.
1426 Thomas (Thomis) Lewis, 60 Elm, Helena, Ark. (78 Ponotoc Street, Helena, Ark.).
1124 Will H. Lewis (Lorne), Mellwood, Ark.
4116 Silas Light, Elaine, Ark.
232 Dan Lindsey (Lindsay), W. Helena, Ark.
339 Henry Little, Hernando, W. Helena, Ark.
4268 Elijah P. Littlefield (Elijah Parker Littlefield, Elija P. Litfield), 120 Poplar, Helena, Ark.
393 Chas. Loins (Charles Loin), 113 Chicksaw, Helena, Ark.
1153 Oscar Lott, R. 1, Box 116, W. Helena, Ark.
2432 Ben Lovelace (Loveless), 131 Elm, Helena, Ark.
65 James McCarrell (McCarral), Ohio Est., Helena, Ark.
3593 Arthur McCoy, Southland, Ark., % Tarkington & Swimmey, Cotton Plant, Ark.

938 Charley (Charlie) McCray, Oneida, Ark.
932 Ben McCullough (McCuller, Edenwold, Tenn.), Memphis, Tenn.
2749 James McDonald, Elaine, Ark.
4337 Claude McFarlans (McFarland), Straubs Lane, Helena, Ark.
2324 Will McFarlane (McFarland), 515 Belmer, Helena, Ark.
4758 Bolie McGruder, Wilmer, Ark. (Mellwood, Ark.).
4142 John McKaine (McKain), Mellwood, Ark.
1705 Oliver McKinney, Modoc, Ark.
2453 Willie Maberly, Marvell, Ark.
950 Norise (Noric) Man, West Helena, Ark.
2161 Charles (Chall) Marshall, 258 Pontiac, Helena, Ark.
2649 Henry Martin, Wabash, Ark.
1074 Scott Martin, Helena, Ark.
2433 Willie Mathews, Mellwood, Ark.
3313 Frank Mayham, Straub Lane, Helena, Ark.
1035 John Miles, 208 Walnut, Helena, Ark.
2799 Will Miles, Helena, Ark.
4370 Danlow (Douglas) Mills, Oneida, Ark.
2004 Willie Milton, 313 Mobile, Helena, Ark.
4619 Solomon Minoe (Menor, Minor), Old Town, Ark.
4074 F. Mitchell (Zebedie Mitchell), S. Pontiac, Helena, Ark.
1128 Jesse Mitchell, P. O. Helena, Ark.
2110 Jim Mitchell, Wabash, Ark.
919 Oscar Mitchell, Rutherford, Ala. (Rodgers Bros., Mellwood, Ark.).
1075 Tom Mooney, Oneida, Ark.
2064 Douglas (Douglass) Moore, Adams, Helena, Ark.
3917 Elbert Moore, Wabash, Ark.
2214 Henry Moore, Wabash, Ark.
4239 Peter Moore, W. Helena, Ark.
4091 Will Moore, Missouri, Helena, Ark.
1737 Will Moore, Wabash, Ark.
486 Ely (Eli) Morrison, Oak Ridge, La.
3821 Tom Moseby, Mellwood, Ark.
4541 Harrison Murphy, Oneida, Ark.
2638 Charley (Charlie) Murray, Elaine, Ark.
1939 Frank Myrick, Oneida, Ark.
1492 Dallas Nicholson, Trenton, Ark.
2684 James Nolan, Little Rock, Ark. (Ratio, Ark.).
4448 Lon Nunn, 517 Belmer, Helena, Ark.
3678 Toney (Tony) Oliver, Oneida, Ark.
4742 Willie Palmo, Mellwood, Ark.
3012 Henry Parker, Pecan, Helena, Ark.
1108 Joseph Parker, Elaine, Ark.
4590 William Parker, Helena, Ark.
260 William Parks, West Helena, Ark.
2647 Alexander Patterson, LaGrange, Ark.
4763 Dee Perkins, 130 Yazoo, Helena, Ark.
2473 Joseph Peterson, Marvell, Ark.
3757 Sonney (Sonny) Peterson, Poplar Grove, Ark.
3631 Rufus Petty, Lake View, Ark.
3333 Perry Phe, Helena, Ark.
880 George Phillips, 50 Simmons, Helena, Ark.
306 Hezekiah Phillips, Marvell, Ark.
880 M. B. Pigg (142 Third, W. Helen, Ark.; Monticello, Ark.). 142 Third, W. Hehelan, Ark.
2765 Henry Pinkston, Elaine, Ark.
1571 Fred Pollard, Marvell, Ark.
1 Leo Pollard, Poplar Grove, Ark.
1278 Chas. E. Porter, 1 Sam, W. Helena, Ark.
26 Ike Posey, 255 Phillips, Helena, Ark.
4152 Ed Powell, Wabash, Ark.
58 Henry Putman, W. Helena, Ark.
1837 Richard Puttman, Mellwood, Ark.
2173 Paul L. Ratcliffe (Paul Leslie Ratcliffe, Rotchiff), Cor. Walnut and Rightor, Helena, Ark.
1342 Dave Ray, E. Elaine, Ark.
1885 John Red, Clay Baker Place, Helena, Ark.
3505 John Reeves, Elaine, Ark.
1383 Johnnie (Johnie) Rhoades, So. Hotel, West Helena, Ark.
296 Golden Rice (G. Rice), LaGrange, Ark.
531 Robert Richard (Richards), Mellwood, Ark.
221a James Richardson, Helena, Ark.
315 Ed Roberson, W. Helena, Ark.
143 Robert Roberson, % Peter Deisch, Barton, Ark.
2262a Charlie Robertson, Mobile, Helena, Ark.
2308 Edward Robinson, Elaine, Ark.
1235 George Robinson, 115 Mobile, Helena, Ark.
2365 Isaac Robinson, Friars Point, Miss.
2174 John H. Robinson (John Henry Robinson), Solomon Moore Place, Helena, Ark.
265 Robert Robinson, Hanks Lane, Helena, Ark.
4557 John Rodgers, Lundell, Ark.
2023 Jack Rodgers (Jake Rogers), Boston, Ark.
1126 Joseph Rogers, Marvell, Ark.
3074 Wallace Rogers, general delivery, Helena, Ark.
3027 West Rogers (Rodgers), 119 Missouri, Helena, Ark.
371 Will Ross, Lexa, Ark.
3630 William Ross, North Helena, Ark.
4053 Jesse Rush, 1025 W. Ninth, Little Rock, Ark.
1215 Jonas (John) Sails, Wabash, Ark.
1043 Chas. Sanders, Poplar Grove, Ark.
3781 Frudon (Trudon) Sanders, Pontotoc, Helena, Ark.
2697 Jackson Sanders, Poplar Grove, Ark.
509 Munson (Newsome) Scott, Helena, Ark.
2382 Grant Shephard (Sheppard, Sherrard), 427 Mo., Helena, Ark.
1776 Robert Shepard, Oneida, Ark.
434 William C. Shephard (William Chas. Shepherd, N. Fourth, West Helena, Ark.; William C. Shepherd), Trenton, Tenn.
3906 Mat Shields, Postelle, Ark.
2079 Charles (Charlie) Shipp, Marvell, Ark.
914 A. D. Smith, 310 Arkansas, Helena, Ark.
4483 Archie Smith, 106 Biscoe, Helena, Ark.
958 B. Smith (Benoret Smith), 316 Arkansas, Helena, Ark.
1767 Edgar Smith (Ratio, Ark.), Cruger, Miss.
1144 Fonzey (Fonsey) Smith, Mellwood, Ark.
3339 George Smith, Memphis, Tenn., % G. E. Blackburn, Mellwood, Ark.
3203 Henry Smith, Lower Clopton Place, Helena, Ark.
604 Henry Smith (Henry N. Smith), W. Helena, Ark.
4031 Idsom (Idson) Smith, Old Town, Ark.
1486 James D. Smith, Lexa, Ark.
2419 Jesse Smith, 120 Yazoo, Helena, Ark.
3247 Jones (Jonas) Smith, 1105 Walker, Helena, Ark.
804 Nathan Smith, Elaine, Ark.
1964 Nelson Smith, 113 Mobile, Helena, Ark.
1827 Samuel Smith, 123 Pontiac, Helena, Ark.
3090 Tom Smith, Charleston, Miss.
565 Will Smith, Ferguson, Ark.
1033 Willie Smith, Elaine, Ark.
3373 Willie Spencer (Spinar), Ratio, Ark.
2082 Rufus Stenis (Steins), Postelle, Ark.
1360 Will Stephens, 817 Walnut, Helena, Ark.
1957 Charley Stevens (Stevenson), Wabash, Ark.
311 Frank Stevens (Starnes), Barton, Ark.
221 Willie Steveson, Helena, Ark.
1259 Lonnie Stoker (Louey Stokes), 28 Elm, Helena, Ark.
1760 Robert Stokes, 111 St. Francis, Helena, Ark.
4153 Roy Strong, 727 Franklin, Helena, Ark.
3887 Arthur Sullivan, 205 Pontiac, Helena, Ark.
835 John Sullivan, Biscoe, St. Helena, Ark.
853 Jeff Surgener, Clifton Place, Helena, Ark.
4444 Henry L. Sweeten, 825 Cherry, Helena, Ark. (Henry Law Sweeten, Warwick Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.).
3426 Jim Terry, Helena, Ark.
2871 Amos Thomas, Hernando, West Helena, Ark.
1246 Arthur Thomas, Elaine, Ark.
1357 Carl Thomas, Holly St., Helena, Ark.
2399 Dan Thomas, 316 Arkansas, Helena, Ark.
3414 Henry Thomas, Elaine, Ark.
4711 Hezekiah (Hezikiah, Hesikiah) Thomas, Elaine, Ark.
2903 Jerry Thomas, Trenton, Ark.
1529 John Thomas (John H. Thomas), West Helena, Ark.
1933 Sam Thomas, 113½ Yazoo, Helena, Ark.
3667 Jordan (Jordon) Thompson, 222 Simmons Alley, Helena, Ark.
1221 Robert Thompson, Walker Levee, Helena, Ark.
148 Sam Thompson (Sam), West Helena, Ark.
2455 Sherman Thompson, Holly Ridge, Miss. (Ratio, Ark.).
118 Frank Tillman, Lexa, Ark.
2938 Daniel Trenta (Treta), No. Cherry, Helena, Ark.
2633 Jesse Trimble, Wabash, Ark.
2912 George Tucker, S. Bisco, Helena, Ark.
1824 Zack (Zach) Tucker, 31 Ringo, West Helena, Ark.
4555 Ben Turner, Modoc, Ark.
3704 Leroy Tyler, Friars Point, Miss. (LeRoy Tylor, c/o G. S. Robinson, Westover, Ark.).
627 Jesse Vance, Pillow Addition, West Helena, Ark.
409 Will Vance, Pecan, Helena, Ark.
4559 Willis Vissel, Trenton, Ark.
135 Alfred Wakefield, Oneida, Ark.
92 Artemus (Artenius) Walker, R. 1, Bx. 142A, Helena, Ark.
249 Ed Walker, Marvell, Ark.
2098 James Walker, Marvell, Ark.
3141 Thomas Walker, 220 Walker, Helena, Ark.
188 Will Walker, Elaine, Ark.
873 John Wallace, 214 St. Francis, Helena, Ark.
206 Sam Wallace, Helena, Ark.
1521 Luke Walls, Cor. Phillips & Franklin, Helena, Ark.
2248 David Walton, Poplar Ext., Helena, Ark.
1006 Will Walton, Near Helena, Ark.
2556 Walter Ward, Southland, Ark.
1800 Bennie Washington, Lalour, Ark.
3097 Frank Washington, 142 Hammond, West Helena, Ark.
1400 James C. Washington (James Columbus Washington), Helena, Ark.
2892 Manuel Washington, 31 Hernando, West Helena, Ark.
2999 Paul Watkins, Helena, Ark.
292 Johnny (Johnie) Watson, Elaine, Ark.
1438 John Watts (Waits), Biscoe, Westover, Ark.
4764 Abraham Weathers, 418 Broad Alley, Helena, Ark.
1692 Ernest Webb, Natchez, Miss. (Brown Place, Ark.).
728 John Webb, Pine Bluff, Ark.
1233 Floyd (Cloyd, Lloyd) West, route 1, box 116, Lexa, Ark.
2945 Della Westor (Weston), Helena, Ark.
771 Alfred (Albert) Wheeler, Elaine, Ark.
482 Annias Whickins (Aninious Whickem, Ananias Whicken), Mellwood, Ark.
1949 Andrew White, Elaine, Ark.
2941 Bob White, route 1, box 153, West Helena, Ark.
3688 Grant White, Oneida, Ark.
3442 Hicks White, Elaine, Ark.
315a Osceola White, West Helena, Ark.
174 Shep White, route 1, box 146, West Helena, Ark.
156 Vowl White, Helena, Ark.
643a Walter White, Seventh, Helena, Ark.
4122 Will White, Helena Crossing, Helena, Ark.
4263 Willie G. Wiggins (Willie George Wiggins), Modoc, Ark.
4335 Jessie Wilford, 507 Ohio, Helena, Ark.
3366 Alexander Williams, Lexa, Ark.
1380 Bill Williams, State Levee, Miss. (Rogers Bros., Mellwood, Ark.).
3620 Charley Williams, Pon Pon, S. C.
2286 Cornelius Williams, 111 Hardy Alley, Helena, Ark.
2431 Dave Williams, Pillow Crossing, Ark.
1650 Earl Williams, 203 York, Helena, Ark.
3043 Edd O. Williams, Harberts Bend, Ark. (Ratio, Ark.).
1869 Eugene Williams, 310 St. Francis, Helena, Ark.
1435 Eugene Williams, Mellwood, Ark.
3961 Frank Williams, Wabash, Ark.
2217 Frank Williams, Pine Bluff, Ark.
38 Fred Williams, Helena, Ark.
1100 George Williams, 222 Simmons Alley, Helena, Ark.
3533 George Williams, Elaine, Ark.
2380 George Williams, R. F. D. 1, Lexa, Ark.
1212 George Williams, jr., Lexa, Ark.
3665 Harry Williams, Walker Levee, Helena, Ark.
287a Henry Williams, West Helena, Ark.
4115 Henry Williams, 420 Missouri, Helena, Ark.
767 Henry Williams, South of Westover Place, Helena, Ark. (Friars Point, Miss.).
3683 Isaac Williams, Galveston, Tex. (Lundell, Ark.).
2443 James Williams, Barton, Ark.
4523 James Williams, Elaine, Ark.
1370 James Williams, Mellwood, Ark.
766 Jim Williams, route 1, box No. 92, West Helena, Ark.
218a Marion Williams, Island 62, Modoc, Ark.
1045 Sam Williams, Carranza Street, West Helena, Ark.
2608 Tom Williams, Oneida, Ark.
780 Will Williams, Mellwood, Ark.

251 William Williams, James Pillow Place, Helena, Ark.
2503 William (Willie) Williams, Helena, Ark.
697 Floyd Willis, 4 Pontotoc, Helena, Ark.
303 Arthur Wilson (Wilsen), corner Cherry and McDonough, Helena, Ark.
2420 Charles (Charley) Wilson, Helena, Ark.
3360 Columbus Winfield, Elaine, Ark.
1640 Judge Wingard, Marvell, Ark.
283 Howard Wood, route 2, box 42, Poplar Grove, Ark.
298 Anthony Woods, 614 G. Broad Alley, Helena, Ark.
4724 Oscar Woods, Trenton, Ark.
879 Will Woods, Marvell, route 1, Marvell, Ark.
1103 Benson Wright, Pontiac, Helena, Ark.
2796 Chas. (Charlie) Wright, Elaine, Ark.
4623 Sullivan Wright, Marvell, Ark.
221 Jesse (Jessie) Wylie, Elaine, Ark.
1606 Blucher Yound (Young), Holden Ridge, near Helena, Ark.
228 Alfred Young, Helena, Ark.
438 Clarence S. Young, 706 Russell, West Helena, Ark.
2088 George Young, West Helena, Ark.
3763 James Young, route 1, box 58, West Helena, Ark.
1799 Willie Young, 114 Missouri, Helena, Ark.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GADSDEN, STATE OF FLORIDA.

1542 Thomas J. Thomas, Quincy, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMILTON, STATE OF FLORIDA.

685 Robert Stewart (Robert Stewert), Jasper, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAKE, STATE OF FLORIDA.

965 Eddie Lee (L.) Cunningham, Eustis, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LIBERTY, STATE OF FLORIDA.

67 Samuel E. (Samuel Eager, S. E.) Benson, Telogia, Fla.
398 Quincy Casey, Hasford, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NASSAU, STATE OF FLORIDA.

568 Louis Walton (Lewis Walden) Conway, Yulee, Fla.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BIBB, STATE OF GEORGIA.

50a Joe McCallum, R. F. D. No. 1, Macon, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BROOKS, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1785 John Austin, Barney, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BULLOCH, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1881 Jordon Brisco (Jordan Briscoe), Statesboro, Ga.
1345 Mikell Gordon, Statesboro, Ga.
732 Tom Parrish, Statesboro, Ga. (26 Railroad Street, Statesboro, Ga.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BURKE, STATE OF GEORGIA.

2369 Bennie Smith, Waynesboro, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHARLTON, STATE OF GEORGIA.

67 Edward John Kennedy, St. George, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHATHAM, STATE OF GEORGIA.

313 Lather Baker, care Central of Georgia Railroad, Savannah, Ga. (Tybee, Ga.).
705 Martin Gaston, R. F. D. No. 2, Savannah, Ga.
377 Robert Lightburne (Robert Lightburn), Savannah, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COBB, STATE OF GEORGIA.

2185 Claude Patman (Cloud, Claud Patmon), Smyrna, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COFFEE, STATE OF GEORGIA.

695 Willie Green (Greene), Douglas, Ga.
1430 Charlie Williams, Douglas, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COLQUITT, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1041 Butler H. Hudson (Button Harry Hudson, Butten H. Hudson), Doerun, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, STATE OF GEORGIA.

780 Robert (Robt.) Hawthorne, Evans, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CRISP, STATE OF GEORGIA.

798 John Henry Carthen, route B, Cordele, Ga. (route B, care Crisp Naval Stores, Cordele, Ga.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DOOLY, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1913 Sam Mathis, R. F. D. No. 4, Vienna, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ELBERT, STATE OF GEORGIA.

415 Joe Hunnicutt, R. F. D. No. 1, Bowman, Ga.
623 Will Johnson, R. F. D. No. 4, Elberton, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HALL, STATE OF GEORGIA.

216 Earl Simpson, R. F. D. No. 8, Gainesville, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HENRY, STATE OF GEORGIA.

69 Oscar Sims, route No. 1, McDonough, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JASPER, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1185 Willie (Will) Walker, Monticello, Ga. (R. F. D. No. 6, Monticello, Ga.; R. 6, Juliette, Ga.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JENKINS, STATE OF GEORGIA.

933 Benjamin Harrison (H., Benj. H.) Gadd, Millen, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF JONES, STATE OF GEORGIA.

184 Willie Goolsby, care Lovelace Lumber Co., Lovelace, Ga. (Bradley, Ga.).
1059 Willie (Cooter) Lester, (Willie Lester), Haddock, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LIBERTY, STATE OF GEORGIA.

573 Thomas Baggs, Ludowici, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LOWNDES, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1434 Johnnir Jinks (Johnny Jinks), Albany, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF M'DUFFIE, STATE OF GEORGIA.

901 Henry Hall, Thomson, Ga. (Thompson, Ga.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF MACON, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1331 Harold B. Geiger (Harrold Bernard Gieger, Harrold Bernard Geiger), 558 Second Street, Macon, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MILTON, STATE OF GEORGIA.

834 Jesse James McCollum, route 1, Woodstock, Ga. (Woodstock, Ga.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MUSKOGEE, STATE OF GEORGIA.

2129 Ike Davis, route no. 1, box 14, Columbus, Ga.
3428 Wade M. (Mitchell) Featherstone, 3245 Third Avenue, Columbus, Ga.
3590 John Smith, R. F. D. 1, box 8, Columbus, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NEWTON, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1124 Charlie Foster, R. F. D., Covington, Ga. (Covington, Ga.).
839 Jim Smith, care Bob T. Ballard, Covington, Ga. (June Smith, Covington, Ga.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF OGLETHORPE, STATE OF GEORGIA.

745 Flipper Howard (Flipper Howan (Flipper Howon), Lexington, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RANDOLPH, STATE OF GEORGIA.

421 Willie Sims, Springvale, Ga. (Springdale, Ga.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF SAVANNAH, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1179 Ben Frazier, boat, Cleveland Bay and Abecorn Street, Savannah, Ga.
987 Benjamin (Benj.) Gray, 537 East Hull Street, Savannah, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF SAVANNAH, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1901 George Davis, 317 West Wayne Street, Savannah, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TATNALL, STATE OF GEORGIA.

468 Neal L. (Neil L.) Morris, Mendes, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TELFAIR, STATE OF GEORGIA.

717 Willie Parks, Jacksonville, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TERRELL, STATE OF GEORGIA.

192 Charley (Charlie) Jackson, R. F. D., Bronwood, Ga.
1345 Hollis Lewis, R. F. D. No. 7, Dawson, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF THOMAS, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1306 Will Johnson, Pear Orchard, Thomasville, Ga.
1923 Willard (Williard) Ponder, Thomasville, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TURNER, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1212 George Grace Farmer, Ashburn, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIGGS, STATE OF GEORGIA.

198 Willie Hill, Dry Branch, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WARE, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1587 J. B. Pelham, Hebardville, Ga.
1731 Clinton Sapp, Waycross, Ga. (74½ Reynolds Street, Waycross, Ga.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1079 Julian Berry, Sandersville, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WORTH, STATE OF GEORGIA.

1823 John Warrens (John Warren, Sylvester, Ga.), Route No. 1, care W. G. Brantly, Sylvester, Ga.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ALCORN, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

942 Willie Adams, Corinth, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF BOLIVAR, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

20 Henry Lawson Beeman (Swiftwater, Miss.), Rosedale, Miss.
579 Ed Jones, Dohomey, Miss.
693 James Williams, Lovdell, Miss.
925 William (Will) Henry Davis, Shelby, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF BOLIVAR, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

201 Johnnie (Johnny, Johny), Jones, Shaw, Miss.
274 Joseph Thompson, Merigold, Miss.
606 Willie Williams, Aligator, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHICKASAW, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

776 Glen (Glenn) Pulliam, Hoyston, Mississippi.
1114 Willie Magbee (Magby), (Egypt, Miss.), Buena Vista, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CLAY, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1019 Edward F. Murphey (E. F. Murphy), West Point, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DE SOTO, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1934 Zera Williams, Horn Lake, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HINDS, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1310 James (Jonnie, Johnnie) Martin, Terry, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HUMPHREYS, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1396 Walter Claiborn Thomastown, La. (Swiftwater, Miss.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ISAQUENA, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

297 Jonnie Robinson (Johnie Roberson), Magna Vista, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAMAR, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

542 Jim Nixon, Lumberton, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF LAUDERDALE, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1388 Willie Brown, Drinkwater Quares, Meridian, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF LAUDERDALE, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1604 Robert Monroe Jackson, Twenty-third Street and Thirty-first Avenue, Meridian, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARION, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

591 John I. Abram, Columbia, Miss.
899 Joe Sidney Craft, Foxworth, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD, COUNTY OF MARSHALL, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1792 Lucius Bowen, Holly Springs, Miss.
418 Robert Boyce, Byhalia, Miss.
625 Frank Buffington, Potts Camp, Miss.
1929 Charmie Caruthers, Holly Springs, Miss.
1358 Geo. Conner (Geo. Connor), Holly Springs, Miss. (route 6).
1711 John James Crawford, route 1, Holly Springs, Miss.
1143 Willie Dean, Byhalia, Miss.
1182 Royston, Dillard (Royster Dilliard), route 7, Holly Springs, Miss.
1699 Houston Duke, Malone, Miss. (Duke Houston, route 5, Holly Springs, Miss.).
1338 Joseph Ellis, 956 S. Fourth Street, Memphis, Tenn. (R. F. D., Byhalia, Miss., Collierville, Tenn.).

745 George Falkner, 4, Byhalia, Marshall County, Miss.
1707 Jeff Faulkner (Jeff Falkner), Holly Springs, Miss.
730 Van Gatewood, Cayce, Miss. (R. F. D., Collierville, Tenn.).
130 Elzy Gorman (Elgie Gormon), route 3, Collierville, Tenn.
1884 Golden Guinn, Byhalia, Miss. (Hallow Springs, Miss.).
1615 Will Hamilton, Waterford, Miss. (route 5, Holly Springs, Miss.).
1141 Walter Harris, Potts Camp, Miss. (Meadville, Penn.).
590 Leon Hollowell, route 4, Coldwater, Miss. (Lenon Hollowell, Wyatte, Miss.).
1168 James Lee Houston, route 4, Holly Springs, Miss. (Mount Pleasant, Miss.).
2015 Ben Ingram, Malone, Miss.
179 Will Jenkins, Hudsonville, Miss.
259 Alcuin Jones (Alcin Jones) (care of T. M. Best), Byhalia, Miss.
590 Erskine Jones, R. F. D. 3, Collierville, Tenn.
1278 Jesse Jones, Holly Springs, Miss.
301 Baxter R. Leach (Baxter Richard Leach, Holly Springs, Miss.).
1052 Spencer McDonald, Holly Springs, Miss.
615– Clay Miller, Holly Springs, Miss. (route 2, Waterford, Miss.).
421 Henry Muse, route 6, Holly Springs, Miss.
1397 Wm. Miller Nelson, jr., route 2, box 28, Holly Springs, Miss.
340 Willie Teel Norfleet, Cayce, Miss.
1538 Pickens Norris, Mount Pleasant, Miss.
1378 Allen Parker, Holly Springs, Miss.
1490 John Pettie, route 4, Holly Springs, Miss. (Como, Miss.).
1716 Adam Prentiss (Prentis Adams, Malone, Miss.).
727 Herbert Rayford, Holly Springs, Miss.
1290 Mel Robinson, route 4, Holly Springs, Miss. (Red Banks, Miss.).
1497 Cyrus Rook (Cyrus Rooks), route 3, Collierville, Tenn., Hudsonville, Miss.
431 Clifton Sanderson, R. F. D. 6, box 43, Holly Springs, Miss.
552 Andrew Jackson Simms (Andrew Jackson Sims), 6, Holly Springs, Miss.).
405 Golden Stewart, R. F. D. 6, Holly Springs, Miss.
1745 Ben Taylor, Holly Springs, Miss.
1658 Ernest Terry, Holly Springs, Miss. (Ernest Terry, Hudsonville, Miss.).
767 John Tharp, Mount Pleasant, Miss.
538 Ulecious Toles, Rt. 3, Collierville, Tenn. (R. F. D. 4, Collierville, Tenn.).
55 Murdock Tunstall (Brown) (Murdock Bronson Tunstall, Murdock Tunstall), R. Byhalia, Miss.
1833 Lee Walker, Waterford, Miss.
773 Chas. Ware, Flats, Miss. (Charlie Ware, Byhalia, Miss.).
113 Andrew Wilkins, Potts Camp, Miss. (R. F. D. 2, Potts Camp, Miss.).
535 David Williams, Byhalia, Miss.
1456 John Williams, Rt. 5, Collierville, Tenn. (Hudsonville, Miss.).
219 Tom Williams, R. F. D. 5, Collierville, Tenn.
1361 Walter Williams, Route 6, Holly Springs, Miss.
1161 Chester Withers, Route 2, Byhalia, Miss. 244 Caldwell, Memphis, Tenn.).
1559 Will Tunstall, Byhalia, Miss. (Route 3, Byhalia, Miss.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MONROE, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

215 Will Meadows, Amory, Miss. (Will Meaders, Amery, Miss.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PANOLA, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

248. Willie Collins, Crenshaw, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PEARL RIVER, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

737 Joseph Wilson Copps, Picayune, Miss.
69 Hiram G. Stewart, Poplarville, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PONTOTOC, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1020 Jessie (Jesse) Ward, R. F. D. No. 4, Houlka, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RANKIN, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1391 Jno. (John) Monroe Magee, Route 3, Florence, Miss. (Jackson, Miss.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TALLAHATCHIE, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

2623 Ernest Winters, Tutwiler, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TUNICA, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

409 Willie Woods, Dubbs, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WALTHALL, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

878 Otto Lunday (Otho Lundy), Tylertown, Miss.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BRUNSWICK, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

94 John Gore (Goerge), Phoenix, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF BUNCOMBE, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

215 Robert Johnston (Johnson), Route 4, Asheville, N. C.
1849½ Herman Embler, Swannaroa, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF BUNCOMBE, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

930 Will Allen, Buttrick Street (Butrice Street), Asheville, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BURKE, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

975 Willie (William) McDowell, Morganton, N. C.
1298 Otis (Odes, Oldes) Phinazee, Construction, N. C.
1689 James Steel, Construction, N. C.
303 James Rasperry Corpening (James R. Corpening, James Raspberry Fopening), Construction, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHATHAM, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

915 George Alston, Pittsboro, N. C. (route No. 2, Pittsboro, N. C.).
1723 James Watson Clark, Pittsboro, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHOWAN, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

530 George Green, R. F. D., Tyner, N. C. (R. F. D. No. 1, Edenton, N. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBUS, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

0473 James Oscar Baldwin (Boldwin), Whiteville, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2124 Jasper McKay (McKoy), R. F. D. No. 3, Fayetteville, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DAVIDSON, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

953 Clarence Barnes, Lexington, N. C.
406½ Rubin Crissom (Ruben Cresson), Thomasville, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DURHAM, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

3491 Benjamin F. Hester, 2109 Warnick Avenue, Newport News, Va. (Benjamin Franklin Hester, 901 Pickett Street, Durham, N. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF EDGECOMBE, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

298 John Lee, Atlantic Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.
1143 Charlie Mercer, care Ricks Hotel, Rocky Mount, N. C. (Albemarle Avenue, Rocky Mount, N. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GASTON, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2225 John Henry Craig, Gastonia, N. C. (Mount Holly, N. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HALIFAX, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

3336 Johnnie Davis, Weldon, N. C.
3534 Ray Elmore Hudson, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
474 Dock Lattimore, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
1915 John M. McLain, Enfield, N. C.
3143 Ed Moore, Winston-Salem, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HARNETT, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1040 Arthur Lee Byrd, route 3, Lillington, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF JOHNSTON, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

434 Andrew Sanders, Smithfield, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LENOIR, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

813 John Williams, route 1, Kinston, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARTIN, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

359 Lester (Chester) Williams, Palmyra, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NASH, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

228a Arthur Davis, 210 Holly Street (210 Hally Street), Rocky Mount, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF PITT, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

375 Willie Fleming, Greenville, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

327 James A. Covington, Hamlet, N. C.
1554 James De Berry, Hamlet, N. C.
2220 Walter Dockery, Hamlet, N. C.
894 James Smith, Hamlet, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF STANLY, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

2172 James Green (Greene), Badin, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF STOKES, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

37 Samuel Hairston, Walnut Cove, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF WAKE, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1172 John Hill, Raleigh, N. C.
1677 James Cozart, 216 North West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

74 Willie Barnes, Plymouth, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF WILKES, STATE OF NORTH CAORLINA.

133 Eddie Harris, Wilkesboro, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF WINSTON-SALEM, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

333 John Brown, 840 Tenth and Woodland Avenue, Winston-Salem, N. C.
1313 Fronzie Cozart, 607 Depot Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF AIKEN, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

3025 Joseph (Jacob) Bland, care W. H. Johnson, Augusta, Ga. (2109 Abbeville Street, Aiken, S. C.).
1274 George Garden (Gardner), care Augusta Arsenal, North Augusta, S. C. (R. F. D. North Augusta, S. C.).
3115 James A. (Elexander) Green, Montmorenci, S. C. (R. F. D. No. 1, Montmorenci, S. C.).
2755 Joe Green, Route No. 3, Augusta, S. C. (R. F. D. No. 3, Augusta, Ga.)
3244 Fred Griffin, Langley, S. C.
47 Sam Robinson, Hamburg, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 3, COUNTY OF ANDERSON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

134 Otto McAlister (McAllister), Iva, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BARNWELL, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1547 Norman Cave Baldock (Baldocks), S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BERKELEY, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

580 Henry Gamble, Huger, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF CHARLESTON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1453 Prince Small (Smalls), 75 Anson Street, Charleston, S. C.
1740 Henry Small (Smalls), 7 Kirkland Lane (42 Archdale Street), Charleston, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF CHESTER, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1791 Will Caldwell, route 2, Chester, S. C.
2007 John Stewart, Clairton, Pa. (Chester, S. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE CITY OF COLUMBIA, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

59 James Allen, 5 College Street, Columbia, S. C.
1838 John Henry (John H.) Allen, 4824 Palasa (1824 Pulaski Street), Columbia, S. C.
1931 Aaron Anderson, R. F. D. No. 4, Columbia, S. C.
2871
2817(?) Joel Anderson, rear 2017 Assembly Street, Cola, S. C.
2540 William Robert Atkinson (William Atkinson), 1615 Gadsden Street, Columbia, S. C.
1352 William Bird, Columbia, S. C. (Care Eckert & Eckert, Coatesville, Pa.)
2366 Stanley Bird (Sidney) (S. B.) Blackwell, 1444 Main Street, Columbia, S. C.
1273a Isaac Burke (Broode), 605 Taylor Street, Columbia, S. C.
2171 Cecil Brown, 1325 Gregg Street, Columbia, S. C.
1523 Harrison Brown, 1001 College Street, Columbia, S. C.

2630 Henry Brown, 1011 Pendleton Street, Columbia, S. C.
2929 Jack Bryant, 829 Lincoln Street, Columbia, S. C.
2946 Clarence Buggs, 1214 Wayne Street, Columbia, S. C.
2757 Edward Butler (Butler (rear) 1315 Barnwell Street), 1315 Marion Street (rear), Columbia, S. C.
3114 James Cannon, 1323 Lincoln Street, Columbia, S. C.
3466 John Carr, 25 (215) Maryland Street, Columbia, S. C.
2532 Randolph Carswell, 604 Lady Street, Columbia, S. C.
3122 David Cass, 1029 Lady Street, Columbia, S. C.
543 David Cayruth (Cagruth), Tree Street, Columbia, S. C.
562 LeRoy Cease, 1022 Church Street, Columbia, S. C.
3915 Thomas De Witt (T. D.) (Thomas D.) Clark, 822 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.
727 Willie Coad, 1930 Bull Street, Columbia, S. C.
2492 Dennis Coles, 1728 Rice Street, Columbia, S. C. (1108 S Street, NW., Washington, D. C.).
1660 Will Conn, Columbia, S. C. (care Sou. Rwy. Co., Greenville, S. C.).
3810 Press (Pres) Crapton (Pres. Crapton (Crafton), 1614 Gregg St.), 1814 Harder St., Columbia, S. C.
3399 Ada Crim, Columbia, S. C. (care N. & W. R. R., War Eagle, W. Va.).
699 Goliath Cunningham, 1528 Taylor Street, Columbia, S. C.
3690 Tommy Dausby (Dansby), 550 Huger Street, Columbia, S. C.
2734 Walter Davis, Columbia, S. C. (care A. & C. Wright (Contractors) Gaffney, S. C.).
2696 Willie Davis, Columbia, S. C. (care Hardaway Const. Co., Lugoff, S. C.).
3233 Nick Debbles (Dibbles), 1221 Bonville Street (Barnwell Street), Columbia, S. C.
2973 Leon Luther (Arthur) (L. L.), Dickerson, 326 Whaley Street, Columbia, S. C.
1039 Ernest Duncan, 1012 Gervais Street, Columbia, S. C.
2967 Robert Entzminger, 1920 Hampton Avenue (1921 Henderson Street), Columbia, S. C.
1001 Manton Evans, 1806 Huger Street, Columbia, S. C.
1104 Angelo Faschi (Faschi Angola (Angelo), 1620 Pulaski Street, Columbia, S. C.
762 John Darwin (D), Feaster, 1907 Washington Street, Columbia, S. C.
1187 James Ernest (E.) Fowler, 409 Hampton Street, Columbia, S. C.
3905 Perry Franklin, 21 Sumter Street, Columbia, S. C.
3128 Charlie Gaillard (Gillyard), 1306 Greeg (Gregg) Street, Columbia, S. C.
2865 Elliott Gaillard, 1108 College Street, Columbia, S. C.
3915 George Gardner, Columbia, S. C. (care R. L. Jackson, Erhardt, S. C.).
2690 Clarence (C. J.) James (J.) Gary, 1305 Assembly Street, Columbia, S. C.
60 Stafford (Strafford) Gibson, 1010 Wheat Street, Columbia, S. C.
3403 Walter Gibson, Columbia, S. C.
2093 Willie Giles, 908 Pendleton Street, Columbia, S. C.
2125 Gus Glover, Columbia, S. C. (care City Jail, Columbia, S. C.).
13 Norman Glymph (Glymph), 1233 Gregg Street, Columbia, S. C.
2668 Leroy Bristol Goodwin, 2223 Gevars Street, Columbia, S. C.
415 John Gradick (Graddick), Columbia, S. C. (care Southern Railway, Marion, N. C.).
2947 Earl Gray, 922 Green Street, Columbia, S. C.
3246 Ira Green, 529 Main Street, Columbia, S. C.
2787 Edward Hall, 1606 Gregg Street, Columbia, S. C.
2688 Nick Harmon, 1614 Gervais Street, Columbia, S. C. (1924½), Pulaski Street, Columbia, S. C.
2911 Paul Harris, 1404 Wayne Street, Columbia, S. C.
2784 Jackson Hatcher (Hatchen), 912 Taylor Street, Columbia, S. C.
3739 John Henry, 907 Washington Street, Columbia, S. C.
3707 Samuel (Sam) Hicks (Hick), Columbia, S. C. (Midvale Steele & Ordnance Co.; Worth Brothers Co., Coatesville,, Va.(Pa.).
836 Braddy (Bradley) Hipp, 1731 William Street, Columbia, S. C.
1606 Arthur Edward (E.) Hoeninghausen (Hoeinghasen), 1202 Main Street, Columbia, S. C.
1793 John Huff, 1 Sumter Alley, Columbia, S. C.
2518 Jack Hollios (Hollis), Assembly Street, Columbia, S. C.
2809 Thomas Holloway, 908 Washington Street, Columbia, S. C.
2775 William Howard, 326 Lincoln Street, Columbia, S. C.
2308 Samuel J. (John) Howell, 2214 Bull Street, Columbia, S. C.
3207 Leroy Hudson, 1011 Sumter Street (1011 Senate Street), Columbia, S. C.
1771 Isaiah Hutchinson (Isiah Huchinson), 1909 Pine Street, Columbia, S. C.
419 George Jackson, 25 Pendleton Street, Columbia, S. C.
341 James Jackson, 916 Green Street, Columbia, S. C.
1901 Daniel Declanis (Declaris), James, 516 Pulaski Street, Columbia, S. C.
2353 James Jenkins, Alley 1900 Block Main Street, Columbia, S. C.
2463 John Jenkins, jr., 412 Pickens Street, Columbia, S. C.
2966 Clarence Johnson, Hampton Avenue, Columbia, S. C.
757 George Johnson (Johnston), 1607 Two Notch Road, Columbia, S. C.
1161 Henry Lee Johnson, 515 Hampton Street, Columbia, S. C.
1364 Herbert Johnson, 1506 Richland, S. C.—Columbia.
1253 Willie Johnson, 1228 Elwood Street, Columbia, S. C.
345 George Jones, 516 Gervais Street, Columbia, S. C.
2174 James Kelly, Columbia, S. C. (care C. W. Lane & Co. (Inc.), Tocson, Ga.).
2330 Haskell Kennedy, 2121 Main Street, Columbia, S. C.
821 Isaiah Abraham (A.) Leaphart, 1909 Pulaski Street, Columbia, S. C.
3545 Henry Lee, 1235 Barnwell Street, Columbia, S. C.
1138 Robert Edward (E.) Lee, 1410 Tobacco Street, Columbia, S. C.
622 George Lewis, 1017 Vine Street, W. Columbia, S. C.
1471 Isaac (I.) Lewis, 1430 Divine Street, Columbia, S. C.
1273b Eugene Littles, 1413 Blossom Street, Columbia, S. C.
1196 Calop Loman (Lowman), 708 Plane Street, Columbia, S. C.
2481 Lloyd (Loyd) McClain, 6 Millers Alley, N. Side 1200 Block, Blossom Street, Columbia, S. C.
1348 Albert McGraw, Columbia, S. C. (care Hot Springs Co., Hot Springs, Va.).
3315 Harry McMillan (McMillian), Garners Ferry Road, Columbia, S. C., R. F. D.
3568a Sam McMillen (McMullen, Sam M. McMullen, Sam McMillan), Columbia, S. C. (care Whitacre Greer F. P. Co., Waynesburg, Ohio.)
3927 Willie McMillan, 8 Sumter Avenue, Columbia, S. C.
170 John Mack, 1314 Whaley Street, Columbia, S. C.
2199 Owen (Owens) Mack, North Columbia, Columbia, S. C. (care Lige Ballentine, North Columbia, S. C.).
1018 William Richard (R.) Madson, 130 State Hospital, Columbia, S. C.
3285 Eckley (Ekley) Lewis Marshall, 607 Blanding Street, Columbia, S. C.
985 David Moody, 852 Robin Street, Columbia, S. C.
2275a Cleveland Moore, 1322 Park Street, Columbia, S. C.
1343 Julius More (Moore), 726 Lincoln Street, Columbia, S. C.
272 Henry Morris, 708 Lumber Street, Columbia, S. C.
1205 Ed Muldrow, 2218 Washington Street, Columbia, S. C.
2755 Hazel Murdock, 2116 Elmwood Street, Columbia, S. C.
2031 Robert Ernest (Robert E., R. E.) Oates, 910½ Main Street, Columbia, S. C.
1524 Willie Outling, Columbia, S. C. (Norfolk Southern R. R. Co., Carolina Junction, Va.)
1562 Enrico Pagnani, 1027 Washington Street, Columbia, S. C. (723 South Sheridan Street, on rear, Philadelphia, Pa.).
3857 George Penn, jr., 910 Washington Street, Columbia, S. C.
1561 Robert Perry, 724 Plain Street, Columbia, S. C. (724 (Plain) Hampton, Columbia, S. C.).
3674 Robert Ponds, 2 Graham Alley, Columbia, S. C.
2232 Joseph Portee, 1713 Highland Alley, Columbia, S. C. (Joe Porter, 1120 Laurens Street, Columbia, S. C.).
3048 John Albert (A.) Price, 500 Gervais Street, Columbia, S. C.
1190 Ben Hans Reardon (Ben Hard Rearden, B. H. Reardon), 1022 Church Street, Columbia, S. C.
886 Willie James Rice, 1326 Henderson, Columbia, S. C.
2029 James Riley, Columbia, S. C. (Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa.).
371 Berley Rizer, 1017 College Street, Columbia, S. C.
1437 John Robinson, 1314 Oak Street, Columbia, S. C.
3469 Willie Rooks, 720 College Street, Columbia, S. C.
2422 Tom Roschell, 1400 Divine Street, Columbia, S. C.
2137 Henry Quincy (Q.) Rucker, 1222 Heidt Street, Columbia, S. C.
3507 Arthur Sarton (Sartor), 1102 Cuba Street, Columbia, S. C.
1122 Arthur Roland (A. R.) Sharpe, 1527½ Hampton Street, Columbia, S. C.
951 Will Shurell (Sherrill), 7 Sumter Street, Columbia, S. C.
2593 John Smith, 822 Assembly Street, Columbia, S. C.
96 Lee Smith, 1629 Oate Street (1629 Gates Street), Columbia, S. C.
3508 Will Steadman, 2 Grahams Alley, Columbia, S. C.
1037 Holice Lester (H. L.) Stinson, Imperial Hotel, Columbia, S. C.
2932 Jesse Fello (Fella) Stukes, 2011 Wilson Street, Columbia, S. C.
23 Suhoun (Suliorn) Thompson, R. F. D. No. 4, Columbia, S. C.
178 Edward Tucker, 916 Gates Street, Columbia, S. C.
2868 Charlie Walker, 1913 Tobacco Street, Columbia, S. C.
2538 Ed Waters, Camp near Columbia S. C. (care Powell Fuel Co., Columbia, S. C.).
2244 J. C. Weekley, Columbia, S. C. (care Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.).
3780 Henry Weston, 604 Gate (604 Gates Street), Columbia, S. C.
3541 Samuel Tyler (S. L.) Willard, 2011 Wilson Street, Columbia, S. C.
2693 A. W. Williams, 431 Hampton Street, Columbia, S. C.
2102 Charles (Charls) Williams, 710 Lady Street, Columbia, S. C.
744 Frank Williams, 1416½ Richland Street, Columbia, S. C.
2376 George Williams (William), 828 Sumpter Street, Columbia, S. C.
3688 Hansel William, 1022 Lincoln Street, Columbia, S. C. (146 Third Avenue, plan No. 11, Woodlawn, Pa.).
362 John Williams, 180 West Gervais Street (180 Gervais), Columbia, S. C.
3439 Julius Williams, 513 Sumter Street, Columbia, S. C.
1264 Sidney Williams, 1305 Assembly Street, Columbia, S. C.
2921 Willie Williams, 1912 Blanding Street, Columbia, S. C.
586 Willie Robert Wesley (Wesly) Williams, 1008 College Street, Columbia, S. C.
1452 Willie Quinton (W. Q., Willie Quitton) Williams, 1515 Gist Street, Columbia, S. C.
3108 Stephen Williamson, 1833 Gregg Street, Columbia, S. C.
2906 Frank Wright, Columbia, S. C. (care Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Columbia, S. C.).
2650 John Wright, 428 Lincoln Street, Columbia, S. C.
1066 George Young, 1109 Divine Street, Columbia, S. C.
2791 Perry Franklin, 2021 Sumpter Street, Columbia, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF DILLON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1801 Arthur Lane, Latta, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF GEORGETOWN, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1130 Bill Keith, R. F. D. Georgetown, S. C. (Black River Road, Georgetown, S. C.).
1014 Sam Mouzon (Monzon), Andrews, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF GREENVILLE, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

3338 Sam Frank Smith, 14 North Street, Greenville, S. C.
774 Nathan Benson, Greer, S. C.
3420 James Miller, 530 Gewer Street, Greenville, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HAMPTON, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

101 Timothy Williams, Estill, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HORRY, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1806 John G. (J.) Floyd, Conway, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAURENS, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

558 Henry Campbell, jr., Cross Hill, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MARLBORO, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

813 Sam Small, Bennettsville, S. C. (Brownsville, S. C.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF NEWBERRY, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

585 Willie Suber, route 2, Newberry, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF ORANGEBURG, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

139 Willie Davis, Orangeburg, S. C. (Seaboard Avenue, Orangeburg, S. C.)

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF ORANGEBURG, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

398 George Starks, Elloree, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RICHLAND, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1140 Thermon (Thurmon) Aaron, Olympia, S. C.
236 Gilbert Adams, R. F. D. No. 2, Lykesland, S. C.
2483 Henry Anderson, Congaree, S. C.
1915 David Blacker (Blocker), Eastover, S. C.
2445 Ernest Blocker, route No. 1, Columbia, S. C.
1405 Henry (Harry) Boulder, R. F. D. No. 3, Columbia, S. C.
2476 Preston Brown, Eastover, S. C.
960 Hosey Chavis, English, S. C.
966
1221 Will Cook, Eau Clare, Columbia, S. C.
336 William Morris (M.) Crawley, 3905 Park Street, Eau Claire, S. C.
2294 James Arthur (Jas. A.) Drake, R. F. D., Columbia, S. C.
981 David Lawrence (David L.) Entminger (Entininger, Entzminger), Richland County, Pleasant, S. C.
2330 Leslie Gaines (Gains), R. F. D. No. 7, box 68, Columbia, S. C.
105 David Gary, R. F. D. No. 1, Columbia, S. C.
787 Ben Goodwin, Eastover, S. C.
1129 Isaac Goodwin, Lykesland, S. C.
1890 Eddie Grant, Eastover, S. C.
1379 Marsh (March), Gunter, Eastover, S. C.
1183 Millaye (Millege, Millage) Hall, Eastover, S. C.
2418 Henry Bert (H. B., Henry B.) Hambree, R. F. D., Columbia, S. C.
1152 Elizoe Harris (Elijah Harrin), Blythewood, R. F. D. No. 3, S. C.
744 John Justice (J.) Harris, Olympia, S. C.
936 Raford (Ralford) Hinton, Eastover, S. C.
71 Julius Hodge, Eastover (618 Gate Street, Columbia), S. C.
85 Joseph (Joe) Hopkins, R. F. D. No. 1, Lykesland, S. C.
1948 Ben Isaac, route 4, box 36, Columbia, S. C.
1418 Robert James, Gadsden, S. C.
1984 William Henry (H.) Johnson, R. R. No. 5, Cameron Road, Columbia, S. C.
2034 Willie Johnson, Bookman, S. C.
18 Allen Jones, R. F. D. No. 2, Hopkins, S. C.
1756 Teague Kinard, 1912 Lady Street, Columbia, S. C.
799 Will Laudman (William Laudman), R. F. D. No. 4, Columbia, S. C.
1000 Jerome Blumridge (P., J. P.) Lemley, R. F. D. No. 4, Columbia, S. C.
1522 John McDanield (McDaniel), route No. 3, box 404, Columbia, S. C.
47 Thomas Moore, Gadsden, S. C.
2098 Josh Matthews, Hopkins, S. C.
1918 Joseph Morris, Eastover, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF RICHLAND, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1277 Wilson Moye, R. F. D. No. 4, box 39, Columbia, S. C.
89 Thomas Nesbit, 1001 Lady Street, Columbia, S. C.
1970 Thomas Richardson, R. F. D. No. 2, Hopkins, S. C.
1640 Dan Webster Rogers (W., Dan Rogers, Dan W. Rodgers), Olympia, S. C.
2481 Willie Simpson, R. F. D. No. 1, Bookman, S. C.
1497 Earnest (Ernest) Sims, Lykesland, S. C.
1629 Willie Singleton, R. F. D. No. 1, College Place, S. C.
103 Scipio Salams (Salons, Scipio Solons), 222–24 Jeraivis (Gervais), Columbia, S. C.
1001 Charles (Charlie, Chas.) J. Thomas, R. F. D. No. 1, box 41, Columbia, S. C.
2156 Ely Washington, Ridgewood, Eau Clair, S. C.
2166 Hammond Wethersby (Weathersby), Olympia, Columbia, S. C.
1252 Adam Williams, Bluff Road, Columbia, S. C.
1759 Ernest Wright, Congaree, S. C.
1055 John Young, Kingville, S. C.
724 Andrew Brown, Colonial Heights, Columbia, S. C.
1486 Willis Hamplet (Hamblet), route 2, Columbia, S. C.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF SPARTANBURG, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1325 Edd (Ed) Alexander, route 1, Welford, S. C. (Inman, S. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SUMTER, STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

2162 John James, Mayesville, S. C.
2075 Henry Jones, Sumter, S. C. (R. F. D. No. 5, Sumter, S. C.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF BLOUNT, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

62 Frank Clifton, Maryville, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF CHATTANOOGA, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

2283 James Bailey, Chattanooga, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF DAVIDSON, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

659 Will (Willie) Williams, Kirkland Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF HENRY, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

907 Claud Cole, Puryear, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, COUNTY OF KNOX, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1444 Thomas (Tom) Pratt, R. F. D. No. 3, Straw Plains, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, COUNTY OF KNOX, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

536 Harry Edward Hall, 101 West Main Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF LAUDERDALE, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

100 John Scott, route 2, Henning, Tenn.
194 James Henning, Henning, route 3, Tenn. (route 2, Henning, Tenn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF MEMPHIS, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

9 Mose Brace, Memphis, Tenn. (Trezevant Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.).
578 William A. (Arthur) White, 1304 South Wellington Street, Memphis, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 4, CITY OF MEMPHIS, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

2659 Bates Holts, 318 Adams Street, Memphis, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 5, CITY OF MEMPHIS, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

2073 Henry Manning (Henery Maning), 864 Annie Street, Memphis, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF MORGAN, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

87 Bunyon (Bunyan) Crisp, Sunbright, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 1, CITY OF NASHVILLE, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1431 James Henry Majors, 510 McEwan Avenue, Nashville, Tenn. (110 Hermitage Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR DIVISION NO. 2, CITY OF NASHVILLE, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

582 Mose Abernathy, 1108 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.
761 Robert Alderson, 617 Clinton Street, Nashville, Tenn.
874 Haywood Allen, Nashville, Tenn. (Gordensburg, Tenn., care Charleston Mining Co.).
935 Felix Alsup, 1015 Fourteenth Avenue south, Nashville, Tenn.
691 Arthur Bailey, 506 Fourth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
51 Frank Ballentine, 1108 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1255 Wm. (William) Battle, 702 Third Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
1694 Walter Beech (Beach), 322 Eighth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
706 Robert Booker, Sixteenth and Cedar Streets, Nashville, Tenn.
1778 Arthur Breen, 126 Fourteenth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
1012 Jas. Louis Bright, jr., 407 Eighth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
2625 William Bromfield, (William Broomfield, Willie Bromfield), Gay and x Ninth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
1884 Robert O. (Robert Opheniah, R. O.) Brooks, 817 Chenevert Street, Houston, Tex. (Nashville, Tenn.).
102 Tom Buchanan (Buchannan), Nashville, Tenn.
252 Jim Henry Bulls, 1810 Church Street, Nashville, Tenn.
162 Alonzo Burns, 138 Twelfth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
1426 Chas. D. (Chas. D. or J.). Charles Dewey Cannon, 701 Eighteenth Avenue south, Nashville, Tenn. (811 Telfair Street, Augusta, Ga.).
956 Thos. Campbell, 143 Fifth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
118 Wm. Belfield (William Belfield) Claxton, 125 Ninth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
568 Henry (Henie) Costello, 226 Nashville, Tenn.
2602 Samuel Le Roy (Leroy) Cretsinger, Nashville, Tenn.
2643 Henry Lee Crittenden, Fishings Dredge, U. S. A. (Nashville, Tenn., Fishmingo Dredge).
1929 Bud Daniel, 306 Sixth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
2423 John Davis, 125 Twelfth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
385 Will Davis, 506 Third Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
1498 James A. DeMoss (James Anderson De Moss), 321 Thirteenth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
1971 Perry DeMoss (Demoss), 216 Tenth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
2374 Sterling Wilbur (Wilber) Dixon, 744 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.
265 John Donald, Eighteenth and Cedar Streets, Nashville, Tenn.
1687 Hyder (Hider) Drew, 523 Jo Johnston Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
1104 Jesse James Durrett, 318 Sixth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
91 Jas. A. (James A.) Eaton, 931 Second Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
1865 Charlie Edmondson, 917 Pearl Street, Nashville, Tenn.
2209 Hiram Edwards, 1109 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.
2586 Garfield Ellison, 314 Twelfth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
739 Oscar H. Ewing, 924 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1007 Willie Finley (Finney), 909 Gay Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1055 Frank Ford, 138 Fifth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
2568 Thos. (Thomas) Ford, 1712 State Street, Nashville, Tenn.
240 Don Foster, 1020 Cole Street, Nashville, Tenn. (2345 East Thirty-third Street, Cleveland, Ohio).
1265 Alfred (Alf.) Frazier, 321 Twelfth Avenue north, Nashville, Tenn.
1854 Lee Gentry, 616 Eighth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
2469 Levis G. Glenn, 149 Seventh Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.
2094 Julius Goldstein, 432 Fifth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn. (1424 Beinville Street, New Orleans, La.).
206 Richard Gordon, 204½ Ninth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.
204 George Greer, 1404 Fourteenth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
2167 John Henry Hardison, 727 Tenth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
1307 Porter Harris, 1029 Eighth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.
620 John Harrison, 314 Polk Alley, Nashville, Tenn.
2117 Robt. (Robert) Alexander Harrison, Belmont Apartments, Sixteenth Avenue, South, Nashville, Tenn.
781 Edward Hays, 433 Ninth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.
1733 Willie Henning (Willis Heming, Willie Fleming), 1023 Gay Street, Nashville, Tenn.
2650 Eugene Hight, 116 Twelfth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.
141 George Hill, Jo Johnston Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
994 George Holliway, 428 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.
195 Homer Holt, 940 Jo Johnston Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
1228 John House, Peabody and Seventh Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
2302 Lucky (Luckie) House, 1610 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1944 Chas. Hutchison (Hutcherson), 131 Sixth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.
2520 Howard Jackson, 322 Eighth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.
1599 John Henry Jackson, 416 Twelfth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.
1607 Willie Jenkins, 211 Eleventh Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.
331 Charlie (Charles, Chas.) Johns, 2 Third Avenue, North (Rear), Nashville, Tenn. (501 Third Avenue, North, No. 2 Rear, Nashville, Tenn.).
740 Dennis Johnson, 1013 Jo Johnston Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
1880 James Johnson, 910 North Joe Johnston Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
1127 Leonard (Lenord) Johnson, Nashville, Tenn. (care Walsh Construction Co., Bellefontaine, Ohio).
772 Samuel Carl (Carlie, S. C.) Johnson, 1618½ State Street, Nashville, Tenn.
590 Jonas (James, Jonus) Jones, 1213 Pearl Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1903 Alfred Bernards (Bernard) Kamins, Nashville, Tenn.
2270 Chas. Augustus (Charles Agustus) King, 1924 Hayes Street, Nashville, Tenn.
2767 Eddie Lee King, 931 Gay Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1193 Wm. McKinley (William McKinley, Willie Mackinley), 109 Eighth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
2354 O'Dell Kirby (Odell Kirby), 1013 Fourth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.

2050 Robt. F. (Robert F., R. F.) Looney, 528 Third Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
1976 Fred Lytton (Lyttan), 144 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.
876 John Mathews, 718 Gay Street, Nashville, Tenn.
324 Chas. Meyers (Charles Myers, Charlie Myers), 323 Eighth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.
517 Robert Miles (Robert Wilds), Fourteenth Avenue and Church Street, Nashville, Tenn.
2783 Willie Mimms, 602 Jo Johnston Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
1787 Will W. (W. W.) Monroe, 421 Fourth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.
1019 Sam Myers, 531 Tetia Avenue, Nashville, Tenn. (Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Shops, Bridgeport, Ohio).
1382 General (Gentle) Grant Nuby, Nashville, Tenn.
1214 Wm. (William) Nunnelly, 303 Gay Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1268 John Henry Oden, Patterson and Penn Alley, West Nashville, Tenn.
2663 Ollie (Oly) Patton, 302 Capitol Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
2216 John Ralph Pierson, 1905 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn. (602 North Los Angelus, Anaheim, Tenn.; 735 Scarritt Building, Kansas City, Mo.).
1710 Eugene Powers, 209 Eleventh Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.
1110 James Poynter (Pointer), 1 Stone Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1343 Wm. Monroe (William M.) Potter, 508 Tenth Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn.
2203 Will Primm, 326 Eighth Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.
2169 Henry Reese, 510 Fourth Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.
1232 Perry Robertson, 1501 15th Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.
1728 John Scott, 1129 First Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.
205 Isom Smalling, 109 Keys Alley, Nashville, Tenn.
2649 Felix Smith, 1805 State Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1753 Fred Snellings, 504 Ninth, North Nashville, Tenn.
692 Earl (Earle) Rogers Thomas, 510 Hudson Street, Nashville, Tenn. (cantonment, Louisville, Ky.).
184 Edie Fletcher Thomas, 907 Eleventh Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.
1713 Richard Thomas, 1315 Twelfth Avenue, South Nashville, Tenn.
1455 Mayhew (Mayhue) Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.
1246 James Tyler, 518 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.
611 Willie Volarb, 1039 Gundery Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1673 Arrelus Von Leggett, 328 Fifth Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn., or Anelus Von Leggett, 318 Fifth Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.).
605 Herman Wm. (Herman William) Waldron, 307 Sixth Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn.
2737 John Walker, 424 Twelfth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
2506 Wm. (William) Hover Wallace, Y. M. C. A., Fourth Avenue and Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.
693 Dyer Lee Walton (Dyar Lee Walton), 1910 West End Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
2696 Milton B. Watkins, steamboat, Nashville, Tenn. (lives in steamboat).
545 Doc Webb, 1116 (or 1166) Jo Johnston Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
1756 John Whitson, rear 130 Sixth Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.
1570 John Williams, 528 Fifth Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.
161 John Williams, 1015 Eighth Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.
2501 Johnson Williams, 918 Haslam Street, Nashville, Tenn.
1021 Jos. (Joseph) Cleveland Wilson, 429 Ninth Avenue, North Nashville, Tenn.
2122 Tom Woolens, 1121 Gay Street, Nashville, Tenn.
627 John Wright, 616 Seventh Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn.
178 Will Davis Morris, Nashville, Tenn. (Athens, Ala.).
2618 Richie James Wilson, 2211 Murphy Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
297a Wm. Jones (James) Crittenden, Nashville, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF ROANE, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

1736 George Leonard (Lenard) Phifer, Erie, Tenn. (R. F. D. No. 1, Erie, Tenn.).

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF SULLIVAN, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

389 Thomas Jefferson, Kingsport, Tenn.

LOCAL BOARD FOR THE COUNTY OF TIPTON, STATE OF TENNESSEE.

736 Willie Stevens, Leland, Miss.
1164 Charley Smith, Covington, Tenn.
1565 Robert Cotten, route 3, Covington, Tenn.
2189a Tom Marlin (Maclin), Mason, Tenn.
1922 Charlie (Charley) Smith, 930 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1029. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the documents and publications received and distributed by the Navy Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Printing.

1030. A letter from the general secretary of the Near East Relief, transmitting report of the Near East Relief for the year ending December 31, 1922; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1031. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting report of the disposition of useless papers in the files of navy yards, naval stations, etc.; to the Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. MOORES of Indiana: Joint Select Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers. H. Rept. No. 1758. A report on the disposition of useless papers in Treasury Department. Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 14471) to provide for the erection of a monument or memorial to the memory of Grover Cleveland; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 14472) for the acquirement of land in the District of Columbia as sites for public buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14473) for the enlargement of the grounds surrounding the United States Capitol Building, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 14474) to provide for the protection and development of lower Colorado River Basin, granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Colorado River compact, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. KINDRED: A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 88) providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators and five Representatives to call on the President and urge him to call a conference of the leading powers of the world to consider and work out a specific plan for world stabilization and prosperity; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. IRELAND: A resolution (H. Res. 573) authorizing the printing as a document, for distribution through the folding room, the prayers offered by the Chaplain of the House of Representatives during the Sixty-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, petitioning Congress to make such provisions as will authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell Indian inheritance lands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, urging Congress to set aside the Bad Lands of South Dakota as a national park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, urging the Federal Trade Commission to take such steps as will be necessary to abolish the Pittsburgh plus practice; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KISSEL: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, protesting against inefficient control and direction of their occupational training and progress and emphasizing the necessity for enforcement of all rules and regulations in the Veterans' Bureau; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, recommending that Congress set aside the Bad Lands as a national park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also (by request), memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota favoring provisions being made whereby the Secretary of the Interior has authority to sell Indian inheritance lands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona favoring Senate bill 4187 to extend the time for the payment of charges now due on reclamation projects; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also (by request), memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado, petitioning the Congress of the United States to assist the silver-mining industry; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. WILLIAMSON: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota opposing the practice of Pittsburgh plus; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota urging Congress to set aside the Bad Lands as a national park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota favoring the Secretary of the Interior being authorized to sell Indian inheritance lands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII,

Mr. HADLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 14475) granting a pension to Melissa Ticknor, which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

SUNDAY, *March 4, 1923.*

(Legislative day of Saturday, March 3, 1923.)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

SPEECHES DISTRIBUTED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the acting governor of the Federal Reserve Board relative to Senate Resolution 351 (submitted by Mr. HEFLIN and agreed to December 12, 1922), requesting the Federal Reserve Board to furnish the Senate a list of the names and addresses to which a certain speech was mailed, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD,
OFFICE OF VICE GOVERNOR,
Washington, March 3, 1923.

SIR: Senate Resolution 351 requests the Federal Reserve Board to obtain and send to the Senate certain lists of names and addresses, being the names and addresses of persons who received copies of a speech delivered by the junior Senator from Virginia more than a year ago. It is certainly a somewhat unusual request to make of any Government body, as it must be obvious that there was no object in preserving the lists used so long ago, and consequently in some cases they do not exist, and in all cases are greatly changed and are not the same lists to which Senator GLASS's speech was sent. If the Senate had desired the Federal Reserve Board to have these lists preserved, it would seem that the request would have been made not later than the spring of 1922, as the speech of Senator GLASS was delivered on the 16th and 17th of January.

It appears from the preamble, which was made a part of Senate Resolution 351 by being passed with it, that its purpose was to enable one Senator, whose position is stated to have been "assailed and criticized" by another Senator, to have the opportunity "of sending copies of his speech to the citizens who have received the speech which assailed and criticized him," and the inference appears to be that at least one of the objects in the circulation of Senator GLASS's speech was the criticism of another Senator. Reference to the other Senator whose position is stated to have been assailed and criticized in Senator GLASS's speech was purely incidental, and it is doubtful if the officers of the Federal reserve banks even so much as remembered that he had been mentioned in the speech of the Senator from Virginia, whose speech was delivered in January, 1922. The speech of the Senator from Virginia was recognized by all authorities as the most complete and masterly explanation and exposition of the Federal reserve system and of its operation ever delivered. Senator GLASS was the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives when the Federal reserve act was first in preparation, when it was passed in Congress, and when it came into operation by the organization of the 12 Federal reserve banks. He was also the author of most of the amendments which were passed during the first years of its operation and later as Secretary of the Treasury became ex officio the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. He was, therefore, familiar with every detail of the law and with its operation and was the one man not only in the Senate of the United States but in the United States itself in a position to make such an address with authority.

The address was circulated to convey to the member banks of the Federal reserve system and to their clients invaluable information not otherwise obtainable and with no purpose or thought of criticizing any other Senator.

If, nevertheless, the Senator who feels that his position was "assailed and criticized" desires after the lapse of more than a year to send out answers to Senator GLASS's great speech some information can be given from the answers of the Federal reserve banks to the resolution which will enable him to cover most of the persons who received Senator GLASS's address. There was great difference in the methods of distribution of Senator GLASS's address. Thus the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis states that it was sent in that district only to member banks on written request, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas replies that the address was sent to banks, chambers of commerce, and to some extent to such institutions as rotary clubs. In all districts many copies were distributed in this way, no exact list of the persons who received the address having been kept, as the final distribution to "citizens" (the term used in the resolution) was made by the many commercial banks, institutions, and organizations. By using the Bankers' Directory, therefore, and by sending copies to chambers of commerce, the other Senator may cover most of the territory.

Senator GLASS's speech was in much demand by educational institutions, and several hundred copies were sent to some of them on request. Reprints of it were in fact made by some educational and other institutions that were unable to obtain a sufficient number of copies of the full address to satisfy their requirements. Some of these reprints contain no reference whatever to the Senator "who spoke on the other side of the question."

Most Federal reserve banks maintain mailing lists built up in connection with the distribution of their monthly reports and with their business reporting service, and these lists in some banks were used in the distribution of Senator GLASS's speech, but the banks generally regard these lists as their personal property, and several of them have protested strongly against making them public. The board's counsel doubts authority to compel their submission without specific act of Congress. In any event, they have greatly changed in a year and are not the same lists that were used in the early part of 1922. Furthermore, they did not, as used in 1922, include the names and addresses of anywhere near all the citizens who received the speech of Senator GLASS.

Respectfully submitted.

EDMUND PLATT, *Acting Governor.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MYERS presented the following joint resolution of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Montana ss:

I, C. T. Stewart, secretary of state of Montana, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of an act entitled "Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, by committee on railroads as substitute for Senate Joint Memorial No. 2, enacted by the eighteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by Jos. M. Dixon, governor of said State, on the 28th day of February, 1923.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 28th day of February A. D. 1923.

_____,
Secretary of State.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, by committee on railroads, as substitute for Senate Joint Memorial No. 2.

Whereas the farmers of Montana and the Northwest suffered serious loss of crops by reason of the widespread drought that prevailed during the years of high prices and business inflation, and as a result were not prepared to withstand the deflation which followed by calling on a reserve of accumulated profits such as was available to other lines of industry; and

Whereas by reason of long distances to market making freight charges high, and the low prices for what the farmer sells, and the high prices for what he buys, the farmers of Montana and the Northwest, having for the first time in five years obtained a substantial yield, are unable to secure the cost of production for their crops; and

Whereas the railroads serving Montana, by reason of a shortage of cars, have been unable to receive and transport to market the products of the farm and ranches, thus causing great inconveniences and loss, not only to the farmers and stock growers, but to the business and banking interests of the State, as well; and

Whereas the responsibility for this deplorable condition is in dispute, having been repudiated by the western roads laying the blame on their eastern connections, who in turn deny the responsibility: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Eighteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana (the senate and house concurring), That we do hereby petition and earnestly pray the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States to take such action regarding regulating the interchange of cars, or such other action as may be necessary to prevent a recurrence of these conditions.

And we further petition and pray that for the reasons heretofore set out, to wit, the inability of the farmers in the Northwest to secure the cost of production for their wheat and other products, the honorable, the Congress of the United States enact such legislation as may be necessary to stabilize the price of farm products by fixing a minimum price for wheat, thus placing the business of farming on an equal footing with other and lesser industries of the country; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded by the secretary of state of Montana to the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the State of Montana, with the request that they use every effort within their power to bring relief to the farmers of the Northwest by carrying into effect the suggestions hereinbefore set out, and that they deliver to the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission a copy of this resolution.

NELSON STORY, Jr.,
President of the Senate.
CALVIN CRUMBAKER,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 27, 1923.

JOS. M. DIXON, *Governor.*

Filed February 28, 1923, at 9.22 o'clock a. m.

C. T. STEWART, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. STERLING presented the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of South Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

A concurrent resolution.

Whereas the average farmer buys over a ton of steel annually in the form of farm implements, wire, and hundreds of other steel products; and

Whereas there is a trade practice used by the steel mills by means of which they collect millions of dollars annually for freight service which is not earned, known as "Pittsburgh plus"; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of South Dakota (the House of Representatives concurring), That we strongly condemn this practice and urge that the Federal Trade Commission take such steps as will be necessary to abolish the Pittsburgh plus practice; be it further

Resolved, That our United States Senators and Members of the National House of Representatives be urged to promote such legislation as will curb this evil; and

That engrossed copies of this preamble and resolution be prepared by the secretary of the senate, signed by the presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives, and forwarded to the Federal Trade Commission, at Washington, D. C., to Congressmen WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, C. A. CHRISTOPHERSON, and ROYAL C. JOHNSON, and United States Senators STERLING and NORBECK.

C. S. AMSDEN,
President of the Senate.
A. B. BLAKE,
Secretary of the Senate.
E. O. FRESCOLN,
Speaker of the House.
WRIGHT TARBELL,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Mr. NORRIS presented the following resolution of the Senate of the State of Nebraska, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
SENATE CHAMBER,
Lincoln, March 1, 1923.

Hon. GEORGE W. NORRIS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following resolution which was passed by the State Senate of Nebraska:

Resolution.

"Whereas the administration of the selective service act during the World War disclosed an appalling state of affairs with respect to the physical condition of the young manhood of our country; and

"Whereas the highest military and surgical officials of the United States of America, whose duty it was to administer the draft, concluded that more than 50 per cent of the young men of draft age were not physically fit, and in conference assembled have urged that remedial legislation be enacted to better these conditions; and

"Whereas the State institutions of the State of Nebraska are filled and overflowing with unfortunates who are becoming an ever-increasing burden on the taxpayers of this State; and

"Whereas statistics and diagnoses prove conclusively that the condition of Nebraska's unfortunates is in many cases the direct result of hereditary and social diseases; and

"Whereas the stability of the American home, the bulwark of the American Nation, is greatly endangered by the laxness and the great disparity of the marriage and divorce laws of the various States: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nebraska:*

"SECTION 1. That we hereby petition and memorialize the National Congress to enact into law a uniform marriage and divorce law for the purpose of combating the evils hereinbefore set forth.

"SEC. 2. That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of the senate to each of the Nebraska Senators and Representatives in the National Congress, together with an urgent request that they support such legislation as will result in the passage of a national uniform marriage and divorce law, and that they use their best efforts to secure favorable action thereon at the earliest possible moment."

Respectfully yours,

CLYDE H. BARNARD,
Secretary of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

On March 3, 1923:

S. 2051. An act to amend section 3142 of the Revised Statutes to permit an increase in the number of collection districts for the collection of internal revenue and in the number of collectors of internal revenue from 64 to 65;

S. 4160. An act to amend the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a commission for the purpose of securing information in connection with questions relative to interstate commerce in coal, and for other purposes," approved September 22, 1922;

S. 4117. An act authorizing the closing of certain portions of Grant Road in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 4216. An act authorizing the sale of real property no longer required for military purposes;

S. 4503. An act granting the consent of Congress to Bethlehem Steel Co. to construct a bridge across Humphreys Creek at or near the city of Sparrows Point, Md.;

S. 4592. An act granting consent of Congress to the Eagle Pass & Piedras Negras Bridge Co. for construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande between Eagle Pass, Tex., and Piedras Negras, Mexico;

S. 4638. An act authorizing the Great Northern Railway Co. to maintain and operate, or reconstruct, maintain, and operate, its bridge across the Columbia River at Marcus, in the State of Washington; and

S. J. Res. 282. Joint resolution to amend the resolution of December 29, 1920, entitled "Joint resolution to create a joint committee on the reorganization of the administrative branch of the Government."

On March 4, 1923:

S. 425. An act authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to fix the salaries of United States attorneys and United States marshals of the several judicial districts of the United States within certain limits;

S. 3424. An act to provide for the reclamation of the United States Military Reservation, Fort De Russy, Honolulu, Hawaii;

S. 3580. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North at or near the city of Pembina, N. Dak.;

S. 4245. An act to provide the necessary organization of the customs service for an adequate administration and enforcement of the tariff act of 1922 and all other customs revenue laws;

S. 4280. An act to provide additional credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to amend the Federal reserve act; and for other purposes;

S. 4322. An act for the relief of the owners of the barge *Havana;*

S. 4544. An act to authorize the extension of the period of restriction against alienation on surplus lands allotted to minor members of the Kansas or Kaw Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma;

S. 4594. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to acquire in Paris a site, with an erected building thereon, at a cost not to exceed $300,000, for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States;

S. 4614. An act to amend section 81 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911;

S. 4631. An act granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Bowie and Cass, State of Texas, for construction of a bridge across Sulphur River, at or near Paces Ferry, in said counties and State; and

S. 4637. An act for the relief of certain disbursing agents under the Department of Commerce.

AMENDMENT OF REVENUE ACT OF 1921.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate resumes the consideration of the unfinished business, which is House bill 13770.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13770) to amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to capital gains and losses, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate:

S. 3424. An act to provide for the reclamation of the United States military reservation, Fort De Russy, Honolulu, Hawaii;

S. 4322. An act for the relief of the owners of the barge *Havana;*

S. 4614. An act to amend section 81 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911;

S. 4544. An act to authorize the extension of the period of restriction against alienation on surplus lands allotted to minor members of the Kansas or Kaw Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma; and

S. J. Res. 168. Joint resolution in relation to a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the United States of America, its insular possessions, and the District of Columbia in the World War.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6577) authorizing the conveyance of certain lands in the State of South Dakota to the Robert E. Kelley Post, No. 70, American Legion, South Dakota.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11528) to allow credits in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14226) to preserve the status of persons awarded compensation under the act approved September 17, 1916.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) authorizing the printing of all correspondence between the Department of Justice and others in 1922 relative to disorders in the United States in said year and the action of the Government in suppressing the same.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6650) providing additional terminal facilities in square east of 710 and square 712 in the District of Columbia for freight traffic, requested a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. FOCHT, Mr. ZIHLMAN, and Mr. SULLIVAN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had insisted upon its amendments to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 287) creating the joint commission of gold and silver inquiry, disagreed to by the Senate, had agreed to the conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. RHODES, Mr. COLTON, and Mr. WINGO were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 466) to provide an additional appropriation for the Federal Farm Loan Board for the fiscal year 1924, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I desire to present the conference report on House bill 14222, to amend the trading with the enemy act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The conference report will be read.

The Assistant Secretary read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered (2) and (13);

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered (1), (4), (6), and (11), and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered (3): That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered (3), and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert: ": *Provided*, That no insurance partnership, association, or corporation, against which any claim or claims may be filed by any citizen of the United States with the Alien Property Custodian within 60 days after the time this paragraph takes effect, whether such claim appears to be barred by the statute of limitations or not, shall be entitled to avail itself of the provisions of this paragraph until such claim or claims are satisfied"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered (5): That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered (5), and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendment insert: ": *Provided, however*, That this subsection shall not affect any rights which any citizen or subject may have under paragraph (1) of this subsection"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendments numbered (7), (8), (9), and (10): That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered (7), (8), (9), and (10), and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by said amendments insert "3"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter proposed to be stricken out by said amendment and insert:

"SEC. 23. The Alien Property Custodian is directed to pay to the person entitled thereto, from and after the time this section takes effect, the net income, dividend, interest, annuity, or other earnings, accruing and collected thereafter, on any property or money held in trust for such person by the Alien Property Custodian or by the Treasurer of the United States for the account of the Alien Property Custodian, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, but no person shall be paid, under this section, any amount in excess of $10,000 per annum.

And the Senate agree to the same.

ALBERT B. CUMMINS,
THOS. STERLING,
HENRY F. ASHURST,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
WALTER H. NEWTON,
W. J. GRAHAM,
CLARENCE F. LEA,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, what was done with reference to the attorney fees provision?

Mr. CUMMINS. It was reduced from 10 per cent to 3 per cent.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not see the Senator from Ohio [Mr. WILLIS] here. He was very much interested in that provision. I really do not believe Congress ought to be legislating about attorney fees. I think it is very unwise to do so. It may involve us in all kinds of scandal before this matter is concluded.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. But this is only a limit. It does not provide for attorney fees.

Mr. CUMMINS. It is a limit of 3 per cent.

Mr. McKELLAR. I see that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. WILLIS] has just entered the Chamber, and I turn the matter over to him. However, I am opposed to it.

Mr. WILLIS. May I inquire what was done with the amendment striking out section 23?

Mr. CUMMINS. Section 23 is in the bill, but it is limited to the payment of $10,000 on account of incomes received after the bill becomes a law. It has no retroactive aspect.

Mr. WILLIS. Will the Senator state what the conferees did with reference to the report as to attorney fees?

Mr. CUMMINS. It is limited to a 3 per cent maximum. It was 10 per cent, as provided by the House, but the conferees reduced it to 3 per cent.

Mr. KING. I would like to ask the Senator from Iowa what was done with the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT]?

Mr. CUMMINS. It was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I am not disposed to detain the Senate. Of course I think the amendment relating to attorney fees which the Senate adopted was better than the one the conferees agreed upon, but the conferees have done tolerably well. Three per cent is very much better than 10 per cent. I shall not oppose it further.

Mr. CUMMINS. I move the adoption of the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay the work of the Senate for any extended period, but I felt that I could not leave the Senate without saying a few words at parting with my friends in this body. I shall take but a very brief time in doing so.

Mr. President, in a short time the Sixty-seventh Congress will adjourn and many of us will retire from the Senate. I am one of those whose service will end. I can not complete my term without giving some expression to the feelings of friendship I have for those with whom I have served during the eventful six years which have passed.

It was the ambition of my life to represent my State in the United States Senate. I felt that it was the highest honor that could be granted to anyone. My ambition to represent New Jersey has been fulfilled and I have been privileged to sit in the Senate during the most eventful period in the country's history. It was also my ambition to represent my State as acceptably and capably as the three Senators of my name and family who have preceded me in this body, and I hope I have measured up in some slight degree to the high standards they set.

I make no boast of any particular political virtue, but I have always felt it a duty to stand for clean politics, for constructive measures, for helpful service, and right rather than political expediency.

Although the verdict of the majority of the voters of my State has ended my commission to serve New Jersey, I feel that I can retire with the consciousness that I have done my best and have tried to serve with sincerity of purpose and have lived up to the standards in which I believe. As I go forth again as a private citizen I know that I have the respect of my constituency, even if they did not all vote for me.

I regret leaving the splendid fellowship of my friends here. These friendships which I have formed will endure as long as I live.

New Jersey was one of the original thirteen States which formed the Union. Upon her soil were fought the great battles which gave us independence and made possible the formation of the Republic. Jerseymen are justly proud of this tradition, and it has been my earnest endeavor to uphold that historical position.

Our independence as a Nation was due to this Revolution. The independence of some Jerseymen in the recent election was due to another revolution more recent than the first. Nobody has had more experience with that revolution than I have had.

I come from a section of the country which is one of industrial greatness and financial strength. This territorial advantage was not due to any choice of mine but to my Holland ancestors, who settled in New Jersey 200 years ago and helped make the State what it was and is. Each succeeding generation has remained there, due probably to the nonnomadic habits of the Dutch. I have tried, however, to serve without sectional prejudice or partisan rancor. With the Senators from the South I have endeavored to meet the many problems of that section of the country and help them in the discouragements and financial setbacks they have had to face and the legislative measures they proposed for relief. While not a member of the farm bloc, I have supported its efforts to relieve the burdens of the farmers of the West; and while I have not been able to meet some views I have thought too extreme I have seen in that movement not government by a class, as many charge, but an honest fight for justice to those who till the soil.

I was brought up to believe in the Constitution of the United States, strict obedience to law, the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Republican Party. I must confess that these institu-

tions of conservatism may have had some effect upon me and my service here. Modern statesmanship seems to have parted somewhat from these conservative principles, and we now face the extremist in and out of our legislative halls who proposes patent medicines to cure all the ills of this stormy period. Some seem to believe that legislation can be made the panacea for all the ills of the body politic, but I adhere to the Constitution, to its principles, and shall continue to cling to that old faith. For 140 years we have been guided as a Nation by the faith of the fathers and their plan of government. I refuse to be parted from the old moorings, and while it may be called a narrow-minded vision by some to preserve this attitude of faith in constitutional government, I prefer it.

My business training and instinct leads me to express the hope that in the next Congress will come the much-needed reform in the rules, so that the country's business can be transacted more promptly and by the majority.

I have again and again during my experience here seen this Senate, by reason of its rules, become pitiful through its impotence to control its own body.

If the Senate is to retain the esteem of the country which it has hitherto at times enjoyed, those that remain here to serve must recognize the great weight of public opinion demanding this change of policy.

I say this without any feeling of unfriendliness to those who disagree with me, as I believe that, although we have our different views and although the currents of politics sway us to and fro, underneath the skin of everyone who serves here is a better nature, a sterling patriotism, and love of country.

May I express, in closing, my deep appreciation to the Vice President who presides over this body for his many courtesies extended to me; may I thank also my friends, the secretaries and clerks of the Senate, for their helpful assistance, as well as my boy friends, the pages, for their courteous attention.

To my colleagues I have this to say in conclusion: As you face the future and the important questions you will be called upon to settle in this legislative body, may you have the broadest vision and wisdom and may you continue those policies of government which have made for the greatness of our people and the welfare of our beloved country.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR SUTHERLAND.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I shall not undertake in the limited time at my disposal to express at length the thoughts that come to my mind at the conclusion of 10 years of congressional service, of which 4 years were spent in the House of Representatives and 6 years in the Senate. I have regarded my successive elections by the people of West Virginia to these positions as affording me a wonderful opportunity for service, and I have endeavored during all these years to give the very best service of which I was capable. I am grateful to the good people of my State for having thus favored me. I have accepted the result of the election in West Virginia, terminating to-day my term of service here, I trust, in a true philosophical spirit, and I may say, without reservation, that I have done so without regrets or without recriminations of any kind. I shall return to my State in the immediate future to take up my labors for my family, feeling confident that I can put in the remaining years of my life in hard consecutive work to good advantage. My only regret is the sundering of the pleasant associations which have been formed as a Member of the two greatest legislative bodies in the world. My relations with those in both Houses have without exception been agreeable and pleasant and I have the profoundest respect and admiration for the membership of these bodies.

I am not one of those who believe that this great country is going to destruction through any lack of consecrated effort on the part of its legislators. While the functioning of the Senate may not always be letter perfect, yet my experience here convinces me that there is nowhere in the world a more industrious or patriotic body of men than are to be found here. It would be strange indeed if there were not radical differences of opinion among the men of strong minds and personalities who compose the membership of this body, representing, as they do, sovereign States whose interests are not always identical, and yet whose well-being and prosperity mean the well-being and prosperity of the whole. Most of the results of legislation are brought about by the intelligent compromise of these differences, and usually these compromises are effectuated in a spirit of earnest cooperation, and certainly with a conscientious regard on the part of each toward his obligations to State and Nation. I am profoundly impressed with the desire on the part of each to contribute in his own way toward the solution of the mighty problems which come before this body for final determination. When legislators devote themselves in this way to their task the country is certainly safe.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I desire to express to each and every Member of this body my appreciation of the uniform courtesy which has been accorded to me, and to extend to you, the Presiding Officer, and to the membership and all attachés my cordial good wishes for the future.

Mr. President, some weeks ago I offered a number of prizes to the high-school boys and girls of West Virginia for the best essays upon the subject "West Virginia, a Good Place in Which to Live." A highly competent committee of able and distinguished men was appointed to consider the merits of these essays, and after careful deliberation they selected the one they regarded as having the most merit. It was written by a young lady in a small town in Kanawha County, W. Va., and because of the fact that so many untrue statements have been made regarding the great State which I have had the honor to represent in part in this body, I am led to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this splendid essay, which sets forth briefly and in terse language many important truths about West Virginia. I ask unanimous consent that the essay referred to may be printed as a part of my remarks in 8-point type.

There being no objection, the essay was ordered to be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type, as follows:

[The essay awarded first prize in the Sutherland essay contest, open to high-school students of West Virginia, written by Miss Maxine M. Williams, Plus, Kanawha County, W. Va.]

WEST VIRGINIA, A GOOD PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE.

West Virginia is a good place in which to live. It has natural beauty, progressive schools, splendid citizens, efficient government, and growing cities. It has rich soil, a genial climate, fine building materials, good transportation facilities, thriving industries, and great mineral wealth. Great commercial success awaits the State and the people who develop its resources.

Nature has given to West Virginia wonderful scenery. From the Alleghanies on the east, 4,860 feet above sea level, to the undulating Ohio plains on the west, 500 to 600 feet above sea level, there is an ever-changing panorama of beauty—hills in the green of summer or the crimson, orange, russet, and gold of autumn, veiled by blue haze and silver mist—colorful clumps of wild honeysuckle, dainty arbutus, stately laurel, and rhododendron—rugged canyons, curving rivers, and sparkling springs, many of which are mineral. White Sulphur, having probably the finest hotel in the South, is the most famous of the mineral or healing springs.

West Virginia has good schools, from primary to university. The State, parents, teachers, and children are cooperating to make the educational system better each year. Last year $11,402,000, almost four times the expenditure of 1910, was spent upon the common schools. In the past 10 years the State has trebled its number of high schools. Six excellent normal schools are training teachers for the important task of instructing pupils in the subjects that prepare for "complete living." Approximately 200 men and women teach the 2,700 students of the university. Through extension work the university constantly strives to help more citizens.

At Institute, Bluefield, and Harpers Ferry are schools for the higher education of the Negro race. At Romney, blind and deaf youth are educated in studies and trades that enable them to become self-supporting. Instead of permitting wayward boys and girls to go unhindered to destruction, separate industrial schools guide many of them into useful citizenship.

The people of West Virginia are brave, industrious, law-abiding, and intelligent. The battle fields of every war from the Revolution to the World conflict have proved their courage. In 1920 over $281,000,000 was on deposit in the banks of the State. Since the population at that time was 1,462,701, the per capita bank account was a little more than $191. No more acts of lawlessness occur in West Virginia than in other similar areas of United States territory. Melville Davisson Post, short-story writer; Henry Sydnor Harrison, novelist; Herbert Quick, novelist; Waitman Barbe, poet; Joseph Rath, mathmetician; and I. C. White, geologist, demonstrate the thinking ability of some West Virginians. Most of the people of the State are native born. There are many negroes, but the majority of the population is white. There are no conflicts. The two races live in perfect harmony and understanding.

The citizens of West Virginia believe in good government, and they have it. The legislators are intelligent, capable, liberal, and progressive. The statute books are full of laws for the good of man, and they are being enforced. State provision is made for the care of the public health, as well as the general welfare of the people. West Virginia is among the

States having the lowest percentage of tuberculosis. Longevity goes to the peak in the Mountain State.

West Virginia people are not crushed by excessive taxes. In 1918 the rate of taxation was $0.07 on each $100 of assessed valuation; the total valuation was $1,366,139,828. The State owes little—$15,000,000 of recently issued road bonds and $11,000,000 for the Virginia debt, making the total debt about $26,000,000.

West Virginia's cities are growing rapidly. Broad, well-paved streets, splendid business houses, handsome churches, beautiful homes, fine schools, and thriving industries make the cities of the State pleasant and profitable for home, business, and pleasure.

No State has more beautiful churches than West Virginia. A magnificent ministry instructs the people from the Divine Book. Eighty-six per cent of the church membership is Protestant. The leading denominations are Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, Catholic, and United Brethren.

Rich soil and a genial climate give to West Virginia great agricultural possibilities. In 1919 the value of farm crops was $96,537,000. Last year the State produced 4,250,000 bushels of wheat, 5,400,000 bushels of oats, and 22,100,000 bushels of corn. Delicious apples and luscious peaches are making West Virginia famous. One county, Berkeley, in good seasons, produces 500,000 barrels of apples, more than either Oregon or Washington. There are 20,000,000 fruit trees in the State. Small fruits—strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries—many kinds of vegetables, and various nuts flourish in West Virginia. Truck farmers have brilliant opportunities in the State. No long rainy seasons, withering droughts, or extremes of heat or cold plague West Virginia. Forty-five inches of rainfall, well distributed over the year, furnish abundant moisture for growing crops and rivers to float them to market.

Four of West Virginia's rivers are locked and dammed for navigation. The rivers of the State can produce enough electricity to furnish power and lights to all the homes and factories in West Virginia if it ever becomes necessary. The rivers are estimated to have a maximum potential energy of 1,162,000 horsepower, more than any other State.

West Virginia has not only good water transportation, but also hard roads, steam railways, and electric lines. At present there are 1,178 miles of class A highways in the State and $50,000,000 in the hands of the State road commission to bring the class A mileage to 3,500. Hundreds of miles more of hard roads will be maintained by individual counties. The Midland Trail, a national highway, traverses West Virginia from east to west. Twelve railroads and branch lines, collectively measuring 3,199 miles, serve most parts of the State. Several hundred miles of electric lines connect the leading cities with each other and the surrounding rural sections.

One great benefit of hard-surfaced roads is the consolidation of schools. The isolated, uncomfortable insanitary, and too often unsightly one-room schoolhouses are eliminated and the children transported, perhaps in motor busses, to attractive, modern buildings, where they generally receive better instruction than the one-room school affords, because of better grading and more time for individual help.

West Virginia is well supplied with building materials. An abundance of building stone and limestone for manufacturing cement are found in the State. Quantities of fine timber exist also. Six hundred and ninety-seven million six hundred thousand feet of lumber was cut in 1920. West Virginia stands second among the States in production of hardwood, yielding more yellow poplar and chestnut than any other State. There are 800,000 acres of virgin forest—enormous oak, chestnut, poplar, beech, hickory, ash, and maple trees—3,500,000 acres of valuable second-growth timber, and 5,000,000 acres of farm woodland.

Much food for the taking is found in the streams and forests. The rivers abound with fish and the hills with wild game—deer, bears, coons, and wild turkeys in the dense timber; rabbits, opossums, and pheasants in most sections. Truly West Virginia is a sportsman's paradise. A few eagles, many hawks and owls, and large numbers of song birds nest in the State.

Many domestic animals and fowls are raised in West Virginia. Thousands of magnificent cattle are found in the hills and blue-grass valleys of the State. Numerous farmers and companies are engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred, high-type cattle and sheep and swine. The superior, fat, grass-fed cattle of West Virginia are famous. No other State in the Union has such a reputation for fat lambs and sheep. For three consecutive years New York Stock Market reports stated that West Virginia sent the best carloads of lambs that entered Jersey City market. All of the State is splendidly adapted to the production of the mutton breed of sheep; large areas, especially in the northwest, are unsurpassed for the production of the finest merino wool. At the Paris Exposition wool grown in Brooke County was awarded first prize; 587,000 cattle, 510,000 sheep, and 305,000 swine are fed in the State. Multitudes of chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese are annually raised.

West Virginia's greatest source of wealth is minerals. The State has great stores of coal, oil, and gas. Only Pennsylvania produces more coal. Last year 90,400,000 tons of coal, worth $400,000,000 at the mines, came from West Virginia. The State contains the greatest acreage of high-carbon coal of any district in the world. Eighty-nine seams of coal are found in West Virginia; 49 counties produce it. In 1921, 116,726 men mined coal in 1,570 openings owned by 993 companies. West Virginia coal is used on warships, on merchant vessels, and in countless homes and factories. Only 1,000,000,000 tons have been mined up to this time. There is a reserve of 160,000,000,000 tons. At the present rate of mining that reserve will not be exhausted in 1,800 years.

The by-products of coal are many and of great value—perfumes, dyes, bases for powerful explosives, and so forth. Numbers of people will become rich through their manufacture.

West Virginia has for years stood first in natural-gas production. The State produces two-fifths of all the gas that is yielded in the Nation and contains 30 per cent of the gas area. Each day 500,000,000 cubic feet of gas are piped to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and other points. Another 500,000,000 cubic feet are daily used in the State's own homes, factories, and cities.

Thirty-one of West Virginia's counties produce oil of high quality. Last year the wells yielded 8,173,000 barrels, and there is a 200,000,000 barrel reserve. All mineral products of the State for 1920 were valued at $632,800,000. Surely West Virginia is a good factory location.

Cheap fuel and abundant raw materials have brought many factories to the State. In 1919 West Virginia factories produced $471,000,000 worth of goods. There were 20 iron and steel factories, with 11,630 employees and products worth $85,036,000; 77 glass plants, with 11,668 employees and $42,730,000 worth of products; 643 lumber and timber product plants, with 12,427 employees and products worth $34,420,000; and others with smaller productions. At that time the State had 869 factories, with an annual production valued at $5,000 to $20,000; 649 with a $20,000 to $100,000 annual output; 340 with a $100,000 to $500,000 output; 78 with a $500,000 to $1,000,000 output; and 94 with a yearly output of more than $1,000,000. Three potteries each produced more than $1,000,000 worth of ware. Six plants each manufactured more than $1,000,000 worth of lumber and timber products. Twelve glass factories each passed the $1,000,000 mark. The Mountain State stands first in glass manufacture and sixth in steel and rolling mill manufactures. Clays, shales, and silica beds exist in immense quantities and make possible the production on a large scale of brick and glass of every quality.

Many, if not most, of the factories are attractive, sanitary buildings, equipped with the best machinery. Injured workers or their families are compensated. Often the employers build inviting homes and rent or sell them reasonably to employees.

There are more of the elements, resources, and conditions which make for profitable occupation of brains, men and women, and money, and more of the conditions and environments which enter into healthful, happy life for men and women in West Virginia than in any like area in the world. In West Virginia manhood is respected and promoted, womanhood is esteemed and protected, and children are subjects of the greatest interest and development. West Virginia is truly a good place in which to live.

HIGH COST OF GASOLINE AND OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I am about to move an executive session, but I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin for the purpose of filing a report.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Pursuant to the unanimous consent accorded to me on the 1st day of March, I present the report (No. 1263) of the investigation provided for in Senate Resolution 295, with illustrations, which I ask to have printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask the Senator if he will not move an open executive session, unless the matter is such that that can not be done?

Mr. LODGE. There is a treaty to be disposed of.

Mr. CURTIS. Very well.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 25 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

ADDITIONAL CLERK FOR COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 403, further continuing the employment of an additional clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded by unanimous consent to consider the resolution, and it was read and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 340, agreed to September 18, 1922, authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to continue the employment of an additional clerk, payable out of the contingent fund, until the end of the present Congress, be, and the same hereby is, further continued in full force and effect until the end of the Sixty-eighth Congress.

ADDITIONAL CLERK TO DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 437, continuing the employment of an additional clerk for the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Assistant Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 437) submitted by Mr. BALL on February 12, 1923, as follows:

Resolved, That S. Res. 339, agreed to September 13, 1922, authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia to continue the employment of an additional clerk, payable out of the contingent fund, until the end of the present Congress, be, and the same hereby is, further continued in full force and effect until the end of the Sixty-eighth Congress.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I should like to inquire why this committee needs an additional clerk at this time. Each Senator has four clerks, and the committee may have more. I do not know as to that. I do know, however, that we are going to adjourn, the committees will all adjourn, and what is another clerk to do? Where are the four clerks the Senator has?

I have not any especial objection to the Senator's resolution. I did not object to the one of the Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH], because I know that the Military Affairs Committee is at work all the time; but why should the Committee on the District of Columbia have another clerk?

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the Committee on the District of Columbia has a number of investigations to make during the summer months.

Mr. OVERMAN. I should like to have order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There must be order in the galleries, and no conversation.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President——

Mr. SMOOT. I will yield to the Senator for the consideration of the resolution providing it does not lead to any discussion whatever.

Mr. LODGE. Permission was granted before we went into executive session.

Mr. SMOOT. Very well, then.

Mr. McKELLAR. What is the resolution?

Mr. BALL. The resolution is to grant permission for the employment of my extra clerk of the Committee on the District of Columbia during the summer months.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection, provided the resolution for investigating the street-car fares is permitted to be considered. Otherwise I shall object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection.

REQUEST RELATIVE TO PRINTING.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah permit me to ask unanimous consent respecting a matter I had placed in the RECORD on yesterday?

Mr. SMOOT. If it does not lead to any discussion.

Mr. HEFLIN. I got permission on yesterday to have printed certain material in the RECORD. I ask permission to have it printed in 8-point type.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF REVENUE ACT OF 1921.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the unfinished business is H. R. 13770, an act to amend the revenue act of 1921, in respect to capital and gains and losses, and for other purposes. It was discussed somewhat last night; and it was made the unfinished business, with the understanding that the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. JONES] would consider the bill overnight and would decide this morning as to whether he would allow the bill to pass at this session or not. I spoke to the Senator in relation to its passage, and I gather from what he says that he does not feel that it is proper to allow the bill to pass at the present session of Congress. I ask the Senator if that is the case?

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, I hardly like to have it put that way. I believe that this section of the revenue law should be revised, but in the closing hours of the Congress I do not believe we have an opportunity to give to it the careful consideration which its importance demands. I believe that it will work an injustice.

During the last year the people of the country holding what might be termed "liquid assets, stocks, and bonds" on which they had suffered losses have taken those losses, and in their returns for the year 1922 they will be entitled to deduct the full amount of those losses. The taxpayers of the country having less liquid assets, who have not been able to take their losses through sales, will only be permitted to deduct 12½ per cent of their net losses.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his point of order.

Mr. McCORMICK. An unbroken murmur of voices, both on the floor and in the galleries, absolutely precludes hearing the Senator from New Mexico on this side of the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There must be quiet in the galleries and Senators will please refrain from audible conversation.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I realize the situation here, and the confusion which makes it necessary to raise one's voice above what anybody would like to do and retain the composure which the importance of the subject demands. I sincerely hope that there may be less confusion in the Chamber.

I may answer the Senator from Utah by saying that I am unwilling for this bill to pass in its present form. I would be willing to take the matter up and revise the provisions of the bill and adjust the situation so that it would be better than is provided for in existing law, but I do not believe that we could do that in an orderly way this morning and within the limited time, and I therefore suggest that the unfinished business be laid aside.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I understood the Senator correctly, then, that he did not propose that the bill should be passed at this session of Congress. It would be perfectly useless to accept an amendment to it, because it would have to go back to the House and there would have to be a conference, and there is no need of spending any time in the present consideration of the bill under those circumstances. I want to say, however, that at the very next session of Congress this bill will be introduced not only in the House but in the Senate, and at that time the Senator will have ample time to bring forward any amendment he desires to offer to it.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. I did not hear or could not hear the Senator from Utah, but the suggestion has just been made that the bill does not affect any gains or losses except for the calendar year 1923 and future years; and next December, when we meet, we may then take up this measure, if we care to do so, and revise it so as to make it a proper measure and to make it applicable to the incomes of 1923, and the Treasury will not lose a dollar.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, of course the Senator knows that retroactive legislation affecting taxation has never been agreed to in the House of Representatives, and I do not think it will be at any time in the future. In fact, I want to say to the Senator that I am opposed to retroactive legislation of that kind.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Is not this bill retroactive?

Mr. SMOOT. It begins the year——

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. We are asked to pass a bill now that is supposed to be operative dating back to January 1, 1923.

Mr. SMOOT. Beginning with January 1 of this year.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. What is the difference between passing it in December and passing it now?

Mr. SMOOT. It gives the man who is escaping taxation from this date until we pass the bill next December, if it is passed, to make all the money he can in selling all of his worthless stock, in which there is a loss made. That is the difference. I say to the Senator now, and I say to the Senate, and I say to the country, that there will be a loss of millions and tens of millions of dollars to the Treasury of the United States if this bill does not pass.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. If the abuse which the Senator refers to can take place until next December, it can take place between now and December if we pass the law.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator is wrong in that. There is no necessity discussing that any further.

Mr. President, as the bill can not pass, I am going to take a few moments' time on another matter.

CONFIRMATIONS OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Will the Senator from Utah yield to me to make a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. SMOOT. If it does not lead to any discussion, I will yield.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Yesterday I was not able to be here, and it appears there were certain nominations for postmasters from the State of Idaho, which were sent to the Secretary's desk, but somehow or other were mislaid. There are three of them. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be taken up as in open executive session and passed upon now, as both Senators from Idaho, I understand, have agreed to them. I ask for the immediate consideration of the nominations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. They will be reported.

Mr. MOSES. With the report of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, I ask unanimous consent to submit the nomination of D. L. Hyder to be postmaster at Elizabethton, Tenn.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I ask that they be considered en bloc. I would like to have the names read, so that if there is any objection as to any one of them it can be made.

The Assistant Secretary read as follows:

Burton D. Fox to be postmaster at Challis, Idaho, in place of E. W. Keyes. Incumbent's commission expired September 5, 1922.

Mildred W. Des Voignes to be postmaster at Deary, Idaho, in place of B. M. Gorrie, resigned.

Alexander R. Wright to be postmaster at Oakes, N. Dak., in place of J. M. Hamill. Incumbent's commission expired November 21, 1922.

Daniel L. Hyder to be postmaster at Elizabethton, Tenn., in place of D. M. Brumit, resigned.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of these nominations in open executive session? The Chair hears none. Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations? [Putting the question.] The nominations are confirmed.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I ask that the President be notified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President will be notified, and the Senate resumes legislative business.

AMENDMENT OF REVENUE ACT OF 1921.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Utah if it is his purpose to pursue this unfinished business?

Mr. SMOOT. I want to pursue it unless there is some special reason for not doing so.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Will the Senator permit me to make a very brief statement about this bill?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I think I had better proceed now.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I would like to make a statement about this bill.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator will have time. I am not going to take very much time of the Senate.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. All I wanted to say was that I was neither opposed to nor for the bill. I have not had a chance to study it, but protests have come to me from financiers in my State, asking that the bill be amended. I have not had time to consider it, and that is the reason I am taking the attitude that it should go over.

Mr. SMOOT. I think the Senator has received the same protests I have, and I do not wonder at the protests, coming from the source they do. I can show the Senate of the United States advertisements in the press appealing to people who have stocks which have decreased in value, showing them how they can escape taxation, but if this bill is passed they can not.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The communications which have come to me have not been in opposition to this bill, but have asked for amendments to it.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course we can not do that at this session of Congress, because that would defeat the bill, on the face of things.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Speaker pro tempore of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 425. An act authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to fix the salaries of United States attorneys and United States marshals of the several judicial districts of the United States within certain limits;

S. 4322. An act for the relief of the owners of the barge *Havana;*

S. 4614. An act to amend section 81 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911;

S. 3424. An act to provide for the reclamation of the United States military reservation, Fort De Russy, Honolulu, Hawaii;

S. 4544. An act to authorize the extension of the period of restriction against alienation on surplus lands allotted to minor members of the Kansas or Kaw Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma;

S. 4594. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to acquire in Paris a site, with an erected building thereon, at a cost not to exceed $300,000, for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States;

H. R. 297. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vincenza Diminico;

H. R. 514. An act authorizing the payment of an amount equal to six months' pay to Josephine H. Barin;

H. R. 624. An act for the relief of Albert H. White, Mary E. Fowler, Lorena B. Winkler, E. E. White, and C. A. White;

H. R. 745. An act for the relief of William H. Philbrick;

H. R. 1227. An act for the relief of Frank G. Emmes;

H. R. 1263. An act for the relief of Charles L. McCulley;

H. R. 2347. An act for the relief of certain homestead entrymen;

H. R. 4653. An act for the relief of Allie Melinda Outterside;

H. R. 5020. An act to provide for the sale by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of certain land in the District of Columbia acquired for a school site, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6196. An act for the relief of Robert E. Danforth;

H. R. 6577. An act authorizing the conveyance of certain land in the State of South Dakota to the Robert E. Kelley Post, No. 70, American Legion, South Dakota;

H. R. 7027. An act for the relief of Herbert E. Shenton;

H. R. 7921. An act granting six months' pay to Alice P. Dewey;

H. R. 8051. An act for the relief of the Commonwealth & Dominion Line (Ltd.), owner of the British steamship *Port Phillip;*

H. R. 8221. An act for the relief of the Chinese Government;

H. R. 8291. An act for the relief of Trygve Kristian Lode;

H. R. 8533. An act for the relief of Joe T. White;

H. R. 8625. An act to provide for the cession to the State of Michigan of certain public lands in the county of Keweenaw, State of Michigan;

H. R. 8733. An act for the relief of Harold L. McKinley;

H. R. 8871. An act for the relief of Richard Andrews;

H. R. 8928. An act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services;

H. R. 9160. An act for the relief of John Anderson;

H. R. 9631. An act for the relief of Edward F. Dunne, jr.;

H. R. 10022. An act for the relief of Eldredge & Mason, of Malone, N. Y.;

H. R. 10847. An act for the relief of Jacob Dietch;

H. R. 10848. An act for the relief of Estella W. Dougherty;

H. R. 11528. An act to allow credits in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States;

H. R. 12053. An act to define butter and to provide a standard therefor;

H. R. 12138. An act for the relief of Frank A. Jahn;

H. R. 12171. An act to grant certain lands to the city of Skagway, Alaska, for a public park;

H. R. 12378. An act granting consent of Congress to maintain a bridge across the Rio Grande River;

H. R. 12584. An act for the relief of Alice Loeber;

H. R. 13617. An act to dissolve the Colored Union Benevolent Association, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13724. An act for the relief of Hugh Marshall Montgomery;

H. R. 13751. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to Robert E. Wyche, a resident of Caddo Parish, La.;

H. R. 13903. An act for the relief of the New York State Fair Commission;

H. R. 14089. An act granting six months' pay to Harriet B. Castle;

H. R. 14183. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a portion of the Federal building site in the city of Duquoin, Ill.;

H. R. 14222. An act to amend the trading with the enemy act;

H. R. 14226. An act to preserve the status of persons awarded compensation under the act approved September 17, 1916;

H. R. 14296. An act to authorize the county of Huron, State of Michigan, to convey a certain described tract of land to the State of Michigan for public park purposes;

H. R. 14351. An act to authorize bridging the Ohio River at Moundsville, W. Va.;

H. R. 14428. An act granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, N. Dak.;

H. R. 14429. An act granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Grand Forks, N. Dak., and East Grand Forks, Minn.;

H. J. Res. 415. Joint resolution to authorize the improvement of the Columbia River at St. Helens, Oreg.;

H. J. Res. 442. Joint resolution to authorize the transportation to Porto Rico of a committee representing the Fourth Ohio Infantry, war with Spain; and

H. J. Res. 465. Joint resolution carrying out the purpose of a House resolution providing for a legislative clerk to the acting minority leader of the House, adopted March 3, 1923.

ADVANCE IN SUGAR PRICES.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, last Friday the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] had printed in the RECORD a circular letter signed by one M. Doran, an assistant secretary of the United States Sugar Association. Who he is, where he is from, no one seems to know.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

Mr. SMOOT. And I am going to take just a short time——

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Will the Senator yield? The RECORD shows that he is secretary of the United States Sugar Association.

Mr. SMOOT. That is what I have said.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Does the Senator know of such an association?

Mr. SMOOT. I know of such an association.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. What authority has the Senator to say that who he is and where he comes from, nobody knows?

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator will please let me proceed without interruption, I will tell the Senator before I get through.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The Senator should not make incorrect statements.

THE SUGAR TARIFF.

Mr. SMOOT. Several weeks ago there was laid before me a closely typewritten seven-page letter bearing date of January 26, written by the "United States Sugar Association," and addressed to one of my colleagues, with the request that I have it analyzed.

I found the letter full of inaccuracies, truths half told, and colored statements, evidently designed to mislead my colleagues. Failing to find in it a fair or honest paragraph, I placed the letter in the hands of Truman G. Palmer, who is known the world over—ex cathedra—as the best posted sugar man and statistician in America, whose statistical loose-leaf sugar publication is used throughout the sugar-producing countries of the world, and is subscribed to by both beet and cane sugar producers. Even the seaboard refiners, who use the truth with such penurious frugality, admit and pay tribute to the reliability of Mr. Palmer's sugar statistics.

Mr. Palmer has gone over this letter very carefully, analyzing it from beginning to end, and furnished me with the statistical figures with explanations. I ask to insert these in 8-point type as a part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

MISSTATEMENT REGARDING NEW YORK PRICE OF SUGAR SEPTEMBER 22 TO NOVEMBER 22, 1922.

In the opening paragraph the pretense is made that this seven-page closely typewritten letter is written "for the purpose of informing you about some of the effects of the tariff on sugar imposed by the Fordney-McCumber bill." We will endeavor to see whether it is information or misinformation these people are trying to spread among your colleagues.

The first statement of alleged statistical fact made by the refiners in their letter is as follows:

"Between the date of its approval, September 22, 1922, and November 22, 1922, the price of raw sugar advanced from 3 cents to 4 cents per pound, the duty-paid price of raw sugar from 4.78 cents to 5.78 cents per pound, and the New York price for refined sugar from 6.25 cents to 7.25 cents per pound, or all of above exactly 1 cent per pound."

Here is a definite statement covering three sets of quotations to the effect that in each case, from September 22, 1922, to November 22, 1922, the price of sugar in New York advanced "exactly 1 cent per pound." New York quotations of sugar are known to everyone in the trade and are open to the public through the pages of Willet & Gray's Statistical Sugar Trade Journal and various other trade publications.

How utterly unreliable are the figures the refiners give is shown by comparing them with the actual New York quotations on the dates mentioned. It will be seen that in but one instance have the refiners stated the figures correctly, and that instead of there having been an advance of "exactly 1 cent per pound" it was from three-fourths to a little over seven-eighths cent per pound:

	Price of raw sugar per pound.		Difference.
	Sept. 22.	Dec. 22.	
New York in bond:	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Refiners' statement	3	4	1
Actual price	3	3.825	.825
New York duty paid:			
Refiners	4.78	5.78	1
Actual price	4.77	5.65	.88
New York price of granulated:			
Refiners	6.25	7.25	1
Actual price	6.125	6.86	.735

A quarter of a cent a pound seems small, but when applied to the 3,237,449 tons of Cuban sugar which we consumed last year, we find that the refiners' figures are in error to the extent of no less than $16,000,000 on our 1922 consumption of Cuban sugar, and a quarter of a cent added to or taken from our total 1922 consumption would make a difference to consumers of no less than $28,000,000.

SENATOR BROUSSARD'S PREDICTION AS TO SIZE OF LOUISIANA CROP.

In the next paragraph they say:

"This advance took place despite the fact that the Louisiana cane crop was being marketed continuously and the domestic beet crop was being produced and was offered the opportunity of coming on the market freely to prevent this advance. As the Louisiana crop amounted to only 241,000 short tons, instead of 365,000 short tons predicted by Senator BROUSSARD during the course of the Senate debates, it was too insignificant to have any influence on prices, as our total annual consumption for 1922 turned out to be 5,703,888 short tons."

The difference between the actual Louisiana crop and Senator BROUSSARD's prediction was wholy due to an act of the American producers of sugar in Cuba. It was caused in the following manner:

In the summer of 1920, after the domestic beet and cane sugar crop had been exhausted and due to a shortage in sugar, the New York price of refined had risen to 12 cents per pound. To profit inordinately by reason of our apparent helplessness, the American and Cuban producers of sugar in Cuba, with nearly 700,000 tons of sugar in their warehouses, met in Habana, formed a pool, and agreed not to sell any of their product at less than 24 cents per pound. This forced the United States to scour the world for sugar and resulted in her securing approximately a million tons from 50 other countries at an average cost of about 15 cents per pound. This displaced the market for that amount of Cuban sugar and left Cuba with a carry over of 1,200,000 tons in January, 1921, and the price of sugar went to smash, throwing the island into virtual bankruptcy, all because of the rapacity of her American refining producers who thought they could bleed us white.

The price of sugar went so low that Louisiana found it impossible to finance for any but the smallest acreage, hence the decreased crop, all because of the attempt of the American producers of sugar in Cuba to bleed us for 24 cents per pound for their raw sugar at a time when we were practically out of sugar and their Cuban warehouses were bursting with several hundred thousand tons for which there was no market outside of the United States. In our time of need it was indeed a sordid return for the continuing favor we extended to Cuban sugar under the reciprocity treaty 20 years ago.

DOMESTIC FREIGHT (BEET) PROTECTION, 1½ CENTS PER POUND.

The next paragraph of the letter in question is as follows:

"As the domestic beet production for 1922 was 691,000 short tons, as compared with 1,020,000 short tons in 1921 and 1,060,000 short tons in 1920, and was therefore barely sufficient to supply local consumption needs during a period of six months, sales were confined to local territory, so that the beet fac-

tories could add to their price the freight protection that they were favored with over cane refineries, averaging 1½ cents per pound."

It will be news, indeed, and good news to the beet-sugar manufacturers to know that they enjoy an average freight protection of 1½ cents per pound against Cuban sugar at New York. This statement should bear the headline, "Important, if true." But it is not true.

Some years ago the figures were gathered and published showing the weekly cane and beet sugar quotations in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, and San Francisco for a period of six years. These tables included some 4,000 quotations. They cover the years 1913 to 1918. Below I reproduce the yearly averages of these figures, together with the New York averages. Quotations on the same day in the same markets were so wide in 1919 and 1920 as to preclude preparing similar tables for those years. I understand that quotations for subsequent years are now in course of preparation, but owing to continued unstable market conditions they will not form a reliable basis of comparison with normal conditions.

Average annual price of beet and cane sugar in certain leading United States markets, 1913–1918.

Year.	New York cane, refined, per pound.	Pittsburgh.		Detroit.		Chicago.	
		Cane per pound.	Beet per pound.	Cane per pound.	Beet per pound.	Cane per pound.	Beet per pound.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1913	4.278	4.431	4.287	4.461	4.316	4.519	4.375
1914	4.683	4.862	4.746	4.893	4.776	4.941	4.831
1915	5.559	5.726	5.529	5.755	5.560	5.814	5.616
1916	6.862	7.048	6.897	7.077	6.907	7.136	6.967
1917	7.663	7.855	7.437	7.914	7.468	7.726	7.523
1918	7.834	8.000	7.987	8.069	8.060	8.154	8.131
Average	6.146	6.320	6.147	6.361	6.181	6.381	6.240

Year.	Kansas City.		Denver.		San Francisco.	
	Cane per pound.	Beet per pound.	Cane per pound.	Beet per pound.	Cane per pound.	Beet per pound.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1913	4.597	4.453	4.937	4.742	4.645	4.449
1914	5.028	4.911	5.298	5.057	4.933	4.737
1915	5.892	5.690	6.149	5.949	5.850	5.635
1916	7.214	7.044	7.423	7.199	7.061	6.865
1917	7.792	7.610	8.004	7.816	7.461	7.314
1918	8.241	8.241	7.874	8.559	7.777	7.754
Average	6.460	6.325	6.614	6.553	6.288	6.126

By working out a general average for the entire six-year period we get the following results:

	Cane per 100 pounds.	Beet per 100 pounds.	Beet higher than New York cane per 100 pounds.	Beet lower than cane in same market per 100 pounds.
New York	$6.146	.....	[1] $0.055	$0.229
Pittsburgh	6.320	$6.091	[1].131	.346
Detroit	6.361	6.015	.112	.123
Chicago	6.381	6.258	.157	.157
Kansas City	6.460	6.303	.377	.091
Denver	6.614	6.523	[1].027	.169
San Francisco	6.288	6.119	.072	.188

[1] Lower than New York cane price.

It will be seen from the figures above that instead of having an average freight advantage of 1½ cents per pound, as compared with the New York cane price, for the entire six-year period beet sugar sold in Pittsburgh, Detroit, and San Francisco at 5½ cents, 13.1 cents, and 2.7 cents, respectively, per 100 less than the New York price of sugar made from imported Cuban raws during the same period. It also will be seen that the average freight advantage enjoyed for six years by beet sugar in the six cities mentioned amounted to only 7.2 cents per 100 pounds, and not $1.50 per 100, as the refiners would have your colleagues believe. It also will be observed that in the same markets jobbers secured beet sugar at an average of 18.6 cents less per 100 than the price at which they were able to secure cane sugar made from imported Cuban raws. Had our entire consumption last year been made from domestic beets and been purchased at a like reduction from the price of imported Cuban sugar, the saving to our people would have amounted to over $21,218,000.

STATEMENTS OF SENATORS SMOOT, NICHOLSON, TOWNSEND, AND GOODING CRITICIZED.

The next paragraph of the letter reads as follows:

"They (domestic beet-sugar producers) did not rush into territory in which they would come into competition with sugar refined from Cuban cane and prevent this advance, in accordance with the claims that they have always done so made by Senators SMOOT, NICHOLSON, TOWNSEND, and GOODING during the course of the Senate debate."

In the above and in subsequent paragraphs where they say beet sugar was not offered freely and hence there was an unusual carry over into 1923, the refiners would lead the reader to believe the domestic beet-sugar manufacturers were trying to gouge the American people by exacting high prices for their product, when as a matter of fact their sugars were offered freely and every bag of it was sold at a lower price than imported cane sugar was selling for on the same day in the same market.

Reference to the pages of Willett & Gray's Statistical Sugar Trade Journal will disclose the truth or falsity of the thought the refiners would convey to my colleagues. Please bear in mind that Chicago is the great market for beet sugar, more beet sugar being marketed there than at any other point. From these quotations you will observe, first, that as soon as beet sugars were being produced they came into the market freely, not only in the markets from Chicago west, but east to Buffalo and Pittsburgh, right in the heart of the cane territory usually supplied by seaboard refiners. You also will note that each advance in price was made by seaboard refiners, the beet following but always selling at a lower figure than imported cane, and that the advances in price were not made because of the beet but in spite of beet competition. Copies of Willett & Gray's weekly notices concerning the movement of beet sugars from September 14 to December 31, 1922, the period alluded to by the refiners, are as follows:

MOVEMENT OF BEET SUGAR, SEPTEMBER 14 TO DECEMBER 28, 1922, AS NOTED BY WILLETT & GRAY.

W. & G., September 14, 1922: "Advices from Detroit state that the eastern beet sugar factories' new production will be available sometime between the 1st and 15th of October."

W. & G., September 21, 1922: "New crop beet sugars are offered more freely, but it is too early for actual sugars to appear in quantity, although Great Western advises that they are now offering beets at the 6.15 (6.027 net cash) seaboard basis in Chicago territory and westward. Eastern beets are expected to be available between the 1st and 15th of October. Many of the beet factories, including the Great Western, offer their sugars on a 30-day guaranteed contract, the guarantee applying against decline in the price." New York granulated, 6.125 net cash (cane).

W. & G., October 5, 1922: "Western beet in Chicago territory is quoted at 6.50 cents (6.370 net cash) seaboard basis." New York cane granulated, 6.37 cents net cash.

W. & G., October 11, 1922: "According to our advices from Detroit, Michigan new crop beet sugars are offered, subject to confirmation, at 6.50 cents (6.370 net cash) seaboard basis, shipment on or before October 31." New York cane granulated, 6.468 cents.

W. & G., October 19, 1922: "An interesting feature during the week has been the starting up of the Ohio and Michigan beet sugar factories, and which factories are quoting 6.80 cents (6.664 cents net cash) seaboard basis, no guarantee, shipment in turn, but which shipments are expected to start early next week." New York cane granulated, 6.90 cents (6.762 net cash).

W. & G., October 26, 1922: "At this writing, the demand at 6.90 cents (6.762 cents net cash) has improved materially, necessitating an advance of 7 cents (6.860 net cash) by American, National, Warner, and Atkins, and to 6.90 (6.762 cents net cash) by Arbuckle. Other markets made corresponding advances." New York cane granulated, 6.762 cents net cash.

W. & G., November 2, 1922: "The same conditions apply to the domestic beet industry as, although many of the factories advanced their list prices to 6.90 cents (6.762 cents net cash), there have been free offerings at the 6.80 cents (6.664 cents net cash) seaboard basis, and apparently a good business has been done." New York cane granulated, 6.762 cents net cash.

W. & G., November 9, 1922: "The eastern beet sellers have made an effort to advance their price above the 6.80 cents (6.664 cents net cash) seaboard basis, and the free selling and

easier conditions of the Louisiana clarifieds and plantation markets are also having their effect on the demand for refined sugar." New York cane granulated, 6.762 cents net cash.

W. & G., November 16, 1922: "Beet sugars continue unchanged at the 6.80 cents (6.664 cents net cash) seaboard basis both east and west of Chicago, but reports from the beet-growing sections are becoming more favorable, and it now looks as if the improved outturn recently looked for will not be obtained." New York cane granulated, 6.762 cents net cash.

W. & G., November 23, 1922: "We have had no new advices from the beet manufacturers, their quotation continuing to be maintained at 6.80 cents (6.664 cents net cash), seaboard basis, for territory east of Chicago to Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and west of Chicago to Rocky Mountains." New York cane granulated 6.86 cents net cash.

W. & G., November 29, 1922: "The beet-sugar situation has been somewhat irregular, the eastern beet manufacturers apparently being reluctant to advance, although on Monday they increased their price from 6.80 cents (6.664 cents net cash) to 6.90 cents (6.762 cents net cash) and later advanced their list basis to 7.15 cents (7 cents net cash), although their last advices to us are that the 7.15 cents (7 cents net cash) price is nominal and that they continue selling at 6.90 cents (6.762 cents) seaboard basis. The western manufacturers have also advanced their price to 7.15 cents (7 cents net cash), but it is somewhat doubtful whether they are firm at this price. Undoubtedly some sugars could be obtained from them at 7 cents (6.86 cents net cash) and probably at the price named by the western beet-sugar refiners." New York cane granulated 6.958 cents net cash.

W. & G., December 7, 1922: "Advices from eastern beet centers report a recession to the old price of 6.90 cents (6.762 cents net cash), seaboard basis, for favorable territory, although the list price was 25 points higher, and while the western beet manufacturers do not name anything below 7.10 cents (6.958 cents net cash), they undoubtedly are meeting the competition of the eastern manufacturers." New York granulated 6.958 cents net cash.

W. & G., December 14, 1922: "We have no important advices from the beet-growing sections, both eastern and western beets being quoted at 6.90 cents (6.762 cents net cash), seaboard basis." New York cane granulated 6.958 cents net cash.

W. & G., December 21, 1922: "Eastern beet manufacturers have reduced their quotation from 6.90 cents (6.762 cents net cash) to 6.80 cents (6.664 cents net cash) seaboard basis, but we have heard no advices from the western beet producers, whose quotation remains nominally 6.90 cents (6.762 cents net cash)." New York cane granulated 6.958 cents net cash.

W. & G., December 28, 1922: "Eastern beet sugars continue to be quoted at 6.80 cents (6.664 cents net cash), the same as previously reported from Michigan, but the western manufacturers, for territory west of Chicago to the Rocky Mountains, have advanced their price from 6.90 cents (6.762 cents net cash) to 6.80 cents (6.664 cents net cash), all beet quotations seaboard basis." New York cane granulated 6.86 cents net cash.

TARDY SALES OF 1922 BEET-SUGAR CROP.

The next paragraph of the letter is as follows:

"Ordinarily the domestic beet-sugar factories aim to dispose of two-thirds of their production between October 1 and January 1, as the prices then are generally higher than later when the Cuban and Porto Rican crops come on the market in large volume. But this year they have not disposed of one-quarter of their crop up to the 1st of January, and hence there is a carry over of domestic beet sugar into 1923 of 450,000 tons."

As with other statements of the refiners, the above is untrue. As shown by the monthly sugar reports of the Census Bureau, to January 1, 1923, there had been produced 683,603 tons of domestic beet sugar, and of the new crop there had been sold 258,111 tons, or 37.7 per cent and not less than 25 per cent, as stated by the refiners.

Their statement that "ordinarily" the beet sugar people aim to do this or do that is in error. The marketing of sugar, like that of all other staple crops, is a mere matter of merchandising coupled with financial ability. Some of the weaker companies are compelled to rush their sugars to market as soon as made, regardless of the prevailing price, while others are able to hold their product if they so elect. Or one guesses that the market is going up and markets leisurely, while another guesses that the market is going down and markets rapidly. All try to sell to best advantage, but for the following reasons domestic sugar always sells for a lower price than sugar made from foreign raw:

The normal beet sugar crop of the United States is sufficient to supply our requirements for less than three months Aside from California, the crop is made in three to four months—October to January—and finds our markets already supplied with imported cane sugar, the refiners of which are amply able to supply our total requirements the entire year So in order to induce the jobbers to break away temporarily from the refiners and handle the domestic product it is necessary for the domestic producers to offer their sugar at a lower price than cane, varying from 10 cents to as high as 40 cents per hundred, the size of the reduction depending upon the amount of competition among the beet people themselves As the domestic sugar comes on the market and is offered at a lower price than cane, the seaboard refiners gradually reduce their prices, first in the West, until finally when their margin of profit disappears they withdraw from the far West, then from Missouri River points, then Chicago, gradually retreating eastward until the flood of domestic sugar is absorbed, when they mark up the price and reenter the market.

In times gone by in an endeavor to crush the domestic beet sugar industry by forcing it to sell at a tremendous loss they have made their Missouri River price even lower than the price of raw sugar in New York, exhibiting a willingness to lose millions themselves if they but could ruin their competitor. But as such efforts proved futile, they now aim to withdraw when their profits reach the vanishing point, frequently closing down their refineries until the onrush of beet sugar is over.

BEET-SUGAR PRODUCERS WOULD NOT SELL PRODUCT EVEN AT HIGH PRICES.

The next statement of the refiners is as follows:

"They (the domestic beet-sugar producers) did not offer their product for sale freely at 7.25 cents per pound, seaboard basis, although the price during this period (September 22 to December 31) in the previous year, 1921, was 5.20 cents per pound, or 2.05 cents per pound less. Hence they displayed no philanthropy toward American consumers of sugar, as their Senate advocates and defenders have attempted to lead the public believe."

The sentence above is as misleading as are those which precede and follow it. It conveys the idea that from September 22, 1922, to December 31, 1922, the beet-sugar producers could have secured 7¼ cents per pound, seaboard basis, for their sugar but declined to sell at that figure. No one knows better than do the refiners that the highest net cash New York price at which granulated sugar sold in 1922 was 6.958 cents and that under no possible circumstances could a pound of either domestic or imported sugar have been marketed above that basis. As beet always sells below cane, of course "they did not offer their product for sale freely at 7.25 cents per pound." As well say they did not offer it at 10 or 20 cents per pound. They stated a truth, but with the deliberate purpose of deceiving the reader. Below are Willett & Gray's quotations for cane and beet granulated for the period in question:

	New York price, granulated.	Beet granulated, New York basis.
	Cents.	*Cents.*
Sept. 14	6.125	
Sept. 21		6.027
Oct. 3	6.370	
Oct. 5		6.370
Oct. 11	6.468	6.370
Oct. 13	6.615	
Oct. 16	6.762	
Oct. 19		6.664
Nov. 23	6.860	
Nov. 27	6.958	
Nov. 29		6.762
Dec. 26	6.86	
Dec. 28		6.664
Dec. 31	6.86	

As to philanthropy, no one claims to be actuated by philanthropic motives in disposing of his product, be it sugar or potatoes. They all get what they can in the open market. It is a "bogy man" the refiners set up to knock down. I have heard or read every sugar speech which has beeen delivered in both Houses of Congress for the past 20 years and do not recollect that any advocate of the domestic industry has been so foolish as to attribute philanthropic sentiments to the domestic manufacturers in the sale of their product. It is a clumsy attempt to ridicule the intelligence of Members of the Senate who are patriotic enough to defend the domestic industry and try and save it and the people from the machinations of refining and Cuban enemies.

The saving to the American people by reason of having established a domestic sugar industry comes not from philanthropy but because of the competitive conditions which Congress has established through levying such import duty as enables the domestic sugar industry to live and by competition prevent the

refiners and other American producers of sugar in Cuba from practicing extortion.

Philanthropy does not enter into the equation. It is purely a matter of national policy. And speaking of national policy; as I already have stated, either Cuba or the United States can produce our entire sugar supply. The question is, is it best for and safer for the American people to import our sugar from Cuba or produce it at home. We recently have passed through an illuminating experience which furnishes good ground on which to base logical conclusions. If we admit that domestic producers if given a chance would be as grasping as the producers of sugar in Cuba have proven themselves to be, we must not overlook the fact that our antitrust laws forbid domestic producers forming pools, combinations and selling agreements by which extortion might be practiced and that these laws can not reach the producer of sugar in Cuba.

All through the war, the United States Government by agreement with domestic sugar producers, fixed the maximum price at which their product could be sold, the price ranging from 7½ cents for the 1917 to 9 cents for the 1918 crops. To prevent excessive extortion on the part of producers of sugar in Cuba, the United States Government purchased the entire Cuban 1917–18 crop at more than double the price per pound they received for their 1914 crop. The following year we purchased their crop at an advance of 170 per cent above the price they received in 1914. The next year they offered us their crop at a price representing an increase of 220 per cent above what they received in the open market for their 1914 crop and we declined to purchase.

What would have happened to us had we not purchased their 1917 and 1918 crops at a fixed price, and what would happen to us at any time in the future should a sugar shortage confront us, can be judged by what these worthy philanthropists tried to put over on us in 1920, following our decline to purchase their 1919 crop. Because of the sugar shortage in June, 1920, refined granulated sugar sold in New York at 9.9 to 13.72 cents per pound. Cuban warehouses were bulging with between 600,000 and 700,000 tons of raw sugar and our sugar bins were empty. These philanthropic American producers of sugar in Cuba, who had fattened on the high prices we had paid them for their last two crops, thought they saw a chance to get any figure they might fix for their warehoused 600,000 tons of sugar. So, taking advantage of our apparent helplessness and dependency upon them, they met in Habana on June 30, 1920, and formed a pool, under the terms of which they agreed not to sell us a pound of raw sugar at less than 24 cents, or about twice the price that granulated then was selling for in New York.

By scouring the world for sugar and bringing in a little from each of 50 different countries, we managed to secure some 974,000 tons at an average price of about 15 cents per pound and so broke the pool, but at what a cost to the American people! Cuba bled us for $669,000,000 for our 1920 purchases of sugar, and altogether our sugar imports in that year cost us the enormous sum of $970,767,339, a sum sufficient to erect and completely equip five hundred and forty 1,000-ton beet-sugar plants with an annual producing capacity of five and one-half million tons of sugar, requiring 48,000,000 tons of beets, which at $6 per ton would yield American farmers $288,000,000 a year. Yet the refiners who own the bulk of the sugar industry of Cuba would have us abandon the home industry and leave the American people to their tender mercies.

ECONOMICALLY ABSURD—STATEMENT OF SENATOR SMOOT.

They say:

"The above developments are the practical answers to the claims that the tariff does not increase the prices, and that the influences of the tariff-favored domestic beet and Louisiana cane-sugar production always brings about a decline in prices. You will recall the graphic set of statistics that Senator SMOOT exhibited in the Senate Chamber during his speech on August 7, 1922, attempting to show that whenever the tariff on sugar was increased the price of sugar declined, and whenever the tariff on sugar was reduced the price of sugar advanced. These statements were furnished him by Truman G. Palmer, secretary and treasurer of the United States Sugar Manufacturers' Association—the beet-sugar lobby at Washington—and were economically absurd. If, as a matter of fact, the price of sugar increased when the tariff was reduced, Senator SMOOT and other high-tariff advocates should have fought for free instead of an increase in the tariff. This is the inevitable logic of such a position."

The refiners again do not state the truth. It is simply another misstatement made in an endeavor to make me appear ridiculous and illogical. The statement made, based on the statistics in question, was that whenever the United States duty was increased on sugar, the New York in-bond price of raw sugar declined, and whenever the duty was lowered, the New York in-bond price of raw sugar advanced. As regards the price of refined sugar, the figures, as printed in my speech in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 7, 1922 (p. 11012), plainly showed that there was an increose in the New York wholesale price of refined when the duty was inceased, and that when the duty was reduced there was a reduction in the price of refined, but that only a portion of the difference in the rate of duty was reflected in the price of refined.

The whole point of my argument was that the foreign producer absorbed the larger portion of the increase in duty and appropriated the larger portion of the reductions in duty. The figures showed that when the duty was reduced by the Wilson bill, the importers and refiners appropriated 76.3 per cent of the reduction; that when the duty was increased by the Dingley bill the importers and refiners absorbed 58.3 per cent of the increased duty; that when it was reduced by the Cuban reciprocity treaty the importers and refiners appropriated 61.4 per cent of the reduction, and that when it again was reduced by the Underwood bill the refiners and importers appropriated 54 per cent of the reduction.

In other words, on three occasions, when we have lowered the duty, the refiners have stolen 76.3 per cent, 61.4 per cent, and 54 per cent of the benefits which were intended should go to the people, and on the one occasion, when you increased the duty, the refiners and importers paid 58.3 per cent of the increase through lowering the in-bond price of raw sugar and lowering the refiners' margin between raw and refined.

PRICE OF SUGAR DECLINES BECAUSE OF EARLY PRODUCTION IN CUBA.

The next paragraph of the refiner's letter is as follows:

"There was no relief from this advance until December 14, 1922, when duty-paid raw sugar declined to 5.67 cents per pound and New York refined to 7.10 cents per pound, which was entirely due to the influence of the new Cuban cane crop. The campaign in Cuba opened on November 27, in 1922, as compared with December 7, 1921, and twice as many sugar mills were in operation in 1922 as there were in 1921, as a result of which 300,000 tons of raw sugar were produced in Cuba up to the 1st of January, as compared with none in 1921, and 150,000 tons of this new crop reached the local markets and brought about a decline."

According to Willett & Gray, the New York price of 96° raw sugar on October 30, 1922, was 5.53 cents per pound. November 15 it reached 5.78 cents, and on December 14 it dropped back to 5.53 cents, this being the decline which the refiners would have your colleague believe was attributable to the early campaign in Cuba resulting in the production of 300,000 tons, of which 150,000 tons had been shipped and had "reached the local markets and brought about the decline" of December 14. This is still further from the truth than even the refiners usually get, especially where the falsity of their figures is so easily proven. Instead of Cuba having commenced grinding early and having produced 300,000 tons, of which 150,000 tons had "reached the local markets and brought about the decline" of December 14, Cuba on December 16 had made but 59,344 tons, of which only 18,202 tons had reached her shipping ports and only 4,571 tons had been loaded and shipped. Even this infinitesimal amount still was afloat and had not "reached the local markets and brought about the decline" of December 14. Please refer to Willett & Gray of December 21, page 622, where you will find the following table:

Cuban production—1922–23 crop.

		Tons.
All centrals to Dec. 16, 1922, partially estimated (less Cuban consumption to date)		59,344
Stock, 1922–23 crop sugars at shipping ports	13,631	
Total exports, 1922–23 crop sugars	4,571	
Total receipts at shipping ports, 1922–23 crop sugars		18,202
Stock 1922–23 crop sugars on plantations and in transit		41,142

That 4,571 tons of Cuban sugar "afloat" somewhere between New York and a Cuban port would drive the New York market down a quarter of a cent a pound is absurd, indeed, when one considers that our average consumption last year amounted to 15,616 tons a day for every day in the year, and this little dab of sugar would last us for a little less than 5 hours and 30 minutes. Even the entire amount of sugar on Cuba's docks at that time was less than a 24-hour supply for the United States. And if the production of such a small quantity of sugar in Cuba would so greatly affect the New York sugar market, why fail to mention Louisiana production? The New Orleans receipts of new crop Louisiana sugars on December 15 amounted to 65,885 tons, which is nearly five times as much

sugar received at one United States port as had arrived at all the ports of Cuba. Of this Louisiana sugar, 58,419 tons had been sold, or more than twelve times the amount of sugar that had been shipped from Cuba on the same date.

As the refiners adroitly weave in another date, that of December 30, although the decline was on December 14, let us see if Cuba even then had produced 300,000 tons, of which 150,000 tons had "reached the local markets and brought about the decline" of December 14. By referring to Willet & Gray, December 30, Cuba had only produced 190,127 tons, of which only 77,778 tons had reached a shipping port, and that of this only 40,907 tons, or less than a three days' United States supply, had been shipped.

Cuban production, 1922–23 crop.

	Tons.	Tons.
All centrals to Dec. 30, 1922, partly estimated		190,127
Less Cuban consumption to date		
		190,127
Stock 1922–23 sugars at shipping ports	36,871	
Total exports 1922–23 crop sugars	40,907	
Total receipts at shipping ports 1922–23 crop sugars		77,778
Stock 1922–23 crop sugars on plantations in transit to ports		112,349

Comment on the falsity of the refiners' statement and the absurdity of their contention would seem to be unnecessary.

If it were true that such a small amount of Cuban production caused the decline of December 14, how is it that on February 10, 1923, when Cuba had produced 1,035,259 tons of new-crop sugar, the New York in-bond price of sugar, as stated in press dispatches, had reached "the highest level in almost two years"? The refiners knew that the decline of December 14 was in no wise attributable to Cuban production.

PORTO RICO ALSO A CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE TO DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF SUGAR.

The refiners next set forth at considerable length the various downward fluctuations of raws on the New York market, and conclude the paragraph with:

"These further declines were due to the combined influences of the Cuban and Porto Rican receipts of new-crop sugars and the large carry over of domestic beet into 1923."

I already have alluded to the slim production of Cuban sugar prior to January 1. Now they attempt to give Porto Rico a part of the credit for the decline. Inasmuch as the monthly census reports on sugar received by the refineries show that our refiners received only 11,631 tons of Porto Rican sugar during the month of November and only 77 tons in December, Porto Rican sugar was not much of a factor in bringing about a decline. Why give Porto Rico's little 11,700 tons credit for bringing about the decline and withhold credit from Louisiana, which, according to the Census Bureau, during the same months—November and December—supplied the refiners with 92,549 tons of raw sugar? And how, in the same breath that they credit the decline to exaggerated production and sales of Cuban and Porto Rican sugars, can they credit it to "the large carry over of domestic beet into 1923"? I fail to get the logic of their reasoning.

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES ALWAYS 40 TO 50 POINTS ABOVE NEW YORK.

The next paragraph of the refiners' letter is as follows:

"The advances and declines referred to above were relatively the same throughout the country, as all sugars are sold upon the New York price plus the freight charge. The exception is the Pacific coast. The San Francisco prices of sugar are always as much as 40 points, and frequently as much as 50 points, above New York quotations, although all sugar entering the port of San Francisco is duty free and nearly all entering the port of New York is subject to duty. The Pacific coast sugar interests are in a position to exact this premium from consumers of their own refinery at Crockett, Calif., and refine all of their raw product there, and the balance of the Hawaiian raw-sugar production is controlled by John and Adolph Spreckels, who own the Western Sugar Co., located in San Francisco, and besides control one-half of the beet-sugar production of California. Owing to this kind of monopoly and prohibitive freight rates against Cuban cane refineries, they charge their consumers as much more as they feel they will submit to without protest, which averages about one-half cent per pound over the New York prices."

There are several misstatements of fact in the paragraph quoted above. The statement that "San Francisco prices of sugar are always as much as 40 points, and frequently as much as 50 points, above New York quotations, although all sugar entering the port of San Francisco is duty free and nearly all entering the port of New York is subject to duty" is untrue.

As stated above, for six years I gathered and published the weekly sugar quotations for a number of American cities, including New York and San Francisco. The yearly averages for these two cities, as published in Concerning Sugar, are as follows:

Year.	New York cane, granulated, per 100 pounds.	San Francisco cane per 100 pounds.	San Francisco beet per 100 pounds.	San Francisco cane compared with New York cane per 100 pounds.	San Francisco beet compared with New York cane per 100 pounds.
1913	$4.278	$4.645	$4.449	$0.367	$0.171
1914	4.683	4.933	4.737	.250	.054
1915	5.559	5.850	5.635	.291	.076
1916	6.862	7.061	6.865	.199	.003
1917	7.663	7.461	7.314	[1].202	[1].349
1918	7.834	7.777	7.754	[1].057	[1].080
Average	6.146	6.288	6.126	.141	.021

[1] Less than New York price of imported cane refined.

From the figures above it will be seen that only once in six years did the price of cane sugar in San Francisco average as much as 36.7 cents per hundred higher than the New York cane granulated price—and for the six-year period it averaged but 14.1 cents per hundred higher than the New York price. As to the San Francisco price of domestic beet sugar, it will be seen that in no year did it average more than 17.1 cents higher than the New York price of cane, that one year it averaged 34.9 cents under New York, that for three of the six years it was below New York, and that for the six-year period it averaged but 2.1 cents higher than the New York price of granulated, made from Cuban raws. So the statement that "The San Francisco prices of sugar are always as much as 40 points and frequently as much as 50 points above New York quotations" is without foundation in fact and the charge of extortion on the part of John and Adolph Spreckels falls to the ground.

Incidentally the refiners, while accusing the Spreckels with extortion as owners of the Western Sugar Refining Co., failed to mention the fact that an even 50 per cent of the stock of that company is and has been owned for years by the American Sugar Refining Co., the Sugar Trust, which thereby is and has been a full participant in any extortion practiced.

Furthermore, the refiners say the Spreckels "control one-half of the beet-sugar production of California and because of their monopoly they charge their customers as much as they feel they will submit to without protest, which averages about half a cent per pound over the New York prices." I have already shown that for six years they averaged to charge their customers 2.1 cents per hundred less than the New York refiners charged theirs and as for their controlling one half of the domestic beet output of California, they own and operate 2 of the 11 operating beet-sugar factories in that State with one-third the slicing capacity of the State.

BEET-SUGAR PRODUCERS SHARE NO PORTION OF TARIFF BENEFITS WITH BEET GROWERS.

They say:

"During the last two years the tariff protection to the domestic beet-sugar factories has been increased 76 per cent. Have they shared any of this increase with the beet-sugar farmers? A comparison of prices paid by them to farmers for sugar beets in 1919 and 1920, under a tariff rate of 1 cent per pound, with 1921, under a tariff rate of 1.60 cents per pound, and 1922, under a tariff rate of 1.76 cents per pound, will disclose."

And again:

"The beet factories have monopolized all of the tariff subsidy and shared none with the beet farmers. As a matter of fact, according to the statistics of the Department of Agriculuture, the United States average price paid beet farmers by beet factories during the whole period of the Underwood-Simmons bill, under a tariff rate of 1 cent per pound, 1914–1920, inclusive, was $8.2857 per ton, and the average price paid in 1921, under a tariff rate of 1.60 cents per pound, was $6.32 per ton, and in 1922, under a tariff rate of 1.76 per pound, was $5.65 per ton, or an average of $2.30 per ton less during the last two years."

A more misleading statement than the above scarcely could be made. In several long paragraphs which follow, the refiners express great concern for American farmers, whom they claim

secure none of the advantages of protection to domestic sugar, all of which advantages they claim are appropriated by and inure solely to the benefit of the beet-sugar manufacturers. To one who knows, in no place in their letter is the cloven hoof of the refiners more apparent than in the argument they make to support this contention.

In an endeavor to substantiate their assertion they set forth the figures covering the price of beets for the four-year period 1919 to 1922. They do not allude to the fact that, due to the war, the price paid for beets in 1919 and 1920 was a hitherto unheard-of price—$11.74 and $11.63, respectively—nearly double the normal price, and for 1922 they take the "preliminary" payments—so stated distinctly by the Department of Agriculture in its mimeograph report—and give these as though they were all the farmers were to get. Then, to make it appear that the farmer does not participate in the benefits of the tariff on sugar, they compare the abnormally high prices the farmers received in consequence of the war, when the duty was lower, with the partial payments the farmers had received on their 1922 crop when the duty was higher, not taking or being able to take into account the additional millions of dollars which the farmers will receive when the 1922 crop of sugar shall have been sold and the factory managements are able to figure the sums which are due them.

To illustrate: The refiners give the average price of beets in 1922 as $5.50 per ton in Idaho and $5.08 in Utah. Referring to the January, 1922, issue of the Reclamation Record, issued by the Department of the Interior (p. 4), we find this paragraph:

"With this bonus growers will have received $6.25 per ton for their beets, with additional bonuses in prospect. Realizing that the bonus to the growers will be more than this amount, the company—Amalgamated Sugar Co.—declared this dividend to all the growers in Idaho and Utah, although a greater part of the sugar made from the beets is still unsold."

We know the 1922 tonnage of these two States was smaller than in 1921, but, as I have not the complete data covering it, will assume for the purpose of illustration that the tonnage was the same in both years. On this basis the refiners would have your colleagues believe that the total amount which has been or will be paid to Utah farmers for their 1,152,000 tons of beets is $5.08 per ton, or $5,852,160, and that all the farmers of Idaho will receive for their 380,000 tons of beets is $5.50 per ton, or $2,090,000, a total of $7,942,160 to the farmers of both States, whereas, as will be seen by the quotations above, they already have been paid $6.25 per ton, or $9,575,000, an excess of $1,632,840, and, as stated by the Reclamation Record, there are "additional bonuses in prospect." If the refiners' figures are as inaccurate for the balance of the States as they are for Utah, they have understated the payments to farmers by more than $9,000,000.

As for the future, the high prices which in the late winter of 1920–21 the factories contracted to pay for beets to be delivered in the fall of that year when sugar had dropped from 7 and 8 cents to 4.7 to 5 cents per pound all but ruined most of the domestic beet-sugar producers, and to prevent a recurrence of such a calamity still more of the new beet contracts are being based directly on the price of sugar, while in other cases the farmers receive a percentage of the factory's receipts from the sale of its sugar. So the beet grower is as vitally interested in the tariff and its effect on the price of sugar as is the manufacturer himself.

As a basis upon which to predicate reliable figures, the actual figures for normal years must be taken, and if this be done we find that the farmers have fared better with beets than with almost any other crop they produce.

The domestic beet-sugar industry was created through the enactment of the Dingley tariff bill in 1897, at which time we had but a half dozen struggling little factories. The Dingley bill levied a duty of 1.68½ cents a pound on 96-degree raw sugar and development of the industry commenced immediately. In 1899 we had 30 factories in operation and the United States Department of Agriculture collected and published figures covering the whole industry, including the average price paid to farmers for beets. Unfortunately the department failed to give these figures for 1920, else I would use an average, say, for a 5-year period. Also for a number of years prior to 1911 the figures are "estimated." The World War influenced prices from 1916 on, for which reason these figures are worthless as a basis of comparison. This leaves the 5-year period 1911–1915 which can be used with safety, and as 1899 was a normal crop year, I will compare it with this 5-year period (see E–3½ "Concerning Sugar").

The average price paid per ton of beets in 1899 was $4.39 and the average yield was 5.87 tons per acre. Thus the farmers' average return was $25.77 per acre of beets grown. In the 5-year period 1911–1915 the average price paid the farmer for beets was $5.63 per ton, an increase of 28.2 per cent in the price of beets, notwithstanding the fact that during the same period the price of sugar made from those beets had declined 15 per cent. But this is not the only increase secured by the farmers. As a direct result of the teaching given the farmers by highly trained and experienced agriculturists which are universally employed at heavy expense by the beet-sugar companies, they averaged to produce 10.50 tons of beets per acre during this 5-year period, an increase in tonnage of 78.8 per cent. Due to the increase in tonnage and the increase in the price per ton, the farmers' returns per acre rose from $25.77 in 1899 to an average of $59.12 during 1911–1915, an increase of 129.4 per cent on his return per acre.

Speaking of the influence of factory agricultural staffs in response to a Senate resolution the late Secretary of Agriculture Wilson told you (see S. Doc. No. 22, 61st Cong., 1st sess.):

"Every sugar factory management in this country must necessarily call to its aid a thoroughly scientific and practical agriculturist, and under him a corps of assistants equipped and conversant not only with cultivating sugar beets but familiar with methods of culture, fertilization, drainage, rotation, and all the necessary knowledge to produce successfully all kinds of crops indigenous to the particular locality. This agriculturist and his assistants are constantly traveling over the sugar-beet-producing district of this particular factory advising farmers particularly in the growth of sugar beets and generally in the production of all other crops. They are as much interested, incidentally, in the handling of the lands producing other crops as they are particularly the one in charge. It is these other lands that will produce sugar beets next year.

"A sugar-factory district is an 'extension course' in agriculture to every farmer in the district, whether he be growing sugar beets or not. It could not be conceived, with such influences constantly in operation, that the sugar industry is not exerting a potent influence most favorable in production of all crops."

As a direct result of this training and the introduction of sugar beets in the rotation, the farmers' average yields of all other crops grown in the rotation have increased as follows: Corn, 29.81 per cent; wheat, 49.87 per cent; oats, 50.49 per cent; barley, 56.88 per cent; and other crops in proportion. Inasmuch as the average farmer grows three to five times the acreage to these other crops that he does to beets, the money he receives from the sale of this excess amounts to more than it costs him to produce the beets.

With improved cultural methods, brought about by the advice given farmers by the factories' corps of skilled agriculturists, has come an improvement in both sugar content and purity of the beets, and this, together with improved factory equipment, has resulted in enabling the factories to extract 58 pounds more sugar to a ton of beets than they did in 1899. It is because of this that the factories have been enabled to pay a higher price per ton.

Compare, if you will, the increase of 129.4 per cent in cash yield per acre on beets with the increase for same period in the cash yield per acre from any other important crop the farmer grows and you will find no such phenomenal increase in the farmers' returns per acre. And this notwithstanding the fact that in such cases as wheat flour and corn meal, where, as with beets, the farmers' products are worked over by an intermediary before they reach the consumer, the consumer is paying higher and higher prices for these other finished products while paying lower and lower prices for sugar. From 1899 to 1913 the price of sugar declined 15 per cent, while the price of wheat flour increased 27 per cent and the price of corn meal 51 per cent.

BEET FACTORIES MISLEAD THE FARMER.

It is surprising how much the refiners would have your colleagues believe they know about the intricacies of the variable beet contracts made in 17 different States when compared with how little they have been shown to know, or rather, to state, concerning their own industry. It also is surprising to note the flood of crocodile tears which they shed over the beet farmers and American consumers in general. They say:

"The beet factories mislead the beet farmers by the form of contract they induced them to accept in 1921 and 1922. In general, it was a minimum of $5 per ton for beets averaging 15 per cent content of sugar, with an increase of $1 per ton for each 1 cent per pound that the factories averaged for the sale of its refined product for these years extending from October to October. The profit of the factory for each 1 cent per pound increase averaged about $2.70 per ton of beets, while they paid the farmer $1 of this amount, and the whole amount

was extorted from the consumers by reason of this increase. The factories, therefore, do not stand to lose and the consumer is the victim, in any event, but as the prices of sugar happened to be quite low in 1921 and the greater part of 1922, the farmers did not benefit by this form of contract and actually raised their crops at a loss."

The refiners have experienced no little difficulty in deceiving your 96 Members, and to credit the beet-sugar producers with ability to deceive some eighty-five to ninety thousand American sugar-beet farmers of more than average intelligence is to credit them with a very superior ability indeed.

That American sugar-beet farmers, in common with domestic and foreign producers of sugar, were disappointed in their decreased returns brought about by the breaking of the 24-cent Cuban pool created by American producers of sugar in Cuba, goes without saying. The rapacity of these Cuban producers all but wrecked everyone in the world who had anything to do with sugar. Their confidence in their ability to bleed us might be likened to the Kaiser's confidence that he could whip the world.

They say:

"The profit of the factory for each 1 cent per pound increase averaged about $2.70 per ton of beets, while they paid the farmer $1 of this amount, and the whole amount was extorted from the consumers by reason of this increase."

The statement is worse than ridiculous. The average United States extraction of sugar from beets in 1921–22 was 275.2 pounds; thus an increase of 1 cent per pound in the price would amount to $2.75 on a ton of beets; and of this amount the refiners say $2.70 was "profit," $1 of which went to the farmers. On this basis it costs our beet factories only 5 cents to transport a ton of beets from farm to factory, unload them, run them through the factory, put the 275 pounds of resultant sugar in sacks, and transport it to destination. If the refiners have any technical man who can accomplish such results, he can name his own salary. To show the utter absurdity and maliciousness of the refiners' statement, the sacks alone cost about ten times that amount.

You can not fool the American farmer or compel him to grow beets if he chooses to devote his fields to other crops. In Cuba, where they harvest from 15 to as high as 50 crops from the same roots without replanting, cane is an agricultural juggernaut which crushes out all other forms of agriculture. You can not compel an American farmer to grow beets for his board and clothes, or retain an American laborer, if you give him only "grub checks," but in Cuba, where clothes are not needed, as anyone knows who has seen innumerable stark-naked children playing in the streets of the island, when the crash came and a moratorium for the island was proclaimed, press dispatches stated that mill owners announced that cash payments had ceased for the present and they would pay only in "store checks," thus saving themselves from bankruptcy and bringing about a speedy recovery, at the expense of the Cuban farmer and laborer.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANIES "CAPITALIZING THE TARIFF."

In an effort to discredit the sugar schedule of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill the refiners give a list of Hawaiian sugar companies and set forth with each the regular, special, or stock dividends which they allege have been paid since September 22, the date of the enactment of the new tariff bill.

They say: "The following special and increased dividends have been paid by various sugar companies in Hawaii since the passage of the tariff bill."

And after presenting their list they add: "Thus, through special dividends and the ingenious method of stock dividends, they are capitalizing the tariff."

Again the refiners would mislead my colleagues regarding those usually prosperous companies, nearly all of which made heavy losses in 1921. During the latter part of 1922 sugar prices were good, and, it appearing that prices were going to remain firm, several of these companies declared small dividends, paying them, not from current earnings, but from their surpluses and working capital; this is what the refiners designate as "capitalizing the tariff."

The annual reports of these Hawaiian sugar companies for 1921, as submitted to the Honolulu Stock and Bank Exchange, show how misleading are the refiners.

The refiners name the Ewa Plantation Co. as having paid several cash dividends during the last three months of 1922. Their annual report shows that they lost no less than $1,977,938 on their 1921 campaign. Unlike the subsidiary Cuban corporations, which the refiners own and which pay no taxes into our Treasury, when these Hawaiian companies make money they pay over a portion of it in income and excess-profits taxes. As indicating the decreased prosperity of this company, their December 31, 1920, annual report carried under assets, "reserve for taxes, $2,500,000," and in their December, 1921, report their "reserve for taxes" was only $500,000. Yet these people are represented as "capitalizing the tariff."

Another Hawaiian sugar company which is set forth by the refiners as "capitalizing the tariff" is the Maui Agricultural Co., which is listed by the refiners as having resumed dividends. I am advised by credible authority that this company has done nothing of the sort, but whether they have or not their annual statement shows their losses in 1921 amounted to $711,339.

I will not take up more time in analyzing these various companies which the refiners would have your colleagues believe are "capitalizing the tariff," but will set forth the list with 1921 losses, as shown by the annual reports to the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange:

Companies:	Losses in 1921.
Ewa Plantation Co	$1,977,938
Hawaiian Agricultural Co	179,181
Hawaiian Sugar Co	37,305
Honokaa Sugar Co	228,482
Honomu Sugar Co	17,150
Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co	68,776
Kahuku Plantation Co	326,864
Koloa Sugar Co	84,279
Maui Agricultural Co	711,339
McBryde Sugar Co. (Ltd.)	296,565
Oahu Sugar Co. (Ltd.)	67,923
Olaa Sugar Co. (Ltd.)	378,145
Onomea Sugar Co	[1] 67,104
Paauhua Sugar Plantation Co	144,625
Pacific Sugar Mill	168,778
Pepeekeo Sugar Co	[1] 5,923
Pioneer Mill Co. (Ltd.)	198,991
Waialua Agricultural Co. (Ltd.)	1,873,407
Wailuku Sugar Co	25,432
Losses	8,942,299

Thus the scales fall from another of the refiners' many attempts to mislead your colleagues.

UNITED STATES BEET SUGAR COMPANIES CAPITALIZING THE TARIFF.

Apparently the refiners found but one newspaper notice regarding beet sugar companies which they could use in their effort to show that this industry was "capitalizing the tariff" and in their letter to your colleague, they reproduce it in full as follows:

[From Facts About Sugar, issue of December 30, 1922, page 542.]

WEST BAY CITY DIVIDENDS (BEET SUGAR).

"BAY CITY, MICH., December 25.—A stock dividend of 400 per cent has been declared by the West Bay City Sugar Co., increasing the authorized capitalization from $200,000 to $1,000,000.

"This is the first additional stock issue made since the company was organized 25 years ago, at which time a bond issue was put out to meet the cost of plant construction in excess of the $200,000 provided for. Since that time the bonds have been retired and several hundred thousand dollars have been spent in improvement, all coming out of earnings, while some large dividends have also been paid. The new stock issue is being made to transfer assets representing plant investment, and carried as surplus, to the stock account.

"The stock of the company is practically all held by the president, M. J. Bialy, and members of his family, the heirs of the late Charles J. Smith, and the heirs of the late John M. Kelton, all three of whom are among the original incorporators.

"This is another example of capitalizing the tariff."

Capitalizing the tariff indeed. Mr. M. J. Bialy, president of the West Bay City Sugar Co., has this to say about the matter:

"I have your letter of January 30, covering copy of letter from the Cuban interests, which I have noted with a great deal of interest particularly with its reference to the West Bay City Sugar Co. and as to the matter of the increase of capital stock referred to from newspaper publication, which is purely a matter of the reporter's imagination and short-sightedness as to actual conditions.

"This company was organized in 1899 with a capital stock of $200,000. Subsequent to the organization, we covered the plant by mortgage for $200,000 and in addition to this for further necessary capital the individual stockholders provided funds to carry on the affairs of the company, which we did and carried it along until 1910 before a dividend was paid, reserving all earnings for the purpose of creating surplus for business purposes."

So it seems that after putting up $200,000 for stock and $200,000 for bonds and additional amounts, say perhaps another $100,000 for carrying on the company's operations, the stock-

[1] Profit, $73,027.

holders of this company received no dividends whatever for 11 years. Mr. Bialy says:

"During the year 1921 our returns to the customs department of the Government showed a loss of $239,000, and the present season, 1922, has been at a very small, if any, profit."

And now, after having received no returns for years on their half million-dollar investment and recently having met with tremendous losses, the stockholders of this company must be content with a stock dividend in lieu of cash; and the refiners, in their endeavor to prejudice your colleague against the domestic industry, quote the newspaper notice and proclaim that "this is another example of capitalizing the tariff."

In your speech of August 7 I gave the figures of four American beet-sugar companies which in 1921 lost over $13,500,000, and showed how they all were practically bankrupt and had to borrow $10,000,000 from the War Finance Corporation in order to tide them over. The four companies you named as having lost $13,500,000 were among the very largest and lowest-cost producing companies in the United States, and of course the losses of the smaller but higher-cost producing companies were much greater in proportion; yet the refiners would have your colleagues believe that the industry is a highly prosperous one and is "capitalizing the tariff."

REDUCE THE TARIFF TO ABOLISH CHILD LABOR IN THE BEET FIELDS.

In its efforts to prejudice your colleagues against a tariff rate which will preserve the domestic beet-sugar industry, the refiners quote an article from the American Child, published in New York, in which a fling is taken at child labor in the beet fields. They say:

[From the American Child, published by the National Child Labor Committee, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York, issue of December, 1922.]

NOTES FROM OUR INVESTIGATIONS.

"In Utah we found that some rural schools were closed on account of beet-field needs. Think of it! In some rich beet-field districts through which the Denver & Rio Grande passed, that was the situation.

"Child labor conditions in Finney County (Kans.) beet-sugar districts are more deplorable than those in any other section of the State, according to Miss Alice K. McFarland, head of the welfare division of the industrial court.

"It is a common thing to see little tots with long sharp knives cutting tops from beets. In many cases they work from 6 o'clock in the morning until nearly dark with only a short stop for lunch." Topeka (Kans.) Capitol, October 26, 1922.

"Yet Senator SMOOT testified before the Senate Finance Committee that the opportunities offered by the beet-sugar industry of Utah to the child for work in the beet fields was a perfect godsend."

All rational human beings love children, but there is an honest difference of opinion regarding their bringing up. Some believe it is better for them to work in the open fields of the country, while others believe it better for them to idle away their vacation time in our crowded streets and alleys.

A year or so ago I had occasion to look into a lurid report made concerning child labor in Colorado, and I quote from a report which I received made under date of November 1, 1921:

"I do not know how serious these 'postural deformities and malpositions' may be. I do know that the beet workers' children in northern Colorado are about the healthiest specimens extant.

"Miss Mary Pritchard, Red Cross nurse for Weld County, Colo., gave figures which refuted the statements in the children's bureau survey. She declared that the Government investigators had their headquarters in her office, and that she was very familiar with their work in all its phases.

"Miss Pritchard states that she has examined over 12,000 children in Weld County, and has made comparative studies between beet workers and nonbeet workers, and that her positive knowledge of the situation does not justify in any way the conclusions arrived at in the survey made by the children's bureau agents.

"Miss Pritchard called attention to the failure of the Government agents to make comparative tests between beet workers and nonbeet workers. She declared that the Government agents have no basis for claiming that beet work per se is injurious to the children's health. The Government agents obtained no facts on the effect of malnutrition, heredity, condition of eyes, condition of teeth, and other factors that not only retard the health of the children but also retard their work in schools."

A small proportion of the work in beet fields is performed by children, but it is important not from the viewpoint of the sugar industry but from the viewpoint of the fathers and mothers of these children, especially the country children. Many of the best and most prosperous citizens of our western sugar-beet territory came there as poor immigrants, but with large families. They first rented small tracts of land, and largely because of the aid given by their children in thinning beets they accumulated money, then purchased small farms, and finally the largest and best farms in their respective communities, and later purchased other near-by farms for their grown children. Abolish the earning power of their children and their prosperity and consequent ability to educate those selfsame children would be lessened. People who live among them generally contend that it is to the advantage of the children, of their parents, and to the community at large that the children do this seasonal work, while theorists in our large eastern centers of population who concern themselves with the uplift of children are somewhat divided on the subject.

Their labor is not necessary to the well-being of the sugar industry, and it is not the sugar industry but their parents who are responsible for their working. I presume that if it ever should become apparent to the majority of the people of any of our States that working in the beet fields causes "postural deformities, malpositions," and other ailments which hysterical theorists rave over the voters will direct their State legislatures what to do in the premises. As yet the near-by and most interested observers do not seem to have imbibed any of the metropolitan hysteria on the subject.

UNITED STATES SUGAR ASSOCIATION BRIEF FOR THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.

It, indeed, is too bad that some careless Baltimore newspaper reporter got his wires crossed and mixed up the American Sugar Refining Co. with a report regarding a 900 per cent stock dividend declared by an oil company. It is very thoughtful of the United States Sugar Association to place your colleague "in a position to correct it."

They say:

"The Indianapolis News stated that the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co. had paid a stock dividend of 900 per cent, and a Baltimore paper referred to the American Sugar Refining Co. as having paid a stock divdend of 900 per cent. Both of these statements are erroneous. It was the Atlantic Refining Co., of Philadelphia, the largest producer of lubricating oils since 1874, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co., that declared a 900 per cent stock dividend in October, and these papers, observing the word 'refining,' jumped to the conclusion that the concern refined sugar instead of oil. There is no sugar refinery in the United States called the Atlantic Refining Co. The Pennsylvania Sugar Co., of Philadelphia, has declared no stock dividend and pays dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and the American Sugar Refining Co. has not only declared no stock dividend but has suspended dividends on its $45,000,000 worth of common stock for the past three years on account of the enormous losses sustained in 1920 and 1921. As the above impression may prevail among many Members of the Senate and House, I wish to place you in a position to correct it."

Apparently the United States Sugar Association carries a brief for the American Sugar Refining Co.—the Sugar Trust—which ought to be and probably is their heaviest financial supporter. This is only natural, as the Sugar Trust has three reasons for desiring a lower import duty on sugar while most of the refiners have only two. In considering these reasons it must be borne in mind that all domestic beet sugar is produced in its finished state ready for the table, and thus it pays no tribute to the seaboard refiners, whereas all imports from Cuba consist of raw sugar, and every ton of it yields tribute to one or the other of the seaboard refineries.

In the first place the Sugar Trust and other seaboard refiners do not wish to see the domestic beet-sugar industry expanded, because each additional ton of sugar produced at home means one less ton to be imported and pay tribute to a seaboard refinery for laundering. In this connection it should be borne in mind that a sugar refinery produces nothing—it is just a great laundry which cleanses a raw product produced by foreign labor in foreign lands, and as sugar comes wholly from the atmosphere, it is simply the rain, the wind, and the sunshine which sweep over foreign fields. From the sworn testimony of one of the leading New York refiners some years ago it was learned that for refining—laundering—a ton of raw sugar in America there accrued to American industry in labor, office help, bone black, and all other supplies just $6.72, whereas with beets then at $4.50 per ton, in producing a ton of sugar from American-grown beets, there accrued to American industry $82.13. The difference now is still greater, but even at this rate, on our last year's consumption of 5,700,000 tons of sugar, this difference to American industry as between refining imported sugar and producing our sugar from American fields, farmed by Americans and sliced in American factories operated by American labor, is the difference between $38,304,000 and $468,141,000.

In times of depression, when our farmers are getting a low price for their products and laboring men, mechanics, and technical men are seeking work, the expenditure of this extra $430,000,000 a year at home instead of sending it to foreign countries would help to keep the wolf away from the doors of a goodly number of people.

In the second place, the Sugar Trust has purchased a vast acreage of cane land in Cuba, where it has erected several of the largest raw-sugar mills in the world in order to supply its refineries with raw sugar at first cost. Its Cuban investments in great areas of both undeveloped and developed cane land and in mills is reputed to amount to $50,000,000.

In the third place, at a time when the elder Havemeyer thought he might be unable to carry through the Cuban reciprocity treaty and feared that the then rapidly developing domestic beet-sugar industry might expand so as to produce our sugar at home and thus put his refineries out of commission, he sent his emissaries into the beet districts, where they purchased a third interest for him and a third interest for the Sugar Trust in a number of our largest beet-sugar companies, with the purpose of controlling the sugar business of the United States whichever way the congressional cat might jump. With three exceptions these interests were disposed of after he secured the adoption of the Cuban reciprocity treaty; the outstanding exception is a beet-sugar company which operates a string of beet-sugar factories in northern Colorado and western Nebraska, where it produces sugar at less cost than it is produced for elsewhere in the United States.

It naturally might be supposed that if the officials of this company in which the trust owns a third and Mr. Havemeyer, jr., owns another third would, if free to act for the company's welfare, work in favor of an increased duty on sugar. But both the trust and Mr. Havemeyer, jr., are heavily interested in Cuba, and when it came to consideration of tariff rates last year officers of this company were among the most active workers lined up with the refiners not only in opposition to any increase but in favor of a decrease in the rate of duty. One explanation vouchsafed was the dog-in-the-manger position that if the tariff on sugar was increased it might result in new factories being erected in "their territory" by new capital and by competitive bidding raise the farmers' price of beets.

As to the United States Sugar Association's solicitude in not wanting it to appear that the Sugar Trust recently had paid a stock dividend, it might be stated that the late Henry O. Havemeyer took the bull by the horns at the outset and not only anticipated the Atlantic Refining Co. by several years but in amount. He formed the Sugar Trust by absorbing some 18 independent practically bankrupt refining companies whose total combined capital stock amounted to $6,690,000 par value and immediately issued $50,000,000 of new trust stock, or about 750 per cent increase at the outset. Later they increased it to $75,000,000 and then to $90,000,000, the present capitalization, although they have erected but two new refineries since the trust was formed.

During the first 10 years of the trusts' existence the owners of $6,690,000 worth of stock in 18 practically bankrupt refineries received no less than $68,281,250 in cash dividends, or at the rate of more than 100 per cent a year on their theretofore worthless stock which they turned into the trust. And although they since have watered it up to $90,000,000, except for one short interval they have annually paid $6,300,000 or more in dividends, or approximately 100 per cent a year on the original investment.

In the light of the above it scarcely seems worth while for the United States Sugar Association to shed tears over the deplorable fact that some careless newspaper reporter inadvertently got the Sugar Trust mixed up with his story about the Atlantic Refining Co.'s 900 per cent stock dividend payment. Having had this worrisome experience, it seems strange that the refiners in selecting a name under which to conceal their identity in carrying on their Cuban propaganda work should have adopted the name of a duly incorporated organization which for years has been openly working for the directly opposite result.

There is no better informed body of men concerning the universal financial chaos which existed in the sugar industry during the period of 1920 and 1921 than those engaged in the refining business, and yet in their letter they endeavor to make your colleagues believe that the domestic beet and Hawaiian sugar industries are most prosperous and are "capitalizing the tariff." The unfairness of their position is shown when they rush to the defense of the refiners with the following:

"The Pennsylvania Sugar Co., of Philadelphia, has declared no stock dividend and pays dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and the American Sugar Refining Co. has not only declared no stock dividend but has suspended dividends on its $45,000,000 worth of common stock for the past three years on account of the enormous losses sustained in 1920 and 1921."

Regarding the mix-up on the declaration of stock dividends, which some reporter erroneously attributed to the Sugar Trust when it should have been credited to an oil-refining company, the refiners hand the following naïve suggestion to my colleague:

"As the above impression may prevail among many Members of the Senate and House, wish to place you in a position to correct it."

As though they thought your colleague would dirty his hands by rushing to their rescue and explaining how this snow-white dove, which has pyramided $90,000,000 of capitalization on an original investment of $6,690,000, was being misrepresented. Their presumption is almost pathetic.

PER CAPITA COST OF THE TARIFF ON SUGAR.

Then comes the bewhiskered appeal to cupidity which the refiners wore threadbare in one of their publicity campaigns several years ago when they represented themselves as a "Committee of Wholesale Grocers," though, as afterwards disclosed, no wholesale grocer had anything to do with it.

They say:

"You will observe that our annual consumption now has reached 103.18 pounds per capita, and that the tariff on sugar, therefore, costs every man, woman, and child in the United States $1.82 per annum."

Again I suggest the headline "Important, if true." These figures are arrived at by a very simple calculation. If our per capita consumption is 103.18 pounds and the duty is 1.764 cents per pound, just multiply 103.18 by 1.764, and there you have it in a jiffy, $1.82. But this calculation fails to take several important matters into consideration. You showed in your speech (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 11058, Aug. 8, 1922) that when the sugar duty was increased the foreign producers of sugar and the American refiners absorbed 53.3 per cent of the increase in the lowered-in-bond price of raw sugar and the lessening of the refiners margin between raw and refined. Deducting 53.3 per cent from $1.82, we have left 85 cents per capita, which represents the maximum amount the duty of $1.764 per hundred costs the consumer who purchases 103.18 pounds of sugar. But the consumer does not purchase 103.18 pounds of sugar, as sugar. Much of our sugar goes into manufactured products, such as condensed milk, confectionery, jams, jellies, preserves, canned goods, chewing gum, and so forth, the prices of which are not governed or even affected by the price of their sugar content. Surely no one would contend that a pound box of candy which sells at 75 cents would sell for 74 cents if sugar were 1 cent cheaper, or at 76 cents if it were 1 cent higher, and so with dozens of other commodities which it is generally estimated absorb 55 to 65 per cent of all the sugar we consume.

The United States Department of Labor gathered the data from 11,900 families consisting of 58,310 persons, concerning the amount of foodstuffs they purchased and consumed during the last half of 1918 and the first half of 1919 (see Department Labor Review for May, 1922), during which time our total consumption of sugar in both manufactures and family purchases amounted to 79.39 pounds per annum per capita. The department found that these 58,310 people consumed an average of 146 pounds of sugar per family, or 29.79 pounds per person. Based on these figures, 62½ per cent of our total sugar consumption of 79.39 pounds per capita in 1918–19 went into other products, the prices of which were not affected by the price of their sugar content, and 37½ per cent of it was purchased by housewives as sugar. And so, after first cutting the refiners' alleged extra cost per capita by reason of the tariff from $1.82 to 85 cents by reason of a 53.3 per cent absorption of the duty by importers and refiners, we have to eliminate 62½ per cent of the 85 cents because of the sugar that went into manufactured products, and thus find that the total duty on sugar amounted to only 30 cents per capita.

We are all taxpayers and in our income and other Government taxes must provide such amount for the operation of the Government as is not collected from import duties. From January 1 to September 22, 1922, when the new tariff bill went into effect, we had collected $92,911,404 revenue on imports of sugar, and if the same ratio be maintained for the balance of the year the revenues from sugar imports in 1922 will amount to $117,926,000, or $1.07 per capita for a population of 110,000,000, thus saving each person in taxation more than three times the extra amount his sugar cost him by reason of the duty.

THE REFINERS' PLEA TO INDUCE A UNITED STATES SENATOR TO SPREAD THEIR MISSTATEMENTS.

The sinuous trail of insincerity and equivocation winds its slimy way through every sentence of the refiners' letter, and after splotching each page it closes as follows:

"Trusting the above will be found of value to you as an explanation of some of the effects of the present high tariff on sugar, and that you may find occasion to make use of it whenever the opportunity is presented, I beg to remain."

I have quoted almost every paragraph of this remarkable effusion, and if your colleagues can find in it any honest attempt at an explanation of the effects of "the present high tariff on sugar," their perception is superior to mine. So far as I am able to perceive, the only effect of it which is disclosed by their letter has been to cause them to sit about a round table and prepare as many misstatements as could be crowded onto seven pages of closely typewritten matter.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES SUGAR ASSOCIATION.

First, a word in order to identify the United States Sugar Association, and thereby discover its motive in laying before my colleagues such a lengthy and unreliable epistle. The United States Sugar Association is composed of American sugar refiners and producers of raw sugar in Cuba, which island largely supplies their refineries with raw material.

This letter is a continuation of the same old Cuban propaganda put out anonymously 20 years ago by the Sugar Trust in its nation-wide propaganda to secure a reduction of duty on Cuban sugar by reciprocity treaty; later by the mythical so-called "Committee of Wholesale Grocers" (to which, as later was admitted under oath, no grocer ever contributed a cent), the "American Committee on Cuban Emergency," "American Producers of Sugar in Cuba," etc. There have been numerous changes in name but not in purpose, personnel, or in the utter disregard of truth displayed in their statements.

Masquerading under various names, these refining exploiters of Cuba have shown great ingenuity in their efforts to fool Congress and to fool the American people. Wherever it has suited their purpose the truth has been carefully avoided and their statements have been full of maliciousness. Scarcely a fair or honest sentence have they put forth in 20 years, and where they have not stated a positive untruth they have endeavored to accomplish their purpose by indirection and innuendo. This seven-page letter is no exception to their invariable rule; on the contrary, it is one of their numerous masterpieces.

THE UNITED STATES SUGAR ASSOCIATION.

Knowing the personnel of the United States Sugar Association and the object of their propaganda we are in better position to weigh the methods the refiners have adopted to secure their end.

The seven-page typewritten letter bears the printed heading "United States Sugar Association," yet every line of it reveals antagonism to sugar produced in the United States. The very name these seaboard refiners now masquerade under could have been chosen for but one purpose. In an endeavor to tear down an important domestic industry they have stolen the name of a widely known and duly incorporated organization which for many years has been actively engaged in trying to build up and expand that selfsame industry. There is but a slight difference between "United States Sugar Manufacturers Association" and "United States Sugar Association."

Were the headquarters of both organizations located in the same city there certainly would be confusion in the delivery of mail and telegrams, and, except to mislead, why does a body of men working against the interests of the United States endeavor to make it appear that they are a patriotic organization working in the interest of the United States? And why, even then, do they appropriate the name of a well-known domestic organization, working in the interest of American industry? Why call themselves the "United States" Sugar Association—why not "American," or "Federal," or "Domestic," or "National"; or if not endeavoring to deceive, why not "Cuban Sugar Association," or "United States Sugar Refiners Association," and be as open and aboveboard as is the "United States Sugar Manufacturers Association"? I leave you to surmise.

THE ELUSIVE REFINERS.

The letter is signed by one M. Doran as "assistant secretary" of the United States Sugar Association. Why the unknown "M. Doran"? Why not Mr. Henry A. Rubino, who appeared before your committee, is known to many Members of the Senate, and is the active head of the United States Sugar Association? Or why not some of the refining heads who so frequently are here to present their pleas and are personally known by you and by many of your colleagues? Apparently the seaboard refiners who with their associates own the bulk of the Cuban sugar industry and who created and support the United States Sugar Association realize full well the untruthfulness and unfairness of the contents of the letter, but after preparing it did not have the courage to attach their signatures to it, hence put it out over the signature of some one we never heard of before. Why camouflage their identity under a misleading name and then attach a signature which is about as illuminating as though they had signed it "John Doe"?

THE REFINERS AND THEIR CUBAN HOLDINGS.

These sugar refiners who now pose as the United States Sugar Association are rated as among the brightest and most astute to be found in any industry in our great metropolitan seaboard cities where their business lives have been devoted to the refining of imported sugar. They accumulated great fortunes in the refining business, and 20 years ago sought and secured legislation giving Cuba a preferential rate of duty, after which they began investing heavily in Cuban lands, on which they erected great numbers of the most efficient raw sugar mills in the world, and they produce the bulk of the Cuban crop of four and a half million tons.

According to their own statements, their vast Cuban holdings alone are valued at no less than $1,000,000,000. That these men understand the sugar business from A to Z and do not hand out such a mass of misinformation through inadvertence or ignorance goes without saying. Barring an occasional error, which is liable to creep into the statements of even the best informed, any one of them is perfectly capable of presenting almost offhand the true conditions which prevail in the sugar industry. And so, when a body of such experienced, well-informed sugar men prepare and send to United States Senators a seven-page closely type-written letter regarding sugar conditions, and practically every sentence and phrase of that letter is found to contain either an implied or actual misstatement of fact, there is only one conclusion which can be drawn.

SUGAR-PRODUCING POSSIBILITIES OF CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The refiners rightly contend that Cuba is the cheapest sugar-producing country in the world, and if we so lower the duty as to render our domestic producers unable to pay such price for beets as will induce farmers to grow them Cuba will supply us with all the sugar we consume. We know this is true, for according to their testimony the refiners alone with their affiliated companies own sufficient cane land in Cuba to produce 8,188,000 tons of sugar a year, and, together with independent companies, American holdings in Cuba are sufficient to produce a crop of 10,970,000 tons annually. That Cuba could and would produce the sugar of the world if she could find markets for it is well known to all who have visited the island.

On the other hand, the late Secretary of Agriculture, Wilson, told us in Senate Document No. 22, Sixty-first Congress, first session, that the United States has sufficient beet-sugar area on which to produce the sugar of the world. Hence the conflict for possession of the greatest sugar market in the world, and the size of the United States import duty on sugar is the one determining factor that will decide the struggle.

PRODUCTS OF CUBA.

Cuba produces the best tobacco in the world, excellent coffee, cocoa, unexcelled tropical fruits, and many other articles which we import in enormous quantities from other countries, but the production of these articles does not readily lend itself to control by vast blocks of capital. They usually are produced by individuals rather than by corporations. With the exploitation of the Cuban sugar industry by American capital the production of all other crops has been relegated to the background, while the production of sugar has jumped from less than 350,000 tons at the close of the Spanish-American War to 2,500,000 tons the year before the World War and 4,400,000 tons in 1920–21, practically all of which must be exported and find a market in foreign countries.

MARKETS.

The object of all Cuban sugar propaganda is markets. Markets not only for their present production but for an increased production. One by one the great countries of the world have slipped off the shackles of the Tropics and have become independent of them for their sugar supply through producing it at home, Japan being the last to enter the list. Only Great Britain and the United States continue to purchase large quantities of tropical sugar, and the British market seems destined to be closed to the Tropics. The inability of Great Britain to secure from overseas her customary million and a half tons of sugar a year during the World War has convinced her free-trade statesmen of the desirability of the prime im-

portance of a nation producing its sugar at home. As a consequence, Britain has decided to build up a great national sugar industry and is giving her two beet-sugar factories already in operation a tariff protection of 5½ cents per pound, the highest rate of sugar protection in the world. If Britain succeeds in her efforts, the United States will be the only great market in the world for export tropical sugar.

Last year we consumed 5,700,000 tons of sugar, or 28 per cent of all the sugar produced in the world. Of this amount 2,424,600 tons was produced at home and in our insular possessions, and 3,237,449 tons came from Cuba at a 20 per cent tariff preferential. The balance of the Cuban crop was compelled to find a market elsewhere and compete with other tropical sugar without any tariff favors.

Producers of sugar in Cuba see the possibility of a vanishing British market, due to home production. They see that should the United States beet-sugar industry grow and be able to supply United States consumption, Cuba must turn from sugar to the production of crops which do not lend themselves to corporate capital. Hence they first wish to see the United States duty on sugar so reduced as to prevent any further expansion of the domestic sugar industry, and if possible they want to see the duty so lowered as to ruin the domestic industry and thus open up to them an additional tariff-favored market for an extra two and one-half million tons of sugar. To gain such a vast market in which they could control prices at will, they will go to any length. The prices they would exact can be judged from our experience of a year and a half ago, when we were virtually out of sugar and producers in Cuba, with between 600,000 and 700,000 tons of raw sugar piled in their warehouses, formed a pool and pegged the price of raw sugar at 24 cents per pound, or twice the price at which refined sugar then was selling for in the United States. In consequence of the high prices, our foreign sugar bills in 1920 amounted to the enormous sum of $970,000,000.

If the United States tariff on sugar could be so reduced as to destroy our domestic sugar industry, the financial benefits which would accrue to the seaboard refiners and other Americans, whose Cuban investments already amount to over $1,000,000,000, would rival anything of the kind the world has ever seen. So much for the motive and the stakes for which the refiners have been playing for 20 years.

Mr. BROOKHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. BROOKHART. I would like to ask the Senator if there is any advantage whatever to the producers of sugar, either in the United States or Cuba, by virtue of this big rise in price?

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that the refiners control the great bulk of sugar and they are trying to have a smoke screen made so they can blind the American people by saying that it is the tariff that is responsible for the increase. When they were selling that sugar at $4.75 a hundred the tariff was $1.60 a hundred, and under the McCumber law the tariff rate was increased 16 cents a hundred.

Mr. BROOKHART. Does the Senator have definite information as to what is the real cause of the big advance?

Mr. SMOOT. I have not the time now, but I could go back into the history of the sales of sugar by these selfsame refiners and relate the history of it to the Senate, and Senators would then know what the cause is. They want to make all the money out of the Cuban sugar which they produce that it is possible for them to do. We know that there is enough sugar produced in the world to feed the world for the coming year.

Mr. BROOKHART. Are the producers a part of the combination that is raising the price? Are the producers in any way the cause of the price being raised at this time?

Mr. SMOOT. The Cuban producers are, but there are also the refiners.

Mr. BROOKHART. Who are the Cuban producers?

Mr. SMOOT. The refiners, principally, in New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, perhaps at this point it would be well for me to give the names of the members of the United States Sugar Association, who they are, and let us see why this propaganda is being spread broadcast all over the United States. I have the list of the members of the United States Sugar Association. The following are a few, but I will insert the names of all of them:

E. Atkins & Co., by Frank C. Lowry, 111 Wall Street, New York. Who are they? The Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co.

The Atlantic Fruit Co., by Allen H. Richardson, vice president, 17 Battery Place, New York, of the National Sugar Refining Co.

Bernebe Sanchez Adan, of Cuba. Then follow a lot of Cuban names, all in nearly every case connected with refiners of sugar.

Caracas Sugar Co., Wall Street, of the Pennsylvania Refining Co.

Cuban-American Sugar Co., by Mr. Willis, the vice president, 129 Front Street, of the National Sugar Refining Co.

I ask permission to put in the RECORD the list of names.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SUGAR ASSOCIATION.

E. Atkins & Co., 111 Wall Street, New York, by Frank C. Lowry, Pennsylvania Refining Co.
Atlantic Fruit Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, by Allen H. Richardson, vice president, National Sugar Refining Co.
Bernebe Sanchez Adan, Central Senado, Camaguey Province, Cuba.
Caracas Sugar Co., 111 Wall Street, New York, Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co.
Central Cuba Sugar Co., 42 Broadway, New York, by J. M. Tarafa, president.
Compania Azucarera Andres Gomez Mena, 79 Wall Street, New York, by G. E. Warner, Warner Sugar Refining Co.
Campania Azucarera Elia, 112 Wall Street, New York, by Jose B. Rionda, vice president.
Compania Azucarera San Vincente, 112 Wall Street, New York, by Horatio B. Young, assistant secretary.
The Coca Cola Co., Atlanta, Ga., by Charles H. Candler, president.
Cuban-American Sugar Co., 129 Front Street, New York, by H. W. Wilmot, vice president, National Sugar Refining Co.
Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, 123 Front Street, New York, by B. A. Lyman, treasurer, McCahan Sugar Refining & Molasses Co.
The Cuban Dominican Sugar Co., 129 Front Street, New York, by Thomas A. Howell, president.
Czarnikow-Rionda Co., 112 Wall Street, New York, by E. H. Costello, vice president, McCahan Sugar Refining & Molasses Co.
G. H. Finlay Co., 24–26 Old Slip, New York.
The Francisco Sugar Co., 112 Wall Street, New York, by M. E. Rionda, vice president, McCahan Sugar Refining & Molasses Co.
Fox Bros. & Co., 126 Lafayette Street, New York.
Guantanamo Sugar Co., 129 Front Street, New York, by Geo. H. Bunker, treasurer, National Sugar Refining Co.
Hershey Chocolate Co., Hershey, Pa., by Wm. F. R. Murrie, president.
Hormiquero Central Corporation, 63 Wall Street, New York, by C. H. Blackburn, vice president and treasurer.
B. H. Howell Son & Co., 129 Front Street, New York, National Sugar Refining Co.
Ingenio Porvenir Corporation, 129 Front Street, New York, by H. J. Fullum, treasurer, National Sugar Refining Co.
The W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining & Molasses Co., 112 Wall Street, New York, by M. E. Rionda, president.
Miranda Sugar Co., 79 Wall street, New York, by Henry A. Rubino, vice president, Warner Sugar Refining Co.
Manati Sugar Co., 112 Wall Street, New York, by M. E. Rionda, vice president, McCahan Sugar Refining & Molasses Co.
The National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey, 129 Front Street, New York, by James H. Post, president.
New Niquero Sugar Co., 129 Front Street, New York, by W. B. Vanderkieft, secretary and treasurer.
H. H. Pike & Co. (Inc.), 108 Water Street, New York, by H. H. Pike, president, National Sugar Refining Co.
Punta Allegre Sugar Co., 111 Wall Street, New York, by R. W. Atkins, president, Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co.
Soledad Sugar Co., 111 Wall Street, New York, Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co.
Sugar Estates of Oriente, 129 Front Street, New York, by Thomas A. Howell, president, National Sugar Refining Co.
Tacajo Sugar Corporation, 112 Wall Street, New York, by G. E. Ogilvie, assistant treasurer, McCahan Sugar Refining & Molasses Co.
The Tuinucu Sugar Co., 112 Wall Street, New York, by L. J. Rionda, vice president, McCahan Sugar Refining & Molasses Co.
Warner Sugar Refining Co., 79 Wall Street, New York, by R. M. Bell, secretary and treasurer.
West India Sugar Finance Corporation, 129 Front Street, New York, by Thomas A. Howell, president, National Sugar Refining Co.
Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo., by H. J. Steinbrefer, president.
General Sugar Corporation, 67 Wall Street, New York, Col. G. A. Houston.
Sugar Plantations Operating Co., Habana, Cuba.
Ciego de Avila Compania Azucarera, Habana, Cuba.
Compania Azucarera Maria Luisa, S. S., Habana, Cuba.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want Senators to understand and the country to understand that this association is nothing more nor less than the sugar-refining companies that are putting out this propaganda, and they intend to destroy the sugar industry of the United States, if possible. When that is done, God help the American people as to the future prices they will pay for sugar in this country.

Some Senator just asked what is the wholesale price of sugar to-day. It is over 9 cents a pound. I want to say to Senators that the same identical sugar, made by the same sugar-refining companies and produced by the same sugar-refining companies, was sold recently in the United States for a little over 5 cents.

Mr. GOODING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. GOODING. What I want to say is that this is no new propaganda on the part of the sugar companies. Every year when American sugar is exhausted, which takes place some time in February or March, the people pay for Cuban sugar anywhere from 2 to 4 cents more than they had been paying

for American sugar. There has been no exception to that rule for the last four or five years. It is the old, old story over and over again. I put in the RECORD last year a statement showing that it cost the American people something like $100,000,000 to eat Cuban sugar or foreign sugar for six months more than it did American sugar produced on American farms, beet sugar in the West, and cane sugar in the South.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON. When the Senator knows that within 45 minutes we will adjourn, and there are a great many of our colleagues going out of public life and we desire to say something about them, does the Senator think it is fair for him to take the closing hour of the Congress in the defense of a proposition with reference to which a resolution was introduced by me some time ago providing for an investigation, which the Senator himself obstructed and blocked?

Mr. SMOOT. With reference to blocking the investigation, that was not what the resolution was for. If it had been a straight-out resolution of investigation nobody would have objected.

Mr. HARRISON. I should be glad to amend it in any way to meet the Senator's views.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator not limit his time so I may have five minutes to answer him?

Mr. SMOOT. If Senators will not interrupt me, I shall be through very quickly. I would have been through before this if it had not been for interruptions.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I have not interrupted the Senator. I think the Senator ought to limit the time so that an answer may be made to his statement.

Mr. SMOOT. I have only a little more to say, and if the Senator will not interrupt me I shall be through very quickly.

I want to refer to one of the statements made, for all of the statements which appear in what I have had printed as a part of my remarks in the RECORD.

There was room on the seventh page of the refiners' letter for a further amplification of one of their many misstatements, and hence the following postscript:

"P. S.—Understand that several delegations of beet-sugar farmers have complained to the Tariff Commission and other sources at Washington about the treatment they have received from the beet-sugar factories. The burden of their complaint has been that they have been forced to raise their crops at a loss and that the beet factories have shared with them none of the benefits of the increase in tariff of 76 per cent."

Diligent inquiry fails to develop the fact that any beet growers have lodged complaints of the nature mentioned, excepting only growers in the section where the beet-sugar company, in which the Sugar Trust is so heavily interested, operates a chain of factories to the exclusion of independents.

Incidentally, "M. Doran" for the refiners overlooked the fact that it was this untrustworthy United States Sugar Association which almost before the ink was dry on the new tariff bill filed with the Tariff Commission a formal application with a view to having the tariff reduced on sugar.

Only those familiar with the sugar business can comprehend the extent of the malignity displayed in this letter toward a struggling home industry the members of which are trying to emerge from a universal condition bordering upon bankruptcy because they kept faith with 80,000 American farmers, and without a question paid them their high contract price for beets, regardless of the fact that due to the acts of these American Cuban interests the price of sugar had gone to smash. Quite a contrast to the "grub" store-check plan some of the mill owners were reported to have adopted in Cuba.

I remember that when the head of this United States Sugar Association, Mr. Henry Rubino, of New York City, appeared before the Finance Committee he had the effrontery to assume that Americans who had invested money in the sugar industry in Cuba were as much entitled to protection by the United States as were other Americans who have invested their money in our domestic sugar industry. In fact, he went even further by assuming that because, according to his figures, we had only $545,000,000 invested in the domestic sugar industry and these American exploiters had over a billion dollars invested in the sugar industry of Cuba they and not the investors in the home industry were entitled to first consideration.

Mr. Horatio S. Rubens, also of New York City, who posed here as representing "the Committee on Cuban Emergency," but who is chairman of the board of the Cuba company which built and operates the railroad running from Santa Clara to Santiago on the south and Antilla on the north, and owns and operates several of the largest and lowest cost-producting sugar mills on the island, also expressed the same views. He said:

"There are millions of dollars invested in American enterprises there (Cuba) that seem to me to have the same right to protection. There is $1,000,000,000 of it as against $175,000,000, at the outside, in the beet industry. The question is whether this is going to be legislation for the greatest good for the greatest number of American citizens, not only for those stockholders who have interests in Cuba to the extent of a billion dollars but for those merchants and laborers who are manufacturing articles for export commerce to Cuba."

The Senators may remember the analysis of Mr. Rubino's tabulation given in my speech of August 7, which showed that of the 85 mammoth American-owned mills in Cuba 49 are either owned outright by seven groups of American refiners or by companies which are affiliated with them, and that these mills have a capacity of 2,331,023 tons of sugar a year, or 53 per cent of the total Cuban output in 1920–21, their banner year up to that time. It also developed in Mr. Rubino's testimony that these refining interests owned enough cane area in Cuba—nearly three and one-half million acres—to produce, when planted, over 8,000,000 tons of sugar a year. The Cuban output has increased over a million and three-quarter tons during the past 10 years. If they keep on expanding, where are they going to find a market for this plethora of sugar? Excepting the United States and Great Britain, all the great nations in the Temperate Zone have shaken the tropical sugar shackles from their feet and by the aid of protection are producing their sugar at home. Japan is the latest nation to attain this enviable position. She started in 20 years ago with a well formulated plan, which included a protective duty, the setting aside of large tracts of land, the guaranteeing of 6 per cent interest on the investment, the furnishing of free fertilizers, the purchase and loaning of sugar machinery, and so forth, and her policy never wavered until she had accomplished her object. Quite a contrast to the vacillating policy the seaboard refiners have induced our Government to follow.

Since I came to the Senate 20 years ago, I have seen the sugar crop of my own State grow from 20,000 to 162,000 tons, or over 800 per cent, and I have seen the beet-sugar crop of the United States grow from 86,000 to a million tons, or an increase of over 1,160 per cent. This only has been made possible by the beet people keeping some one here who was alert and able to analyze the reams of misleading, lieing statements with which the refiners have almost constantly flooded Members of both Senate and House, and thus, by exposing their misstatements, enabling us successfully to controvert them. As I say, I have seen the industry grow to over a million tons, but against what odds has this increase been brought about? Twenty-one years ago, when the industry started to boom, it enjoyed a tariff rate of 1.68½ cents per pound. A few years later the refiners, scared at the erection of so many beet-sugar factories, succeeded in bringing about Cuban reciprocity which reduced the duty to 1.34 cents per pound. Later on they made another onrush and succeeded in bringing it down to 1 cent per pound and providing for automatic free sugar 2½ years later. But the World War intervened, we needed the revenue, and the free-sugar provision was repealed three days before it was to have gone into effect. But for our vacillating policy we undoubtedly would be producing our sugar at home to-day instead of having to send as much as $970,000,000 abroad in a single year for the purchase of raw sugar.

The refiners rightly contend that Cuba is the cheapest sugar-producing country in the world and, if we so lower the duty as to render our domestic producers unable to pay such price for beets as will induce farmers to grow them, Cuba will supply us with all the sugar we consume. We know this is true. On the other hand, the late Secretary of Agriculture Wilson told us in Senate Document No. 22, Sixty-first Congress, first session, that the United States has sufficient beet-sugar area on which to produce the sugar of the world. American capital is anxious to expand the domestic sugar industry to the limit of our consumption. But as neither here nor elsewhere in the world can beet sugar be produced as cheaply as can cane sugar in Cuba, to expand or even to maintain the industry a reasonable rate of duty must be maintained, and the duty ought to be stabilized.

Beet-sugar factories are not built for a season. They cost from one and one-half to five million dollars to erect and are built for generations. Farmers are slow to take hold of a new crop. Even under favorable conditions several years usually elapse before a factory has enough beets to make a really profitable run, for which reason the new investor is greatly handicapped—a new factory experiencing several years of losses—while a near-by, older factory, where the farmers are familiar with beet culture may at the same time be making a fair profit.

Last year we consumed 5,700,000 tons of sugar, or 28 per cent of all the sugar produced in the world. Of this amount 2,424,600 tons was produced at home and in our insular possessions and 3,237,449 tons came from Cuba, at a 20 per cent tariff preferential. The balance of the Cuban crop was compelled to find a market elsewhere and compete with other tropical sugar without any tariff favors such as they enjoy on sales to the United States. Their other sugar goes largely to Great Britain and now the possibility of losing the British market only adds to the determination of the sugar exploiters of Cuba to crush our domestic industry and thus enlarge their United States market. The inability of Great Britain to secure from overseas her customary million and a half tons of sugar a year during the World War convinced her free-trade statesmen of the desirability, indeed of the prime necessity, of a nation producing its sugar at home. As a consequence Britain has decided to build up a great national beet-sugar industry and is giving her two beet-sugar factories already in operation a tariff protection of 5½ cents per pound, the highest rate of sugar protection in the world. If Britain succeeds in her efforts, the United States will be the only great market in the world for the export of tropical sugar.

Mr. President, make no mistake, it is not the Cuban planters who are behind this propaganda to destroy our domestic sugar industry. The real Cuban planters have as much reason to fear the American refining exploiters of Cuba as have our domestic sugar producers. Twenty years ago it was largely the Cubans themselves who operated the sugar industry of their island, but since the American refining interests went in there with their mammoth mills they have crushed out and bankrupted or absorbed most of the smaller native planters and of the island's present production of nearly four and one-half million tons only a small fraction is produced by Cubans, most of whom fear that they also will be crushed out sooner or later by their wealthy and powerful American low-cost production competitors.

And the Cuban people as a whole are no better off than they were before this great development of the Cuban sugar industry took place. In fact, they are far worse off. The small plantations, on which the natives formerly produced coffee and numerous other tropical products, which we import to the value of over $400,000,000 a year, have been absorbed by those great sugar plantations, and the formerly independent native is either growing cane for them or is working for them by the day—for cash when times are good, for "store checks" in times of depression.

Most of the vast sum of money which the sugar industry is supposed to scatter among the Cuban people never leaves New York. Most of it goes no farther than the Jersey hills, Long Island, Tarrytown, or Lenox, or the suburbs of Boston and Philadelphia, where reside most of the refining magnates. The native Cubans get only a few of the crumbs which fall from the refiners' groaning table.

When one considers the tremendous stake which the refiners are playing for it may not appear strange that people lacking in patriotism should stoop to such a low plane in their efforts to destroy an important industry of their own country. With Cuban holdings sufficient to produce 8,000,000 tons of sugar a year, give the refiners complete control of our markets, with power to fix at will the price 110,000,000 people must pay for their sugar, and their wealth in 10 years would eclipse anything ever dreamed of by a Rockefeller or Henry Ford.

Mr. HARRISON obtained the floor.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts, if I may do so without losing the floor.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I have requested the Senator from Mississippi to yield to me in order that I may reply very briefly to the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT].

Mr. President, the speech which the Senator from Utah has just delivered has been brought about by reason of the claim which was advanced in a communication from the United States Sugar Association, which has been printed in the RECORD, that refined sugar advanced in wholesale price from 6¼ cents a pound to 9 cents a pound since the passage of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law last September. The Senator from Utah does not dispute the fact that in five months refined sugar advanced in price 2¾ cents per pound; he does not dispute the fact that the price of sugar is higher in America to-day than it has been in 40 years, with the exception of five months during the peak of war prices in 1919 and the average price for 1920; he does not dispute the fact that the Fordney-McCumber law levied a tariff tax upon Cuban sugar amounting to almost 2 cents a pound.

Mr. SMOOT. The duty is $1.76 a hundred pounds.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The contention held by the writer of the communication and by members of the minority is that if the tariff of 2 cents per pound upon sugar were removed refined sugar would be selling in this country to-day for 7 cents per pound instead of 9 cents per pound. It is not often that tariff duties are so soon reflected in increasing prices, but sugar is such a necessity of life and such a commonly used food product that the tariff levied on the sugar that it is necessary to import to supply the demand is certain to at least advance the price of the domestic supply to the level of the cost of the raw product at the foreign source of production, plus the freight charges and the duty levied.

Mr. President, to deny that the tariff is responsible is a most inconsistent attitude for Senators to take now that prices have increased following the passage of a tariff act. What did you demand a tariff upon sugar for? Was it not to enable the home producer to increase his price to the level of the foreign cost, plus the amount of the tariff? What are the real facts about sugar? The price of 96 per cent raw sugars to-day is 5.62½ cents per pound, and the duty cost and freight is 1.78½ cents per pound, making the duty-paid price upon arrival in America 7.41 cents per pound. The price of refined sugar is 9 cents per pound, less 2 per cent, or net price of 8.82 cents per pound. Thus the refiners' margin is 1.41 cents per pound, to cover cost of refining, marketing, brokerage, and profit. It is evident that if the tariff was 1 cent instead of 1¾ cents per pound, sugar would be selling at about 8 cents per pound, and if raw sugar was admitted free refined sugar would be selling at about 7 cents per pound.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I can not yield to the Senator. He consumed three-quarters of an hour in discussing this question, and I am under obligations to the Senator from Mississippi for yielding to me.

The Senator from Utah in his argument has not disputed the fact that if the tariff were removed from sugar its price would be reduced. He has not and he can not dispute the fact that the levying of the tariff duty of 1.76 cents per pound increased the price of sugar by about 2 cents per pound. To deny it is to dispute the whole theory of protection to home industries.

Mr. SMOOT. I do dispute it.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The Senator answers the claim made by talking about the selfish motives and purposes of the writer of the letter submitted by the United States Sugar Association, but I am not going to take the time of the Senate at this late hour to answer an adverse criticism of sugar importers.

I wish to say, however, in reply to the Senator from Utah that not only sugar but practically every article which was given protection in the Fordney-McCumber tariff law has in the last five months reflected an increase in price. For instance, sweaters, blankets, woolen clothing, woolen underwear, all classes of woolen goods, have been very substantially increased in price, as have building materials of all kinds and cotton cloth; in fact, there is scarcely a single article on which the duty was increased in the Fordney-McCumber tariff law to which there has not already been reflected an increase in prices.

Mr. GOODING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I can not yield. The Senator from Mississippi has yielded to me. I can not give away his time.

Mr. GOODING. I merely desire to say that most building materials are on the free list or have a very small duty imposed upon them, and that carpet wool is on the free list, and yet carpets are selling at a higher price than has ever been known in the history of this country.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, let me enumerate a few price increases which have occurred. I shall quote from a communication from the Fair Tariff League. Where can we determine what materials have increased in price except from those who deal in such materials? Where can we learn of the effect of the tariff in increasing the price of sugar except from the sugar corporations and the sugar dealers, wholesalers and retailers? Where can we learn about the effect of increased prices upon woolen goods except from clothiers, and about the effect on building materials except from those dealing in such materials? The division of building and housing of the Department of Commerce in a recent table shows that the cost of a 6-room house made of brick has advanced since the passage of the new tariff law 9 per cent; that the cost of a 6-room frame house has advanced 10 per cent, and the cost of a typical factory building has increased 15 per cent. The only articles that show practically no increase in price are such articles as brick and cement, which were kept on the free list.

I wish I had time to read this list and to show how in five months the cost of living to the American people has increased from 10 to 30 per cent on many of the necessities and essentials of life. The per cent of increase on sugar alone is about 45 per cent. Sugar is only one article the price of which has enormously advanced, but practically every single article upon which a duty has been levied has already reflected that duty in an increase in price, and it is expected that the increases will continue, because the law has been in operation for so short a time that the full effect of the tariff in increasing prices has not yet been reflected.

I have a communication before me from a leading clothing manufacturer of Baltimore, in which he confirms what has already been said by the clothing manufacturers of New York. He says:

> The great change (in prices) is in the domestic fabrics on both suitings and overcoatings. I should say the average increase is 15 to 20 per cent for the materials, so that affecting men's wearing apparel for the fall and winter season of 1923 a suit or overcoat which sold formerly for $30 retail will have to bring $35.

So on suits of clothes an increased price of $5 has already been reflected. This is not hearsay, but from a manufacturer who states how the increase is brought about.

But, Mr. President, I can not and will not longer take the time of the Senator from Mississippi. I ask permission that certain very important and enlightening communications which I have from the Fair Tariff League, from two clothiers, and two other communications showing the effect of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill in increasing prices may be inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. SMOOT. Before that is done I desire to say a word.

Mr. HARRISON. I do not want to lose the floor.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator does not want to yield, I shall object to the communications being printed in the RECORD. I do not care, of course, whether they are printed in the RECORD or not; but if they are to go in, I want them to go in with the very distinct understanding as to whom the communications are from. When that is made known I shall have no objection to the communications being printed in the RECORD.

Mr. HARRISON. I do not want to lose the floor.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I have no purpose to camouflage the authors of the communications.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator will let me make a short statement, I shall not object.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. One communication is from the Fair Tariff League; another from M. Stein Co., of Baltimore; another from William Goldman, of New York; and two other communications, one from the United States Sugar Association, and one from Spokane, Wash.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to show what the Fair Tariff League is. I want to say to the Senate that the Fair Tariff League is nothing more nor less than Mr. H. E. Miles; that is all there is to it.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I decline to yield.

Mr. SMOOT. Then, if I can not make the statement, I shall object to the communications going in the RECORD.

Mr. HARRISON. I merely do not wish to lose the floor. I will yield to the Senator if I do not lose the floor.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to say further to the Senator from Massachusetts that, coming from the source it does, I deny the statement as to woolen goods. I say that it is not true. I would not ask Senators to take my word for it, for I could prove it now if I had the time.

Mr. President, with that statement the communications may go into the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the communications will be printed in the RECORD.

The communications referred to are as follows:

UNITED STATES SUGAR ASSOCIATION,
New York, March 3, 1923.

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Observing that the Brookhart resolution to investigate the sugar situation has somewhat stirred up matters and that you were considerate enough to insert my communication, I thought I would add a few observations in anticipation of what Senator SMOOT might have to say.

The price of 96° raw sugar to-day is 5.62½ cents per pound, and the duty, cost, and freight to be added is 1.78½ cents per pound, making duty-paid price 7.41 cents per pound. The price of refined is 9 cents per pound less 2 per cent or net price of 8.82 cents per pound. Thus refiners margin is 1.41 cents per pound to cover cost of refining, marketing, brokerage, and profit, which does not display extortion on the part of refiners.

On the other hand, according to Weather, Crops, and Markets issue of December 23, 1922, the average price paid beet farmers by beet factories for a ton of beets containing 15.50 per cent of sugar from which 13.17 per cent of refined sugar, or 263.4 pounds, were extracted was $5.65. Thus the beet factories have secured their raw product at an average of 2.14 cents per pound and are now selling it on the basis of New York price of refined, 9 cents plus freight charge; in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Michigan, Nebraska, Wyoming, and other States, which ranges between 1 cent and 1.84 cents per pound more. They are therefore taking advantage of the rise on the cost of raw cane sugars to refiners to raise their prices though their raw product cost has been constant at 2.14 cents per pound. As the cost of beet factories to make refined, when they have secured their raw product at 2.14 cents per pound is no more than 1½ cents per pound, their total cost to produce is 3.64 cents per pound, leaving them a margin between cost and selling price of 5.36 cents per pound at 9 cents, 6.36 cents per pound at 10 cents, and 7.20 cents per pound at 10.84 cents per pound, in contrast to a cane refiners' margin of 1.41 cents per pound at present prices of 9 cents. Such prices mean 11 cents to 12 cents per pound retail in the Western States where beet sugar is produced in surplus quantities. Even if cane refiners were extorting abnormal profits, the beet factories are profiting to a greater extent as they follow all advances and sell upon the basis of the New York refined price, and their margin of profit is from 5 to 7 times that of cane refiners.

The tariff adds 2 cents to every pound and is responsible for 2 cents of the cost. If removed, sugar would now be selling at 7 cents instead of 9 cents. If reduced 1 cent, sugar would be selling at 8 cents instead of 9 cents, as it would cost refiners just so much less for their raw product, and they could afford to offer it just so much less.

I observe that Senator SMOOT returns to the old charge that refiners now control the raw production of Cuba and are themselves raising the price of the raw product. In his speech of August 7 last, Senator SMOOT attempted to show that a refining group controlled 2,331,035 tons of the Cuban production. This was answered by Mr. Rubino in his article "Sugar, the proposed high duty." The complete story, pages 20 to 27, wherein he shows that individuals who may be stockholders in refineries are interested in Cuban companies which produce 530,000 tons instead of 2,331,035 tons, and that the group charge of Truman G. Palmer and Senator SMOOT is absurd. As a matter of fact, a refiner's profits depend upon the low price at which he may obtain raw sugars; the more he pays the less his profits. So if he went extensively into the raw production he would be doing so at the expense of his refining business. One business would be operating against the other. For this reason neither Arbuckle, Federal, Penn, or Savannah refineries, as well as National, have any raw sugar interests whatever. It is a simple business proposition with them not to have a raw sugar interest compete with their refining interests.

Let Senator SMOOT explain how it was that sugar advanced from 6.25 to 9 cents per pound since the passage of the tariff bill, when he attempted to show that the price would decline; how the price of sugar went up during the very time that Louisiana and domestic came on the market, when he said that the price invariably declined during this period, and what benefit the farmer derives at a price of $5.65 per ton with sugar selling at 10 and 11 cents in 1923, when the farmer was getting $5.84 per ton in 1912 and $5.69 per ton in 1913 when average prices for refined were 5.04 and 4.278 cents, respectively, and why the factories do not share the benefits of tariff with the farmer when their profit from it on 263.4 pounds of sugar extracted from a ton of beets in 1922 at 2 cents per pound is $5.268 per ton in itself, and they pay the farmer but $5.65 per ton even when they sell their sugar at 10 cents per pound.

Thanking you for the consideration given my communication and trusting that the inclosed may serve to further embarrass any of the high tariff advocates who may attempt to defend their position on sugar tariff, I beg to remain,

UNITED STATES SUGAR ASSOCIATION.
By M. DORAN, *Assistant Secretary.*

NEW YORK, *February 12, 1923.*

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WALSH: I promised to write you a little later concerning the advances on other articles of wool manufacture and also concerning the opening prices on suitings, which were generally opened last week.

With regard to the latter, the fancy suitings opened by the American Woolen Co. reflected price advances ranging from 15 to 20 per cent over those of a year ago, and that about reflects the situation generally throughout the market on other lines. One worsted manufacturer making very fine suitings told me that if he marked his goods on the basis of the existing price of wool, they would have to be 25 cents a yard higher, a difference of perhaps 6 or 7 per cent. Practically all manufacturers have stated that they are not selling their goods on a basis of the existing wool market; that they are all figuring their wools on the basis of actual cost; and practically all of them provided stock to make their goods out of several months ago.

I have spoken to one of the largest manufacturers of woolen underwear. He tells me that on all-wool underwear the advance is 20 per cent; that the great bulk of the business, however, is done on part-woolen underwear, and the advances range from 10 per cent on this class of merchandise, depending upon the quantity of wool used.

With regard to hosiery, he tells me that the situation is somewhat confused on account of some dislocation in this industry due to the style factor and the competition with the silk-hosiery business, but he said that the situation would not be different than it is in underwear if the manufacturer had to go out and buy his wool and sell it on his usual percentage of mark up.

I have spoken to another very large manufacturer of sweaters. They specialize in the manufacture of a sweater coat that is sold all over the country in a very large way at $6 at retail. He says the price for the coming fall will be $7.50 at retail, and if he were to buy wool on the present market it would have to be higher.

* * * * * * *

Very truly yours,

WM. GOLDMAN.

M. STEIN & Co.,
Baltimore, Md., February 20, 1923.

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Pursuant to conversation we had on the train last week, and in compliance with your request for information as to increased prices on domestic and imported woolen and worsted fabrics, and what effect the increased price will have upon suits and overcoats, beg to say that notwithstanding that the duty on imported fabrics under the new tariff bill is much higher, there is only a change of about 20 per cent increase on imported woolens and worsteds when landed here.

The great change is in the domestic fabrics on both suitings and overcoatings. I should say the average increase is 15 per cent to 20 per cent for the material, so that, affecting men's wearing apparel for the fall and winter season of 1923, a suit or overcoat which sold, will say, for $30 retail will have to bring $35.

The $5 increase, for your information, I will say, is made up as follows:

The woolen or worsted fabric that would go into a $30 retail suit costing last year an average of $3 a yard will cost now 20 per cent more, or $3.60 a yard. This increase, together with a minimum of 20 per cent increase on trimmings that goes into a garment, will mean that the manufacturer will have to charge the retail merchant at least $3 more for the garment, and the retailer, of course, will ask about $5 more.

The same percentage of increase prevailing in the highest priced garments will mean that the manufacturers will have to ask $5 to $6 more of the retailer, who in turn will have to add $10 to the retail price over last year.

If there is anything additional that you would like to know, I will be glad to hear from you.

Yours very truly,

M. STEIN.

—

SPOKANE, WASH., *January 29, 1923.*

HON. SENATOR WALSH,
Washington, D. C.

I recently noted an article which appeared in the Associated Press dispatches, published in our little paper here, regarding what Senator SMOOT had to say about the highbrows objecting to the Republican Party's tariff of 31 cents per pound on wool, etc., not increasing the cost of a suit of clothes to any extent. His talk about only the highbrows objecting is all bunk, and his statement is misleading, inasmuch as he would figure out that my wool suit of clothes would cost me only $1.24 more. Senator SMOOT is trying to throw sand in the people's eyes for the benefit of the woolgrower. I am a Republican in politics, but I could never support a party which would place a tariff on wool, hides, etc., where a very, very few people are benefited at the expense of 110,000,000 American citizens. The $1.24 tariff on the 4 pounds of wool in my suit of clothes, at Spokane, works out about as follows:

Tariff on the 4 pounds of wool	$1.24
Plus the American Woolen Co.'s expenses and profit manufacturing and selling the cloth, 45 per cent	.56
	1.80
Plus the clothing manufacturers' cost, 40 per cent	.72
	2.52
Plus the wholesale clothing company's expenses, freight, profit, etc., 30 per cent	.76
	3.28
Plus the retailer's freight, expenses of selling, and profit, 60 per cent	1.97
	5.25

That is about the way it works out, and when I buy my suit of clothes here it has a cost of $5.25 to $6 more for the $1.24 tariff on the wool in my suit of clothes. Of course, we know it should not, but it does. In reality, we figure about $6 on each man's suit.

Respectfully,

J. COURTNEY.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 3, 1923.*

Hon. DAVID I. WALSH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WALSH: Answering your inquiry as to changes in prices in recent months, and in particular since the passage of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law September 22, 1922, I submit the following:

The Division of Building and Housing of the Department of Commerce, in a recent table, shows that a six-room house made of brick advanced 9 per cent in cost from July last to January last; a six-room frame house, 10 per cent; and a typical factory building 15 per cent.

A table recently prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Commerce shows that plate glass from 8 to 5 inches square advanced 10 per cent from August to December last. These pieces, it should be noted, are cut out of large broken pieces. Pieces 5 to 10 square feet advanced 22 per cent. Single A window glass advanced 9.6 per cent and single B 6 per cent. Lumber has advanced 9 per cent. Common brick and cement, which were left on the free list, advanced 2 per cent only, while the high-protected articles like glass advanced from 6 per cent to 22 per cent. Nails advanced 11 per cent; structural steel, 11 per cent; steel bars for reinforcing, 13 per cent. Since these December advances there have been further considerable advances in the metal market. It seems clear that the makers of heavy steel products will get all or most of the $351,000,000 per annum that our experts figured that the Fordney law permits them to add to their prices. The entire steel market is very firm and prices advancing to an alarming extent, in the judgment of manufacturers and others. The Fordney-McCumber tariff law raised the duty on files from 25 per cent to 44 per cent, an increase of 19 points. Prices were immediately increased 15 per cent, or three-fourths of the tariff increase.

The entire tariff increase was added to the price of aluminum almost immediately, one advance being 2 cents per pound and the next advance 3 cents. The price of domestic aluminum to-day is the English price plus the duty plus freight to New York on the competitive English product.

Lead increased 40 per cent; zinc, 8.3 per cent; antimony, 30 per cent; and aluminum, 27 per cent. These advances are from September 1 to January 4 last. Of the steel alloys used to make automobiles and other manufactured products lighter and stronger, prices have advanced greatly, some having doubled in price.

Knit underwear has increased 15 per cent. Clothing generally has increased 15 per cent. Some woolen goods are being offered at apparently old prices, but they are of cheaper quality, with more of cotton and shoddy in them.

Cotton cloths have advanced from 20 to 25 per cent; from one-fifth to one-fourth of this advance is due to increase in raw material, the rest principally due to the tariff. Indianhead cotton sheeting, a well-known brand, has advanced 22½ per cent. Some cheap sateens for women's wear and for men's sleeve linings have advanced about 50 per cent. Certain English cotton spinners have expressed satisfaction at our high rates, saying that they restrict her importations, which are only $10,000,000 per year, but they lessen our competition in other countries to which England exports $500,000,000 worth. Linens have advanced in this period 3 cents per yard; ordinary damask, 5 per cent; linen canvas, 5 cents per yard.

* * * * * * *

The Journal of Commerce of New York City in January last published a list of about 75 chemicals on which the duties were advanced in the Fordney law. All but one had added all or most of the increase in the duty to the price. Of another list of 13 drugs and chemicals, each had added all or most of the duty. Of another list of five chemicals that were put on the free list, the price had decreased on each.

Very truly yours,

FAIR TARIFF LEAGUE,
(Signed) H. E. MILES, *Chairman.*

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield to me for just a moment?

Mr. CALDER. Mr. President——

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, let us have the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi will proceed.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I was perfectly willing to yield to the Senator from New York who I thought was going to report the resolution introduced day before yesterday by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART] to investigate the increase in the price of sugar. I am willing now to yield to him, but a point of order would probably be made against me, and I do not want to lose the floor.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand the Secretary of Commerce has a large appropriation for this purpose and he intends to investigate the subject, and, therefore, I demand the regular order.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, it is perfectly appropriate——

Mr. CALDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I want to proceed for just a few minutes. Does the Senator from New York want to ask a question?

Mr. CALDER. I have a resolution which I desire to report.

Mr. HARRISON. What resolution, may I ask?

Mr. CALDER. The sugar resolution. I am prepared to report that resolution if it is in order.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator refers to the resolution to investigate the sugar situation?

Mr. CALDER. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON. I will yield for that purpose, unless I will thereby lose the floor.

Mr. CURTIS. I demand the regular order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. What is the regular order?

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator from Wisconsin knows what is the regular order as well as I do.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I know there is a regular system here to block this investigation of the sugar trust.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi has the floor. He has not yielded to anyone.

Mr. KING. Mr. President——

Mr. CURTIS. I demand the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi will proceed.

Mr. KING. I ask unanimous consent, if the Senator will yield, that the Senator from New York be permitted to report the resolution just referred to.

Mr. CURTIS. I demand the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi will proceed.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, it is perfectly appropriate that during the last 35 minutes of the Congress the distinguished Senator from Utah, who is known to stand for high-priced sugar to the consumers of the country, should have spent this time in a defense of the increase in the price of sugar, whether it came by virtue of a trust in Cuba or by virtue of a trust in this country. At the last Congress, when we had thoroughly discussed this whole sugar problem, after those of us on this side and some on the other side had joined hands to prevent the increased tariff rate on sugar going into the tariff bill, the Senator from Utah saw fit, during the last minutes of a dying Congress, to rise in his place and make an extensive speech defending the tariff on sugar. I pointed out night before last that in all probability during the last minutes of this Congress, when no one would have a chance to reply, he would follow the same policy. That prophesy has come true.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator must know that I had no chance to speak earlier, on account of the filibuster that took place here yesterday afternoon and evening.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator had no chance because he and others were trying to put down our throats the ship subsidy bill——

Mr. SMOOT. Not at all.

Mr. HARRISON. When everybody knew for weeks that they had no chance to do it, and if they had stopped sooner we could have gone along in an orderly way, and many of the bills that have died on the calendar, which you promised your constituents to pass, could have been passed.

Mr. President, I am sorry that it has been necessary to say that even during the closing hours of a Congress, when everybody except a Republican Senator should feel good because Congress is at an end. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The occupants of the galleries must preserve order.

SENATOR JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I may say that personally I am very sorry that many of my colleagues on the other side will be here no more. Politically, of course, I am glad; but, Mr. President, I have risen to-day to speak very briefly of one gentleman whose departure from this body is universally regretted.

Few men ever entered this Chamber better prepared by education and training and natural ability to render great public service than did my distinguished colleague, JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS. Possessing a towering intellect, a store of ready information that is inexhaustible, a sharpness, a quickness, and a richness in debate that is as attractive as it is effective, it was natural that during his 30 years of congressional life he should have risen to the leadership of his party in the House and a commanding position in this body.

His peculiarity of style, his grace and purity of diction, his clearness of imagery, his thorough understanding of economic and diplomatic problems, both national and international, enriched the debates of the Senate and the literature of our country. A picturesque and unique character, he will be greatly missed from this Chamber and the public life of the Nation. He voluntarily retired from public service. He could have remained here as long as he lived. There was not the slightest sign of opposition to him upon the political horizon when he announced his intention to retire. He goes back to his people, whom he loved and served so long and faithfully.

Mr. President, the heart of Mississippi to-day is heavy because of the retirement of her mightiest statesman. Not only Mississippi but the Nation, as well as civilization, needs him at this hour; but he has followed his own inclination, callous to tempting and highly remunerative offers, he chose to go back to his plantation in Yazoo, where he might live anew with his old friends, might play with his grandchildren, listen to the stories of trusted colored servants and field hands, and hear, as he has beautifully said, the chorus of his mocking birds, and pluck from his own garden, with his own hands, his own flowers, kissed by the southern dews.

I am sure I voice the sentiments of not only the people of Mississippi but those of every Member of this body and a large part of the country in expressing these few words of regret at his retirement and warmest good wishes for a long life and happiness.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a joint resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Assistant Secretary read the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 466) to provide an additional appropriation for the Federal Farm Loan Board for the fiscal year 1924, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the sum of $24,000 is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, to provide payment for the following additional positions in the Federal Farm Loan Board: Two members at the rate of $10,000 each and two private secretaries at the rate of $2,000 each.

Mr. McLEAN. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. If it leads to no discussion, I shall not object. It ought to be passed.

Mr. BURSUM. What is the proposition, Mr. President?

Mr. McLEAN. It provides the compensation for the two new members of the Federal Farm Loan Board agreed to by the action we took yesterday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 473), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join a similar committee appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of the present session, are ready to adjourn unless the President has some further communication to make to them.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. LODGE and Mr. ROBINSON as the committee on the part of the Senate under the resolution.

COMMISSION OF GOLD AND SILVER INQUIRY.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Resolution 469, creating the Commission of Gold and Silver Inquiry, the Chair appoints the following Senators members of the commission: Mr. NICHOLSON, Mr. ODDIE, Mr. GOODING, Mr. WALSH of Montana, and Mr. PITTMAN.

ADJUSTMENTS OF CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to section 10 of the act (H. R. 14435) making appropriations to provide additional compensation for certain civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, the Chair appoints Mr. WARREN, Mr. SMOOT, and Mr. OVERMAN as members on the part of the Senate of the joint committee of Congress to investigate and report to Congress on the first day of the next regular session what adjustments, if any, should be made in the compensation of the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including joint committees and joint commissions, the office of the Architect of the Capitol, the legislative drafting service, and the Capitol police.

SENATOR CHARLES A. CULBERSON.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, when the Senate adjourns to-day my colleague, the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], will retire from this body, after a service of 24 years. In point of sustained efficiency, industry, and effective statesmanship that service is notable in our country's annals.

Before coming to the Senate he had been governor and attorney general of Texas, and in these capacities had made so brilliant a record as to win, not only the devotion of the people of Texas, but the attention and the approval of the Nation.

Entering the United States Senate immediately upon the conclusion of his official career in Texas, he soon established himself in the front rank of this assembly. For almost a quarter of a century he has maintained that relation here—honored, beloved, his counsel valued, his judgment sought. He has been the official leader of his party on the floor, his period of command proving an asset and an inspiration to the fighting Democracy.

I need not review on this occasion his memorable labors for Texas and the Nation. His stainless conduct, his engaging personality, his fidelity to the public interest, his intellectual strength, his amazing grasp of detail, and his ability to reduce the most complicated problems to the crystal clearness of a simple formula, evidenced no less by his success at the bar than by his efforts in executive and legislative positions, exemplify what is best in American character and achievement. I have risen more especially to express the sadness I feel, and which I know the Senate feels, in witnessing his departure from this arena, on which he has reflected a luster in keeping with its brightest traditions.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.

Mr. JONES of New Mexico. Mr. President, in connection with the discussion between the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], I have here an article which appeared in the American Farm Bureau Federation Weekly News Letter discussing the tariff in its relation to the farmers of the country. I ask permission that this article may be printed in the RECORD in eight-point type.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[From the American Farm Bureau Federation Weekly News Letter of January 11, 1923.]

MORE COST THAN GAIN IN TARIFF—NET LOSS TO AGRICULTURE IS ESTIMATED AT $300,000,000.

This tariff study is submitted by the department of research as a final summary of conclusions on the tariff situation.

This study of the tariff was undertaken for the purpose of appraising the effect of a protective tariff on the income and expenditures of the farmers of the country, having special refer-

ence to the tariff of 1922. This involved two tasks—first, to determine to what extent farmers as producers are benefited by import duties on their own products through resultant increases in market prices; and second, to estimate the increased cost of commodities purchased by farmers, whether agricultural or industrial products, attributable to the existing tariff. In the foregoing articles of the series an analysis of the relation of each of the more important farm products to the tariff has been made; a general discussion of the effects of import duties on prices of the products of other industries has been presented. In the present article a summary of conclusions will be set forth and an estimate of tariff gains and costs based on a final scrutiny of the data at hand will be offered, which, it is believed, indicates reliably, though roughly, the net financial significance of the new tariff for the general farming community.

For the purpose of this presentation the tariff schedules may best be divided into two groups: Those relating to farm products and those relating to other commodities. In the first group, farmers generally are interested both as producers and as consumers; in the second group they are interested directly only as consumers.

AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULES INVOLVE BOTH GAINS AND LOSSES.

Taking up first the schedules relating to agricultural products, it is to be noted that certain of the duties carried will increase the value of products to the benefit of those farmers who produce the given product, and thereby increase the cost of living or of operation for other farmers purchasing that product in raw or manufactured state. On the whole, however, it is estimated that gains to producers will outweigh increases to farm consumers of farm products. The accompanying table presents the figures in detail for each group of commodities accorded protection in the present law.

The bases of these various estimates and a résumé of general conclusions regarding each line of product—derived chiefly from the foregoing special article of this series—follow:

Table showing estimated results of tariff on farm products.

	Gain.	Cost to farmers.	Cost to all consumers.
Wheat	$10,000,000	$3,000,000	$12,000,000
Other cereals	1,000,000	500,000	1,500,000
Sugar	45,800,000	48,100,000	192,400,000
Dairy and poultry products	3,000,000		9,000,000
Wool	37,500,000	27,300,000	91,000,000
Cattle	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,800,000
Tobacco	10,000,000	5,300,000	53,000,000
Flaxseed and linseed oil	3,500,000	2,700,000	9,000,000
Miscellaneous products:			
Lemons	5,000,000		
Almonds	500,000		
Walnuts	1,500,000	2,000,000	17,000,000
Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables	1,000,000		
Hemp	500,000		
Cloverseed	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total miscellaneous	12,500,000	7,000,000	22,000,000
Total farm products	124,800,000	94,900,000	391,700,000

Net gain to agriculture, $29,900,000.

THE WHEAT TARIFF.

As the United States is an exporter of wheat the general impression is that an import duty is useless as a means of increasing domestic prices. Little exception can be taken to this statement of the case as regards winter wheat. A complication arises, however, in the fact that hard spring wheat is at times imported as a premium grade from Canada for mill consumption in this country. An import duty is probably in some years of material benefit to American spring wheat growers. The facts regarding imports, exports, and consumption of this product are not available. The general situation which determines the price for it, however, seems to be this: Under conditions of free trade the price of spring, as well as winter, wheat is based on the Liverpool quotation; neither American nor Canadian spring crops can sell much above the price prevailing at Liverpool, given freedom of shipment across the border, though they may sell either above or below winter wheat, depending on the relative volume of spring and winter production. In the second place, production of spring wheat in the United States has been practically stationary for the past 20 years, which probably accounts for the fact that in three out of the last six years quite considerable quantities of Canadian wheat have been imported and ground—and presumably consumed in this country. Now, given such conditions, there will be a natural tendency for prices of American spring wheat to rise above the Liverpool base whenever the crop of that grain falls below the average or when the crop of winter wheat or of Canadian spring wheat is unusually large. That is, there will be in the United States a local relative shortage of spring wheat not existing in the world market, with consequent tendencies toward bulging prices. Free entry of Canadian grain levels down this tendency and the existence of a tariff barrier against that grain allows the domestic situation to secure its logical effect.

CROP OF 1921 AFFECTED.

There is evidence that the tariff did maintain the price of northern spring wheat above world levels in the season of 1921 and 1922, as it remained consistently above Canadian prices for Manitoba as well as above domestic prices for red winter. This year, with a very large crop of spring wheat, the effect of the duty is apparently slight or probably entirely nil. The determination of a definite figure to represent benefits to growers is largely guesswork owing to the complexity and obscurity of the factors involved. The amount here fixed upon, namely, $10,000,000 per year, can only be taken to indicate that the sum is small compared to the total value of output, taking the average of one year with another. The cost to consumers in the form of higher prices for flour and mill feed is placed at $12,000,000, allowance being made for the increased cost of imported wheat. Of this amount $3,000,000, or 25 per cent, is allocated to farmers as consumers.

OTHER CEREALS.

Import duties on corn, oats, rye, barley, and rice are of little significance. Growers of buckwheat probably benefit somewhat from the duty on Canadian grain brought in mainly for feed. The duty on corn may occasionally be a minor factor when conditions favor imports from Argentina, which is not the normal situation, as that country's surplus will usually find a better market in Europe; and the tariff on oats and barley will probably influence prices seasonally and locally along the Canadian border to a small degree. Gains to producers are estimated roughly at $1,000,000 per annum; cost to consumers, including increased cost of imported cereals, in which rice from the Orient figures most largely, at $1,500,000; and cost to farm consumers at $500,000.

SUGAR.

There can be no question that the duty on sugar increases the price of that commodity to about the extent of the duty on Cuban 96° centrifugals, which was fixed in conference at 1.7648 cents per pound. If it be assumed that the whole of this increase accrues to the growers, the addition to the value of their average production is $45,800,000 annually. There is, as pointed out in the article dealing with the sugar tariff, some question whether the manufacturers may not be able to retain some of this increment; but as there is no basis for estimating any definite proportion going to manufacturers, the whole amount is allocated to growers' gains. The cost to consumers, based on 1921 consumption figures, is $192,400,000, of which burden it is estimated that farmers as a group bear 25 per cent, making the increased cost of sweets consumed on the farm $48,100,000. In these latter estimates it is assumed that only the amount of the Cuban duty is passed on to the consumer. As a matter of fact, the full rate of duty, which is 25 per cent higher than the Cuban preferential rate, applies to imports of refined sugar, as none is imported in the refined state from Cuba. Imports of refined sugar are usually negligible, and this excess protection accorded the manufacturer is here ignored, as its benefit can only be secured through price-fixing agreements, as to the existence of which nothing is here affirmed.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.

The duties on this group of products are of slight importance to agriculture. The rates on milk and cream will probably influence materially prices received in the Boston territory. The duty on dried and frozen eggs will affect egg prices in New York, especially in the early spring months and on the grades known as breaking stock. The cheese duty will increase the prices of European types, but this will be of no particular significance to the farmer, as he produces very little of such cheeses. The estimate of a gain of $3,000,000 to producers is based on the receipts of milk and cream at Boston, and of eggs at New York during the first six months of the year. The $9,000,000 cost-to-consumer figure includes increased cost of the products just named as well as the cost of the duty on imported and domestic European cheese.

THE WOOL DUTY.

Roughly speaking, the duty of 31 cents per clean pound is added to the price of wool in our markets. This is equivalent to about 12.7 per grease pound on the average of domestic wools and means an increase of about $37,500,000 in growers' receipts, on the assumption that the farm price will be increased in the same amount as the market price. Further assuming that the exact equivalent of the duty is shifted onto the final

consumer—which is probably more or less than the truth, according to market conditions—the cost to consumers is placed at $91,000,000; that is, 31 cents per pound on the total consumption of scoured wool. The farmer probably consumes his per capita share of wool, and his increased clothing cost is accordingly figured at 30 per cent of the total cost, or $27,300,000.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS.

Under present conditions import duties on animals and packing-house products can have very little influence on the markets. In the earlier study of the subject it was concluded that the duty on Canadian cattle would probably have some effect on the purely local fluctuations in feeder cattle at St. Paul and slaughter stuff at Buffalo. It has been rather arbitrarily assumed that the operation of the duties will stimulate prices to the extent of one-fourth to one-half a cent a pound in the two markets named and on the particular classes mentioned. From the statistics of feeder movement at St. Paul and slaughter at Buffalo the benefits to producers are computed to be about $1,500,000 and the increased cost to consumers $1,800,000. Consumers of meat locally in the Buffalo market will feel the effect of whatever price increases result there, while the Corn-Belt feeders will shoulder the burden of any increase in cost of feeder cattle at St. Paul. The latter item, therefore, $1,000,000, is charged as a cost to farm consumers.

TOBACCO.

The export and manufacturing types of tobacco, constituting the bulk of the crop, are not subject to tariff influences. Cigar leaf can be but slightly affected because the import cigar tobaccos are of a different quality and not truly competitive. Connecticut wrappers are probably increased substantially in price by the $2.10 duty on Sumatra leaf with which they come in competition. How much the increase may be there is no way of determining. As what is believed to be a reasonable guess, based on general considerations of rates of duty, production, and price quotations, the probable benefit to producers is placed at $10,000,000. As the duty on some 85,000,000 pounds of Cuban Sumatra and Turkish tobaccos imported annually is undoubtedly added to the selling price of cigars and cigarettes, the cost of the tobacco duty to the consumer is much higher than the gain to producers amounting, on the basis of duties assessed, to $53,000,000. Of this 10 per cent is assigned to farmers as consumers of cigars and cigarettes.

OILS AND OIL-BEARING MATERIALS.

Whatever might be the effect of a general tariff against vegetable oils, the law as actually passed can not materially benefit any farm producers save flaxseed growers. The flaxseed duty of 40 cents per bushel will no doubt be genuinely protective.

The effect on prices, however, will be somewhat less than the amount of the duty owing to the drawback privilege whereby crushers secure a refund of a portion of the duty on the exportation of linseed meal or cake made from imported grain. Comparative prices in the United States and Canada over a period of several years indicate that the differential in favor of the American market equals approximately four-fifths of the amount of the duty. This, under the new law, is 32 cents per bushel—as the nominal rate is 40 cents—which on an average production of 11,000,000 bushels gives us $3,500,000 as the apparent benefit to growers. Applying the same rate of increase on the linseed oil consumption of the country the indicated cost is roughly $9,000,000, of which 30 per cent is charged as a cost to farm consumers. It should, perhaps, be noted that while 32 cents per bushel or thereabouts is the effective rate as regards the influence on the flaxseed market, it may not be the effective rate of increase in linseed oil prices. This rate on the seed is equivalent to about 1.7 cents per pound on oil. The actual rate on imported oil is 3.3 cents per pound. If the crushers are able to take advantage of the latter rate, the cost of the duty to consumers will be obviously about twice as much as the above estimate.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Among the minor farm products are several which will be more or less influenced by the tariff. These include lemons, raisins, almonds, walnuts, clover seed, onions, and hemp. Gross increases in producers' receipts are estimated at $12,500,000. In estimating increases in consumption costs imports not only of these products but of others not commercially produced in this country, such as dates, figs, pineapples, filberts, etc., *must* be taken into consideration. The figure is placed at $22,000,000, taking into consideration production, imports, and rates of duty. Cost to farm consumers is figured at $7,000,000, farmers being small purchasers of most of the commodities under consideration but the sole consumers of clover seed on which they must pay higher prices not only for domestic but for imported seed.

Considering the agricultural schedules as a whole, the estimated gains to producers is $124,800,000, and the cost to farmers as consumers $94,900,000, leaving a net gain to agriculture from the tariff on its own products of $29,700,000. The total of costs to consumers of farm products is $391,900,000. These figures, while admittedly rough, probably approximate the truth.

To estimate the effects of the tariff on the market prices of other commodities, as has been done for agricultural products, is far from a simple matter. It can not be carried out to an unlimited extent by the method which has been followed in the case of farm products; namely, by a detailed analysis of competitive conditions, prices, production, and consumption for all the individual products of all branches of an industry. To undertake such an investigation to determine the effects of the tariff in all industries—manufacturing, mining, and so forth—that operate in the United States would be far beyond the resources of this department; and no adequate inquiry of that character has been made by any agency thus far. Hence if any attempt to estimate in dollars and cents the cost of the tariff to the farmer as a consumer of the products of other industries be made, it must be by recourse to some other method.

QUESTION OF COST TO CONSUMERS.

Several estimates of the cost of the tariff to consumers have been put forth, from which the total cost to farmers might be derived by estimating his share in consumption of dutiable commodities. No particular basis for these estimates seems, however, to be discoverable and they are therefore ignored. The only basis that appears to be available for any reasonably safe estimate of the sort is the cost-to-consumer figure above presented for agricultural products. The cost of such commodities is increased by import duties to the extent of some $392,000,000 according to our estimates. This is a trifle over 2 per cent of the average total value of the output of the farms. It might be assumed that the cost of other products would be increased in like ratio, whereby the increased cost to consumers could be computed. Such an assumption, it is believed, would be a minimum.

The assumption is here made, and the cost is so computed. The average value of gross output of all industries other than agriculture is about $65,000,000,000; applying the ratio ascertained for farm products, the result is $1,323,000,000, which by this computation is the cost of the tariff on other than farm products to American consumers.

FARMERS' SHARE 25 PER CENT.

Now, as to the portion of this tax which falls upon the farmer consumer. In the estimates relating to agricultural products it will be noted that the share of the cost-to-consumers figure allocated to farm consumers is a little under 25 per cent of the total. The 25 per cent share seems reasonable on other grounds. The income of farmers is estimated by the National Bureau of Economic Research as 18 per cent of the national income. Their purchasing power would therefore be 18 per cent of that of the whole country; as purchasers of ordinary consumers' goods at retail, however, they would probably buy close to their per capita share, which is 30 per cent; for a much smaller portion of farm income is spent for railroads, factories, industrial materials, and equipment, in the form of corporate securities, than is true of business profits. Furthermore, consumers' goods, where the farmers' largest purchases lie, are probably more affected by the tariff than are producers' goods, most of which are either on the free list or not susceptible to tariff influences. Moreover, the item of house rent absorbs part of the city man's income.

The farmers' share in the cost of the tariff on other than farm products is therefore placed at 25 per cent of the total, or $331,000,000. Subtracting his net gain on the agricultural schedules, which amounts to $30,000,000, the remainder is $301,000,000, which represents the net cost of the tariff to agriculture. Combining the agricultural and nonagricultural schedules, the figures are, in tabular form, as follows:

Summary of benefits to farmers and minimum cost to consumers.

	Average value of output 1917–1921.	Tariff cost to consumers.	Cost to farm consumers.
Farm products	[1] $19,245,000,000	$392,000,000	$98,000,000
Products of all other industries	[2] 65,000,000,000	1,323,000,000	331,000,000
Total	84,245,000,000	1,715,000,000	426,000,000

[1] U. S. Department of Agriculture. [2] Partly estimated.

Gross cost to farmers	$426,000,000
Gains to farmers as producers	125,000,000
Net cost to agriculture	301,000,000

It is recognized that these figures are liable to a large degree of error. They are, however, based in part on a careful detailed analysis (that relating to farm products) and on a further assumption that seems reasonable as a minimum, namely, that industrial products are affected by the tariff to the same degree as are agricultural products. The chief weakness in the method is in deriving a ratio of cost of the tariff from value of total output, output being taken as roughly indicative of consumption. The figures of gross production contain a large amount of duplication both within the agricultural and industrial groups and between agriculture and industry. Production figures are therefore somewhat ambiguous; but the duplications will offset each other more or less, since they occur in both agricultural and industrial returns. That the estimate is likely to err below rather than above the truth is indicated by two further considerations. First, no allowance has been made in any of our estimates for possible "pyramiding" of duties between producer or importer and final consumer. It is most probably true that the original tariff increment to the price is, in many cases, increased as the goods pass through the channels of trade; this would naturally occur where commodities are handled on commission and, perhaps, to greater or less extent in the ordinary processes of manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing. It has been estimated by some observers that the cost of import duties is "pyramided" to the extent of two or three fold. Such an assumption seems excessive, and there is no basis of actual measurement; the whole question has been ignored by this department in preparing estimates. In the second place, farm products enter into commerce relatively much less than industrial products.

If the ratio of tariff costs could be based on actual sales instead of gross production, the resulting figure for industrial products would undoubtedly be higher than the one above given.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. BURSUM. Mr. President, it seems to me that the Senate ought not to adjourn without at least giving consideration to bills which have been reported out for the relief of the defenders of the country.

Since this omnibus pension bill has been reported I am advised that three of the beneficiaries have died, so that the total number, which originally was 1,117, is now only 1,114. Of course, there may be those who will say that in the interest of economy we ought not to pass this legislation; that by the next Congress all of the 1,117 beneficiaries will have died and the Government will be that much ahead. These veterans and widows are dying at the rate of more than 4,000 a month. These omnibus bills seek to provide for the most needy, the most aged of the veterans who served during the Civil War in defense of their country, and the widows of those who have died. These veterans are poor; they are in needy circumstances; and it seems to me that it is a niggardly policy, it is an unappreciative policy, that will permit the defenders of the country who served us in time of peril to die penniless, or to depend on charity for their existence.

There is no class of people to whom the Nation is more indebted and more obligated than the veterans who served during the Civil War. Of course, the power of Senators by simply making an objection can avail to prevent action; yet yesterday we witnessed here a filibuster, lasting some eight hours, as a protest against the House of Representatives, because two or three leaders in the House, as was alleged, prevented action upon certain legislation which these distinguished Senators favored and thought ought to have a chance; yet here in the Senate, while only one objection has been raised against these bills, there is apparently no opportunity to have them considered.

Members of this body of both parties, representing at least three-fourths of the Senate, have said to me, "We are in favor of passing pension legislation, and especially the omnibus bill, and helping out these old veterans"; yet it has not been possible even to obtain a vote. What fine friends the old veteran has in the Senate, that he can not even get a vote on the consideration of a bill for his relief or for the relief of his widow!

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, even at this late hour, to take up and pass House bill 13980, the omnibus pension bill.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator asks that it be taken up, I have no objection.

Mr. BURSUM. I ask that it be taken up and considered.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator said that he wanted it passed.

Mr. BURSUM. I would expect it to pass. Of course, you never can tell what will happen.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to proceeding to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. DIAL. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. BURSUM. I now move that we proceed to the consideration of House bill 13980.

Mr. DIAL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BURSUM. I demand a roll call.

Mr. HEFLIN. The Senator from South Carolina suggests the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The reading clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	France	Lenroot	Reed, Pa.
Ball	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Robinson
Bayard	George	McCormick	Sheppard
Brandegee	Gerry	McCumber	Shields
Brookhart	Glass	McKellar	Shortridge
Broussard	Gooding	McKinley	Smith
Bursum	Hale	McLean	Smoot
Calder	Harreld	McNary	Spencer
Cameron	Harris	Moses	Stanley
Capper	Harrison	Myers	Sterling
Caraway	Heflin	New	Sutherland
Colt	Hitchcock	Norbeck	Swanson
Couzens	Johnson	Norris	Townsend
Cummins	Jones, N. Mex.	Oddie	Wadsworth
Curtis	Jones, Wash.	Overman	Walsh, Mass.
Dial	Kendrick	Page	Warren
Dillingham	Keyes	Pepper	Watson
Edge	King	Phipps	Weller
Ernst	Ladd	Pittman	Willis
Fernald	La Follette	Pomerene	

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER] has been unavoidably detained from the Senate since Wednesday on account of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. WARREN. I ask the Senator to yield to me two or three minutes for the purpose of alluding to something in the RECORD this morning.

Mr. BURSUM. I yield.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Overhue, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to a resolution (H. Res. 577) for the appointment, by the Speaker pro tempore of the House, of a committee of three members to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the present session and are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker pro tempore of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 466) to provide an additional appropriation for the Federal Farm Loan Board for the fiscal year 1924, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolutions:

On March 3, 1923:

S. 574. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," as amended;

S. 1076. An act establishing standard grades of naval stores, preventing deception in transactions in naval stores, regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes;

S. 2703. An act to allow the printing and publishing of illustrations of foreign postage and revenue stamps from defaced plates;

S. 3123. An act to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act providing for the location and purchase of public lands for reservoir sites," approved January 13, 1897, as amended;

S. 3892. An act authorizing the State of California to bring suit against the United States to determine title to certain lands in Siskiyou County, Calif.;

S. 4122. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Interstate Toll Bridge Co. for construction of a bridge across Red River between Montague County, Tex., and Jefferson County, Okla.;

S. 4146. An act permitting the State of Wyoming to reconvey certain lands to the United States and select other lands in lieu thereof, and providing for the patenting of certain lands to Natrona County, Wyo., for public-park purposes;

S. 4211. An act authorizing preliminary examination and survey to be made of the intracoastal waterway in Louisiana and Texas;

S. 4235. An act granting consent of Congress to the Charlie Bridge Co. for construction of a bridge across Red River between Clay County, Tex., and Cotton County, Okla.;

S. 4387. An act to authorize the building of a bridge across the Tugaloo River between South Carolina and Georgia;

S. 4469. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge or bridges and trestles over the navigable channels of the mouth of the Mobile River in the State of Alabama;

S. 4536. An act to authorize the building of a bridge across the Peedee River in South Carolina;

S. 4548. An act declaring Bear Creek in Humphreys, Leflore, and Sunflower Counties, Miss., to be a nonnavigable stream;

S. 4552. An act to incorporate the Belleau Wood Memorial Association;

S. 4579. An act to authorize the Lee County bridge district No. 2, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge over the St. Francis River;

S. 4583. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Charles Mix County and Gregory County, S. Dak.; and

S. J. Res. 240. Joint resolution authorizing the erection on public grounds of a memorial to the late Joseph J. Darlington.

On March 4, 1923:

S. 425. An act authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to fix the salaries of United States attorneys and United States marshals of the several judicial districts of the United States within certain limits;

S. 2051. An act to amend section 3142 of the Revised Statutes to permit an increase in the number of collection districts for the collection of internal revenue and in the number of collectors of internal revenue from 64 to 65;

S. 2984. An act for the relief of Thurston W. True;

S. 3424. An act to provide for the reclamation of the United States military reservation, Fort De Russy, Honolulu, Hawaii;

S. 3580. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North at or near the city of Pembina, N. Dak.;

S. 4117. An act authorizing the closing of certain portions of Grant Road in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 4160. An act to amend the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a commission for the purpose of securing information in connection with questions relative to interstate commerce in coal, and for other purposes," approved September 22, 1922;

S. 4197. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue to certain persons and certain corporations permits to explore, or leases of, certain lands that lie south of the medial line of the main channel of Red River in Oklahoma, and for other purposes;

S. 4216. An act authorizing the sale of real property no longer required for military purposes;

S. 4245. An act to provide the necessary organization of the customs service for an adequate administration and enforcement of the tariff act of 1922 and all other customs revenue laws;

S. 4280. An act to provide additional credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to amend the Federal reserve act; and for other purposes;

S. 4322. An act for the relief of the owners of the barge *Havana;*

S. 4503. An act granting the consent of Congress to Bethlehem Steel Co. to construct a bridge across Humphreys Creek at or near the city of Sparrows Point, Md.;

S. 4544. An act to authorize the extension of the period of restriction against alienation on surplus lands allotted to minor members of the Kansas or Kaw Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma;

S. 4592. An act granting consent of Congress to the Eagle Pass & Piedras Negras Bridge Co. for construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande between Eagle Pass, Tex., and Piedras Negras, Mexico;

S. 4594. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to acquire in Paris a site, with an erected building thereon, at a cost not to exceed $300,000, for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States;

S. 4614. An act to amend section 81 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911;

S. 4631. An act granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Bowie and Cass, State of Texas, for construction of a bridge across Sulphur River, at or near Paces Ferry, in said counties and State;

S. 4637. An act for the relief of certain disbursing agents under the Department of Commerce;

S. 4638. An act authorizing the Great Northern Railway Co. to maintain and operate, or reconstruct, maintain, and operate, its bridge across the Columbia River at Marcus, in the State of Washington; and

S. J. Res. 282. Joint resolution to amend the resolution of December 29, 1920, entitled "Joint resolution to create a joint committee on the reorganization of the administrative branch of the Government."

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, this morning when I took up the RECORD my attention was called to some figures submitted by the senior Senator on the minority side of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. OVERMAN] respecting appropriations of 1923 and 1924, and also appropriations dating back to 1915. It is usual in long sessions for the Committee on Appropriations to present to the Senate and to have inserted in the RECORD a full showing of all direct appropriations.

I thank the Senator from New Mexico for yielding.

Mr. President, I ask to have the following tables inserted as a part of my remarks. Table 1 compares the appropriations of fiscal years 1923 and 1924. Table 2 compares the Budget estimates and appropriations, fiscal year 1924. Table 3 compares Budget estimates and appropriations, deficiency and supplemental, fiscal year 1923 and prior fiscal years. Table 4 is a recapitulation of comparisons of Budget estimates and appropriations, and Table 5 is a chronological history of regular annual and deficiency appropriation bills.

The following gratifying results are shown:

The total appropriations for fiscal year 1924 are $233,802,504.60 less than same for fiscal year 1923.

The Budget estimates for fiscal year 1924 have been reduced $7,825,118.07, and for 1923 and prior years the sum of $2,918,640.20; in all, $10,743,758.27.

The reduction of the total appropriations for 1924, as compared with 1923, in the sum of $233,802,504.60 is most welcome information for the taxpayers of this country. This result has been achieved by painstaking cooperation on the part of all concerned. In a letter of April 26, 1921, to President Harding I suggested that "the one thing leading most directly to desired results in economy is teamwork between the legislative and executive branches of the Government."

This satisfactory result could not have been accomplished without strenuous teamwork. The executive departments, the Budget Bureau, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the House of Representatives, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Senate, and finally the President—all these have had their part, and all have given to their country their best efforts; hence a good result. It is pleasant to say that there has been no ill feeling or prejudice between any of the above-named. In the very nature of things there will be differences of opinion among men, but none so strong that reasoning, conciliation, and compromise can not overcome them as to national finances.

The reductions in supply bills for the fiscal year 1924 have been so made that no legitimate function of the Government will suffer. Notwithstanding the reductions made, there has been appropriated as follows: $1,295,097,000 for the interest on the public debt and public-debt redemption funds; $428,160,773 for the Veterans' Bureau to care for the needs of the veterans of the World War; $253,000,000 for Army and Navy pensions for soldiers of the Civil War and other wars; $70,532,060 for rivers and harbors, flood control, and Muscle Shoals improvement; $50,411,500 for the United States Shipping Board; and $34,050,000 for the construction of roads.

Criticism of deficiency appropriations made at this session is not warranted. The first, second, and third deficiency acts appropriated $233,492,526.37—largely the results of war. The greater portion of this sum went for purposes authorized by law and over which Congress had no discretion. For example, $121,105,000 for refunding taxes illegally collected; $25,000,000 for the cooperative construction of rural post roads; $20,950,000 for scrapping naval vessels; $16,000,000 for Army and Navy pensions on account of monthly payment of pensions; $13,235,000 for military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau; $5,842,483.08 for judgments, audited claims, court awards, and damage claims; and $2,595,793.87 to carry out new laws and treaties. The seven items above enumerated amount to $204,728,276.95. Deducting this sum, there remain deficiencies amounting to $28,764,249.42. Of this sum $12,108,013.58 was appropriated for the Postal Service and made payable out of

postal revenues, and made necessary by the increased volume of business, and $6,500,000 for changes in range of turret guns of certain battleships permissible under the terms of the treaty providing for the limitation of naval armament. Deducting these two items, there remains but $10,156,235.84 for real deficiencies, which is comparatively a very small amount.

A glance at Table 5, the chronological history of regular annual and deficiency appropriation bills, shows the appropriations have never been handled so early nor in such a systematic and expeditious manner. The Budget law has demonstrated its worth. It helps separate the chaff from the grain. It gives accuracy, as well as integrity, to estimates, which results in less work on the part of Congress. Under the old system congressional committees were obliged to spend a great amount of time on extravagant and questionable estimates. In fact, meritorious estimates are never the cause of great contention. Now, that estimates mean something, the work of all is accelerated.

TABLE I.—*Comparison of appropriations by departments and establishments, fiscal years 1923 and 1924.*

[Amounts carried for each of these years in regular annual appropriation acts, deficiency appropriation acts, special acts, and amounts estimated under permanent and indefinite appropriations.]

	Appropriations, fiscal year 1923.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1924.	Decrease (−) or increase (+) 1924 compared with 1923.
Legislative branch:			
Regular annual	$13,122,664.30	$12,715,971.60	−$406,692.70
Increased compensation	1,694,356.00	1,705,140.00	+10,784.00
Permanent and indefinite	800.00	800.00	.....
Total	14,817,820.30	14,421,911.60	−395,908.70
Executive Office and independent offices:			
Regular annual—			
Shipping Board	100,459,000.00	50,411,500.00	−50,047,500.00
Veterans' Bureau	431,298,843.45	428,160,773.00	−3,138,070.45
Executive and other independent offices	21,021,403.93	18,062,098.00	−2,959,305.93
Increased compensation	5,527,342.00	4,916,192.00	−611,150.00
Total	558,306,589.38	501,550,563.00	−56,756,026.38
Permanent and indefinite	6,017,000.00	6,511,495.74	+494,495.74
Total	564,323,589.38	508,062,058.74	−56,261,530.64
Agricultural Department:			
Regular annual—			
Department proper	37,524,153.00	37,236,653.00	−287,500.00
Increased compensation	3,232,863.00	3,304,800.00	+71,937.00
Roads, construction of	35,000,000.00	32,300,000.00	−2,700,000.00
Permanent and indefinite	12,250,000.00	12,220,000.00	−30,000.00
Total	88,007,016.00	85,061,453.00	−2,945,563.00
Commerce, Department of:			
Regular annual	19,509,335.36	19,377,045.00	−132,290.36
Increased compensation	1,835,159.00	1,958,956.00	+123,797.00
Permanent and indefinite	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
Total	21,347,494.36	21,339,001.00	−8,493.36
Interior, Department of:			
Regular annual—			
Pensions	[a] 270,423,206.67	254,774,660.00	−15,648,546.67
Interior Department, proper	43,639,960.62	39,900,040.00	−3,739,920.62
Increased compensation	2,803,092.00	2,845,309.00	+42,217.00
Permanent and indefinite	27,499,000.00	28,349,500.00	+850,500.00
Total	344,365,259.29	325,869,509.00	−18,495,750.29
Justice, Department of, and judiciary:			
Regular annual	21,813,780.78	18,421,056.00	−3,392,724.78
Increased compensation	775,884.00	875,000.00	+99,116.00
Total	22,589,664.78	19,296,056.00	−3,293,608.78
Labor, Department of:			
Regular annual	6,923,476.11	6,918,556.00	−4,920.11
Increased compensation	566,832.00	566,640.00	−192.00
Permanent and indefinite	.....	25,000.00	+25,000.00
Total	7,490,308.11	7,510,196.00	+19,887.89
Navy, Department of:			
Regular annual	[b] 321,863,512.16	294,456,528.00	−27,406,984.16
Increased compensation	537,120.00	510,672.00	−26,448.00
Permanent and indefinite	3,433,672.00	2,130,050.00	−1,303,622.00
Total	325,834,304.16	297,097,250.00	−28,737,054.16

[a] Includes $16,000,000 on account of the change from quarterly to monthly payments of pensions.

[b] Includes $20,950,000 for scrapping of naval vessels in conformity with the provisions of the treaty limiting naval armament and also includes $6,500,000 for increasing the range of the turret guns of certain battleships.

TABLE I.—*Comparison of appropriations by departments and establishments, fiscal years 1923 and 1924*—Continued.

	Appropriations, fiscal year 1923.	Appropriations, fiscal year 1924.	Decrease (−) or increase (+) 1924 compared with 1923.
Post Office Department:			
Payable from the postal revenues—			
Regular annual	$573,079,833.21	$584,872,991.50	+$11,793,158.29
Increased compensation	352,800.00	337,248.00	−15,552.00
Payable from other Federal revenues—			
Increased compensation	12,000.00	11,520.00	−480.00
Total	573,444,633.21	585,221,759.50	+11,777,126.29
State Department:			
Regular annual	10,875,710.95	15,066,665.50	+4,190,954.55
Increased compensation	144,000.00	134,000.00	−10,000.00
Permanent and indefinite	106,000.00	106,000.00	.....
Total	11,125,710.95	15,306,665.50	+4,180,954.55
Treasury Department:			
Regular annual	119,929,941.65	115,410,510.37	−4,519,431.28
Increased compensation	10,724,326.00	10,749,292.00	+24,966.00
Permanent and indefinite—			
Interest on public debt	[a] 1,100,000,000.00	950,000,000.00	−150,000,000.00
Public debt redemption funds	330,088,800.00	345,097,000.00	+15,008,200.00
All other	31,058,110.63	31,055,093.41	−3,017.22
Total	1,591,801,178.28	1,452,311,895.78	−139,489,282.50
War Department:			
Military—			
Regular annual	262,088,388.52	251,250,231.00	−10,838,157.52
Permanent and indefinite	1,250,000.00	900,000.00	−350,000.00
Total, military	263,338,388.52	252,150,231.00	−11,188,157.52
Nonmilitary—			
Regular annual	69,824,523.00	85,096,973.00	+15,272,450.00
Permanent and indefinite	6,521,300.00	5,843,321.00	−677,979.00
Total, nonmilitary	76,345,823.00	90,940,294.00	+14,594,471.00
Total, War Department—			
Regular annual	331,912,911.52	336,347,204.00	+4,434,292.48
Increased compensation	8,831,958.00	6,102,057.00	−2,729,901.00
Permanent and indefinite	7,771,300.00	6,743,321.00	−1,027,979.00
Total	348,516,169.52	349,192,582.00	+676,412.48
District of Columbia:			
Regular annual	23,365,684.47	22,778,915.00	−586,769.47
Increased compensation	1,697,441.00	1,795,067.00	+197,626.00
Permanent and indefinite	1,624,600.00	1,512,843.00	−11,757.00
Total	26,687,725.47	26,086,825.00	−600,900.47
Miscellaneous (unclassified)	228,793.91	.....	−228,793.91
Grand total:			
Regular annual	2,381,763,418.18	2,287,211,166.97	−94,552,251.21
Increased compensation	38,735,173.00	35,811,893.00	−2,923,280.00
Permanent and indefinite	1,519,852,282.63	1,383,754,103.15	−136,098,179.48
Miscellaneous (unclassified)	228,793.91	.....	−228,793.91
Grand total	3,940,579,667.72	3,706,777,163.12	−233,802,504.60
Less sum payable from postal revenues	573,432,633.21	585,210,239.50	+11,777,606.29
Total, exclusive of sum payable from postal revenues	3,367,147,034.51	3,121,566,923.62	−245,580,110.89

[a] Includes $125,000,000 for discount accruals on war savings securities due Jan. 1, 1923.

MARCH 14, 1923.

TABLE II.—*Comparison of Budget estimates and appropriations, fiscal year 1924.*

[The appropriations for 1924 include amounts carried for fiscal year 1924 in regular annual appropriation acts, deficiency appropriation acts, special acts, and amounts estimated under permanent and indefinite appropriations.]

Department or establishment.	Budget estimates submitted Dec. 4, 1922.	Supplemental Budget estimates submitted Dec. 4, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923.	Total Budget estimates, fiscal year 1924.	Appropriations, 1924, regular annual and permanent and indefinite.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) appropriations compared with estimates.
Legislative branch:					
Regular annual	$12,706,856.60	$960,655.00	$13,667,511.60	$12,715,971.60	−$951,540.00
Increased compensation	1,711,256.00	.....	1,711,256.00	1,705,140.00	−6,116.00
Permanent and indefinite	800.00	.....	800.00	800.00	.....
Total	14,418,912.60	960,655.00	15,379,567.60	14,421,911.60	−957,656.00
Executive office and independent offices:					
Regular annual—					
Shipping Board	50,411,500.00	.....	50,411,500.00	50,411,500.00	.....
Veterans' Bureau	440,313,000.00	.....	440,313,000.00	428,160,773.00	−12,152,227.00
Executive and other independent offices	17,616,513.00	58,350.00	17,674,863.00	18,062,098.00	+387,235.00
Increased compensation	.....	4,911,912.00	4,911,912.00	4,916,192.00	+4,280.00
Total	508,341,013.00	4,970,262.00	513,311,275.00	501,550,563.00	−11,760,712.00
Permanent and indefinite	6,511,495.74	.....	6,511,495.74	6,511,495.74	.....
Total	514,852,508.74	4,970,262.00	519,822,770.74	508,062,058.74	−11,760,712.00
Agricultural Department:					
Regular annual—					
Department proper	36,031,613.00	.....	36,031,613.00	37,236,653.00	+1,205,040.00
Increased compensation	.....	3,341,800.00	3,341,800.00	3,304,800.00	−37,000.00
Roads, construction of	33,000,000.00	.....	33,000,000.00	32,300,000.00	−700,000.00
Permanent and indefinite	12,220,000.00	.....	12,220,000.00	12,220,000.00	.....
Total	81,251,613.00	3,341,800.00	84,593,413.00	85,061,453.00	+468,040.00
Commerce, Department of:					
Regular annual	19,712,535.00	7,500.00	19,720,035.00	19,377,045.00	−342,990.00
Increased compensation	.....	1,958,956.00	1,958,956.00	1,958,956.00	.....
Permanent and indefinite	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
Total	19,715,535.00	1,966,456.00	21,681,991.00	21,339,001.00	−342,990.00
Interior, Department of:					
Regular annual—					
Pensions	255,082,060.00	.....	255,082,060.00	254,774,660.00	−307,400.00
Interior Department proper	40,276,192.00	.....	[a] 40,276,192.00	39,900,040.00	−376,152.00
Increased compensation	.....	2,918,309.00	2,918,309.00	2,845,309.00	−73,000.00
Permanent and indefinite	28,349,500.00	.....	28,349,500.00	28,349,500.00	.....
Total	323,707,752.00	2,918,309.00	326,626,061.00	325,869,509.00	−756,552.00
Justice, Department of, and judiciary:					
Regular annual	18,751,056.00	600.00	18,751,656.00	18,421,056.00	330,600.00
Increased compensation	.....	827,000.00	827,000.00	875,000.00	+48,000.00
Total	18,751,056.00	827,600.00	19,578,656.00	19,296,056.00	−282,600.00
Labor, Department of:					
Regular annual	6,178,556.00	.....	6,178,556.00	6,918,556.00	+740,000.00
Increased compensation	.....	566,640.00	566,640.00	566,640.00	.....
Permanent and indefinite	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	.....
Total	6,203,556.00	566,640.00	6,770,196.00	7,510,196.00	+740,000.00
Navy, Department of:					
Regular annual	294,803,975.00	.....	294,803,975.00	294,456,528.00	−347,447.00
Increased compensation	.....	510,672.00	510,672.00	510,672.00	.....
Permanent and indefinite	2,130,050.00	.....	2,130,050.00	2,130,050.00	.....
Total	296,934,025.00	510,672.00	297,444,697.00	297,097,250.00	−347,447.00

[a] This sum is $7,500,000 more than the amount stated in the Budget. The difference arises under the Reclamation Service. The Budget does not include in the 1924 totals the amount for that service estimated to be funded from repayments to the reclamation fund ($7,500,000). As previous estimates and appropriations are computed on the basis of including such funding from repayments, it is confusing not to add that sum to the total for 1924, otherwise the Reclamation Service will show apparent reductions for 1924 under 1923 and prior years that are not actual.

TABLE II.—*Comparison of Budget estimates and appropriations, fiscal year 1924*—Continued.

Department or establishment.	Budget estimates submitted Dec. 4, 1922.	Supplemental Budget estimates submitted Dec. 4, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923.	Total Budget estimates, fiscal year 1924.	Appropriations, 1924, regular annual and permanent and indefinite.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) appropriations compared with estimates.
Post Office Department:					
Payable from postal revenues—					
Regular annual	$590,166,191.50	.....	$590,166,191.50	$584,872,991.50	−$5,293,200.00
Increased compensation	.....	$337,248.00	337,248.00	337,248.00	.....
Payable from other Federal revenues—					
Increased compensation	.....	11,520.00	11,520.00	11,520.00	.....
Total	590,166,191.50	348,768.00	590,514,959.50	585,221,759.50	−5,293,200.00
State Department:					
Regular annual	14,952,237.79	231,800.00	15,184,037.79	15,066,665.50	−117,372.29
Increased compensation	.....	134,000.00	134,000.00	134,000.00	.....
Permanent and indefinite	106,000.00	.....	106,000.00	106,000.00	.....
Total	15,058,237.79	365,800.00	15,424,037.79	15,306,665.50	−117,372.29
Treasury Department:					
Regular annual	117,833,768.87	.....	117,833,768.87	115,410,510.37	−2,423,258.50
Increased compensation	.....	10,789,292.00	10,789,292.00	10,749,292.00	−40,000.00
Permanent and indefinite—					
Interest on public debt	950,000,000.00	.....	950,000,000.00	950,000,000.00	.....
Public debt redemption funds	345,097,000.00	.....	345,097,000.00	345,097,000.00	.....
All other	31,055,093.41	.....	31,055,093.41	31,055,093.41	.....
Total	1,443,985,862.28	10,789,292.00	1,454,775,154.28	1,452,311,895.78	−2,463,258.50
War Department:					
Military—					
Regular annual	263,384,200.00	.....	263,384,200.00	251,250,231.00	−12,133,969.00
Permanent and indefinite	900,000.00	.....	900,000.00	900,000.00	.....
Total, military	264,284,200.00	.....	264,284,200.00	252,150,231.00	−12,133,969.00
Nonmilitary—					
Regular annual	56,389,779.28	.....	56,389,779.28	[a] 85,096,973.00	+28,707,193.72
Permanent and indefinite	5,843,321.00	.....	5,843,321.00	5,843,321.00	.....
Total, nonmilitary	62,233,100.28	.....	62,233,100.28	90,940,294.00	+28,707,193.72
Total, War Department—					
Regular annual	319,773,979.28	.....	319,773,979.28	336,347,204.00	+16,573,224.72
Increased compensation	.....	8,599,437.00	8,599,437.00	6,102,057.00	−2,497,380.00
Permanent and indefinite	6,743,321.00	.....	6,743,321.00	6,743,321.00	.....
Total	326,517,300.28	8,599,437.00	335,116,737.28	349,192,582.00	+14,075,844.72
District of Columbia:					
Regular annual	23,531,130.00	20,000.00	23,551,130.00	22,778,915.00	−772,215.00
Increased compensation	.....	1,810,067.00	1,810,067.00	1,795,067.00	−15,000.00
Permanent and indefinite	1,512,843.00	.....	1,512,843.00	1,512,843.00	.....
Total	25,043,973.00	1,830,067.00	26,874,040.00	26,086,825.00	−787,215.00
Grand total:					
Regular annual	2,291,141,164.04	1,278,905.00	2,292,420,069.04	2,287,211,166.97	−5,208,902.07
Permanent and indefinite	1,383,754,103.15	.....	1,383,754,103.15	1,383,754,103.15	.....
Increased compensation	1,711,256.00	36,716,853.00	38,428,109.00	35,811,893.00	−2,616,216.00
Grand total	3,676,606,523.19	37,995,758.00	3,714,602,281.19	3,706,777,163.12	−7,825,118.07
Less Post Office (payable from postal revenues)	590,166,191.50	337,248.00	590,503,439.50	585,210,239.50	−5,293,200.00
Total, exclusive of Post Office	3,086,440,331.69	37,658,510.00	3,124,098,841.69	3,121,566,923.62	−2,531,918.07

[a] Includes $28,964,150 in excess of the Budget estimates for rivers and harbors.

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TABLE III.—*Comparison of Budget estimates and appropriations, deficiency and supplemental, fiscal year 1923 and prior fiscal years.*

[Amounts considered and appropriated in deficiency appropriation acts approved Sept. 22, 1922, Jan. 22, 1923, and Mar. 4, 1923.]

Department or establishment.	Budget estimates, fiscal year 1923 and prior fiscal years, submitted from July 9, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923.	Deficiency and supplemental appropriations made from July 9, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923.	Increase (+) or decrease (−), appropriations compared with estimates.
Legislative	$341,572.72	$360,516.32	+$18,943.60
Executive and Independent Offices	14,954,819.65	14,992,437.65	+37,618.00
Agriculture	25,652,608.06	25,597,608.06	−55,000.00
Commerce	774,528.74	768,903.74	−5,625.00
Interior	17,794,334.59	17,632,805.84	−161,528.75
Justice	4,804,332.57	4,541,408.04	−262,924.53
Labor	8,761.44	7,601.86	−1,159.58
Navy	28,181,476.71	28,181,476.71	.....
Post Office	14,102,113.58	12,108,013.58	−1,994,100.00
State	429,351.34	589,361.03	+160,009.69
Treasury	122,683,887.04	122,338,382.09	−345,504.95
War	6,073,895.40	5,834,700.23	−239,195.17
District of Columbia	609,484.73	539,311.22	−70,173.51
Total	236,411,166.57	233,492,526.37	−2,918,640.20

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TABLE IV.—*Recapitulation of comparisons of Budget estimates and appropriations.*

Net reduction in Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1924	$7,825,118.07
Reduction in Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1923 and prior fiscal years	2,918,640.20
Total net reduction	10,743,758.27

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TABLE V.—*Chronological history of regular annual and deficiency appropriation bills, Sixty-seventh Congress, second session (July 9 to Sept. 22, 1922), third session (Nov. 20 to Dec. 4, 1922), and fourth session (Dec. 4, 1922, to Mar. 4, 1923).*

Title of the acts.	Reported to the House.		Passed the House.		Reported to the Senate.		Passed the Senate.		Law.	
	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
REGULAR ANNUAL BILLS.										
Agricultural Department	1922. Dec. 18	$68,781,553.00	1923. Jan. 2	$69,068,053.00	1923. Jan. 6	$72,901,653.00	1923. Jan. 13	$73,741,653.00	1923. Feb. 26	$69,536,653.00
Commerce and Labor Departments	Dec. 11	25,779,101.00	1922. Dec. 13	26,079,101.00	1922. Dec. 14	25,979,601.00	1922. Dec. 15	26,346,101.00	Jan. 5	26,295,601.00
District of Columbia	1923. Jan. 4	22,624,895.00	1923. Jan. 8	22,078,607.00	1923. Jan. 20	22,244,485.00	1923. Jan. 25	24,469,985.00	Feb. 28	22,778,915.00
Independent offices	Jan. 6	496,235,771.00	Jan. 12	496,235,771.00	Jan. 16	497,711,371.00	Jan. 22	498,333,556.00	Feb. 13	496,634,371.00
Interior Department	1922. Dec. 22	294,264,700.00	Jan. 3	294,346,400.00	Jan. 5	294,709,400.00	Jan. 5	294,757,400.00	Jan. 24	294,674,700.00
Legislative establishment	1923. Jan. 19	12,603,376.60	Jan. 22	12,601,326.60	Jan. 25	12,703,931.60	Jan. 25	12,706,071.60	Feb. 20	12,706,071.60
Navy Department	1922. Dec. 13	293,806,538.00	1922. Dec. 18	293,806,538.00	1922. Dec. 21	295,604,378.00	1922. Dec. 30	295,604,378.00	Jan. 22	294,456,528.00
Post Office Department	Dec. 28	584,614,191.50	1923. Jan. 3	584,614,191.50	1923. Jan. 11	585,064,191.50	1923. Jan. 13	585,222,991.50	Feb. 14	584,872,991.50
State and Justice Departments	Dec. 7	33,188,151.50	1922. Dec. 12	33,185,051.50	1922. Dec. 13	33,471,008.00	1922. Dec. 14	33,488,708.00	Jan. 3	33,250,421.50
Treasury Department	Dec. 6	115,119,810.37	Dec. 9	115,112,310.37	Dec. 12	115,533,410.37	Dec. 12	115,538,190.37	...do.....	115,386,510.37
War Department	1923. Jan. 12	314,064,294.00	1923. Jan. 19	333,654,204.00	1923. Jan. 29	340,341,396.28	1923. Feb. 9	340,443,896.28	Mar. 2	336,347,204.00
Total, regular annual bills	.....	2,261,082,381.97	.....	2,280,781,553.97	.....	2,296,264,825.75	.....	2,300,652,930.75	.....	2,286,939,966.97
DEFICIENCY BILLS.										
First, 1923	1922. Sept. 18	560,688.08	1922. Sept. 19	560,688.08	1922. Sept. 21	2,346,642.15	1922. Sept. 22	2,831,742.15	1922. Sept. 22	2,454,210.09
Second, 1923	Dec. 30	74,645,674.06	1923. Jan. 4	74,690,174.06	1923. Jan. 6	74,925,009.14	1923. Jan. 8	75,025,201.31	1923. Jan. 22	74,925,774.14
Third, 1923	1923. Feb. 22	153,804,843.68	Feb. 26	154,582,240.35	Feb. 28	156,780,772.45	Mar. 1	156,835,086.46	Mar. 4	156,359,742.14
Total, deficiency bills	.....	229,011,205.82	.....	229,833,102.49	.....	234,052,423.74	.....	234,692,029.92	.....	233,739,726.37
Total, regular and deficiency bills	.....	2,490,093,587.79	.....	2,510,614,656.46	.....	2,530,317,249.49	.....	2,535,344,960.67	.....	2,520,679,693.34

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The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MOSES in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. BURSUM. Mr. President, we now have just eight minutes, according to the clock. I hope there is no Member of this body with soul so dead, and who is possessed of such a cruel heart, that he will be willing to engage in a filibuster for the remaining eight minutes in order to prevent the veterans of the Civil War and their widows from obtaining the relief which would be accorded them under this bill.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I am glad the distinguished and able Senator from Wyoming admits that the figures I have put in the RECORD are correct. I ask each Senator to examine those figures, which he will find in the RECORD, giving the figures which have been certified as correct. I want to say that the clerks did not prepare them; I prepared them myself and sent them to the clerks to verify, and they have been verified. They extend back to three years before the war and three years since the war, and, deducting all those appropriations which have grown out of the war, this Congress has spent $512,000,000 more than we spent in 1915.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Carolina yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. OVERMAN. I yield.

Mr. WARREN. The Senator did not state, and, of course, it was not his purpose to state, the fact that the income has also increased. For instance, the Senator has referred to the expenditure of $600,000,000 for the Post Office Department, or such a matter, but the income and the earnings of this department have very largely increased. Again, in the matter of internal-revenue taxation, these deficiency appropriation bills have contained between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000 in repayments, or to provide for future repayments, of illegally collected taxes. In the meantime we have been collecting more than a billion dollars of taxes that were uncollected in former years. So that the income is keeping pace with and is really a great deal more than the outgo.

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, the figures and facts as certified to me by the Bureau of Efficiency, a Republican bureau, show that the expenses for this year exceeded the expenses of 1915 by more than a billion dollars, but in fairness I have deducted all those appropriations growing out of the war, still leaving an excess of appropriations of $512,000,000.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, I am told that the objections which were made to certain Senate resolutions on yesterday will be withdrawn. Therefore I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of Senate Resolution 427——

Mr. BURSUM. I call for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is the motion to take up House bill 13980.

Mr. McCUMBER. Also Senate Resolution 437, providing for assistant clerks to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate and the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was one of those who objected, and I withdraw the objection, and hope the resolution will pass.

Mr. BURSUM. I call for the regular order. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator from North Carolina has not in his figures made note of the fact that since 1915 we appropriate each year over $500,000,000 for the wounded and disabled veterans of the World War. That does not appear in the figures, so that the people of the country could know it. I may add, Mr. President——

Mr. OVERMAN. The Senator is wrong, as he usually is when he talks about figures. I did deduct $500,000,000. The Senator is a great juggler with figures. [Laughter.] I take that back. All I ask the Senator to do is to take these figures, and take a speech I made a few years ago, in which I did deduct all the war-veteran appropriations, and the Senator will agree with me that every figure I have given is accurate, because the clerks of the committee and the Bureau of Efficiency have certified that they are accurate.

Mr. SMOOT. All I can say is this——

Mr. CARAWAY. Will the Senator from North Carolina yield to me?

Mr. SMOOT. He has yielded the floor.

Mr. CARAWAY. I just want one minute.

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. I just want to say to my Democratic colleagues to remember what Schley said at Santiago. When the Spanish fleet was being sunk, he asked the sailors not to cheer. He said, "The poor boys are dying." I hope Senators on this side will not taunt the Republicans.

Mr. SMOOT. I expected just such a statement from the Senator.

I want to say to the Senator from North Carolina that the Senator from Utah may be a juggler with figures, as he intimated, but I never state a figure to this body that I am not able to prove. I will say that to the Senator, whether I juggle them or whether I do not.

I want to say to the Senator further that he should take into consideration the $25,000,000 we paid to Colombia, the pork barrel bill for rivers and harbors of over $65,000,000, and many other items too numerous to mention in time remaining in this session of Congress. In 1915 we did not have to appropriate anything for the payment to the veterans of a World War, to the disabled and wounded——

Mr. BURSUM. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a vote on the pension bill?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I will permit a vote. I yield now.

Mr. DIAL. We can not get a vote now. We have no intention of having a vote.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. LODGE and Mr. ROBINSON appeared, and Mr. LODGE said:

Mr. President, the committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the Senate had completed its business, and ask if he had any further communications to make, have fulfilled that duty, and the President informs us that he has no further communications to make to the Senate.

STATE BANKS, ETC., MEMBERSHIP IN FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the provisions of section 506 of the agricultural credits act of 1923, the Chair appoints Mr. McLEAN, Mr. WELLER, and Mr. GLASS members on the part of the Senate of the joint committee to investigate the question of securing larger membership of State banks and trust companies in the Federal reserve system.

TRIBUTE TO DEAN OF CORPS OF OFFICIAL REPORTERS.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, there are many faithful employees of the Senate who have rendered splendid service during this Congress, but there is one who is outstanding in that service. This is the twenty-eighth Congress he has seen expire. He came here in 1868, and is still fresh and active. He is the dean of the Official Reporters, and I am sure we all wish our friend, Mr. Shuey, well. [Applause.]

SENATOR JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, there is an article in the Baltimore Sun of Sunday morning in regard to Senator JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD in 8-point type. It was written by Mr. Theodore Tiller, one of the ablest correspondents in Washington; and I also ask to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Memphis Commercial Appeal, written by Mr. R. M. Gates, to be printed in 8-point type.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD in 8-point type, as follows:

NO MORE BOREDOM IN SENATE FOR JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS—VETERAN MISSISSIPPIAN SLIPS QUIETLY OUT OF WASHINGTON TO AVOID ELABORATE CEREMONIES OF FAREWELL.

(By Theodore Tiller.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The manner of the exit of JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS from Washington and public service was typical of the whimsicality and modesty of the man. Only a few of his intimates knew until to-day that he had not awaited the fall of the gavels bringing the Sixty-seventh Congress to a close. Now the story may be told—all the way from that quiet little dinner at the home of Philip Roche to a scene at the Union Station as Senator WILLIAMS slipped out of Washington last Wednesday afternoon.

He heard that they might give him a farewell speech or so in the Senate. He wanted no such display. He heard also that the back-home folks, around Yazoo City, Miss., and a town or so en route, wanted to stage a home-coming celebration in his honor. And then he decided that he would slip quietly out of Washington and quietly into Yazoo City, no one knowing the exact time of his departure or arrival.

NO CEREMONY OF FAREWELL.

There were just a few who knew that he intended to go four days before the end of the session. One of them was Philip Roche, a doorkeeper at the Senate Chamber. Philip Roche was there when the train pulled out of Washington. The tears ran down his face as he said good-by to JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, whom he almost worships. His voice was thick with emotion and sighs came from the broad bosom of a bulky, gray-headed man, whose shoulders stooped a bit more as his friend left.

Philip Roche is an Irishman, born in county Tipperary, who came to this country fifty-odd years ago. For 30 years he has known and loved JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS; but even before that time there had been a faint family association, for Roche's brother-in-law fought for the Stars and Bars alongside Senator WILLIAMS's father, who was killed at Shiloh. Most of Roche's relatives were in the Confederate Army. So were most of WILLIAMS's.

In the old days Philip Roche owned a saloon on Newspaper Row in Washington. It was a cozy place, to which came politicians, writers, and others. Senator WILLIAMS dropped in there at times for a toddy, and Philip Roche served the best thing in the house when his favorite statesmen came in. After prohibition Roche became a Senate doorkeeper in his old age.

ONLY ONE DINNER AT PARTING.

During the last month of Senator WILLIAMS's service of nearly 30 years in Congress he received dozens of invitations to attend banquets, State functions, formal affairs in Washington. He declined them all. The day before he was to go Philip Roche asked Senator WILLIAMS to come to his home and break bread with him before he quit Washington. That was one invitation JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS instantly accepted.

They went to the modest home of Philip Roche. Others who gathered there for this remarkable dinner included former Senator Mark Smith, a crony of WILLIAMS, Senator PAT HARRISON, Joseph P. Tumulty, and a few more. Roche, with all the hospitality of his nature, waited on the table a part of the time and then sat down and ate with his guests. Then they sat around and told stories and reminisced, JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS and Mark Smith doing most of the talking and going back into memory for wonderful experiences of other days.

That was JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS's farewell dinner in Washington. It was without formality or speeches. But sentiment and old friendships were there, and that is why WILLIAMS went. This brings us to something he said about sentiment not long ago.

SENTIMENT ALONE ENDURES.

"A few days ago," said WILLIAMS, a man to whom the Senate always gave attention, "we heard a Senator refer to sentiment contemptuously. There is no poetry in the soul of a man who can refer to sentiment contemptuously. To say that a man is sentimental is to pay him the highest compliment that one man can pay to another, or that a pure woman can pay a brave man. The only thing that is not rotten and can not rot is human sentiment.

"I belong to a breed of men who for 400 years have been dying on the wrong side. Some of them fought like fools for the Stuarts in England. Some of them died under Tyrone's Roman Catholic insurrection in Ireland. Some of them followed the Stars and Bars until they fell in gloom, though not in disgrace, at Appomattox.

"We do not recognize that sentiment is to be referred to contemptuously. If it were so to be referred to, the man who died for the Stuarts was simply an infernal fool, and the man who followed Robert E. Lee to Appomatox did not have much sense. But, all the same, he had heroism, he had courage, and he had communion with the immortal gods, because they were in his heart, and the very spirit of Jesus Christ was before him—because Jesus fought for the greatest lost cause the world has ever known. I have no sentiment to waste on the man who refers to sentiment contemptuously.

LAST TRIBUTE TO BLACK MAMMY.

The last resolution Senator JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS asked the Senate to consider was one authorizing the erection on public grounds of the United States, in Washington, of "a monument in memory of the faithful colored mammies of the South." The Senate adopted it unanimously. Jefferson Davis Chapter, No. 60, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will erect this monument to the old southern "mammy."

Senator WILLIAMS typified the old South, but not the "professional southerner." His drawl was inimitable. So pleasing was it that it might have lulled one to sleep—except that no one ever slept while JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS spoke. He had all the weapons of oratory from satire and sarcasm to eulogies of the purest English. Educated both in this country and abroad, he was one of the few real scholars who have made Senate debates historic.

He was genuinely southern and pastoral in his tastes, too. When he said good-by to the Mississippi Valley Society of Washington a few nights ago he spoke to folks from back home, and in his quaint way said, in substance:

HIS ART OF GROWING OLD.

"I am going back to Yazoo City and my old home on a rural free-delivery route. I want to get up again each morning as I hear the roosters crow. I want to pick flowers while the dew is still on them. Then, I want to come back and have my coffee and breakfast. Later on, if I am so fortunate as to have any left in these days, I want to stir myself a toddy whenever I feel that I would like one.

"Through the middle of the day I will read books, putter around the place, and talk to my neighbors. At noon I will leisurely eat my dinner.

"After dinner I will read some more, and then late in the evening I will eat supper—and notice that I call it supper, this last meal of the day. That's what we call it in Mississippi.

"And as night and the time for bed approaches, I will listen to the greatest chorus of voices that man ever heard, music that will charm me and make me ready for repose—the voices of my mocking birds."

Going on, Senator WILLIAMS said he wanted to live that way until he died and then be carried out of the house by his neighbors and buried among his people.

PARTING SHOT AT THE SENATE.

Quickly shifting from sentiment to cynicism, he added:

"Now, some may say that that is not a very wonderful thing to do—all this I've mapped out for my future days—but it is a lot more honest than being a Senator."

Months ago Senator WILLIAMS told his colleague, Senator PAT HARRISON, that he was tired of the Senate and public life and would not seek reelection (which no doubt he could have had without opposition).

"I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon than stay in the Senate another six years," he said. "I'm tired of it all, and going home to rest."

NO DESIRE FOR MONEY, EITHER.

This spirit of abandon and desire for repose was exemplified during the past few weeks, when he received numerous offers to go on the lecture platform, to write books, to write weekly comment for newspapers, and what not. One syndicate offered Senator WILLIAMS $30,000 a year to write a story each week about current events or any other topic selected by him. A young fellow came down to persuade Senator WILLIAMS to sign the contract. With that enticing drawl in his voice Senator WILLIAMS finally said:

"No, young man, I want to rest, not to write. I wouldn't be tied down to do anything once a week for anybody or for $30,000. You might take it up with me three or four months from now, when I am rested up a bit, and maybe I'll write a story or two, but I don't think I will."

In Senate debate no Senator could draw a smile or a laugh from the galleries more quickly than JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS. When he arose everyone knew that he would lend a sparkle to the proceedings; that the shafts of his wit would hit somewhere in the Chamber. Here is a sample extract from his last speech in the Senate, wherein he discussed everything from the ship subsidy bill to the Louisiana and Florida purchase:

PERSUASIVE WAYS OF JACKSON.

"We not only rather coerced the Florida purchase," he said, whimsically, "but old 'Andy' Jackson went down there and invaded the territory, fought everything in sight, hung three British subjects, and then afterwards got so mad because the Secretary of State questioned his right to invade foreign territory and hang three British subjects—somebody having censured him for it—that he and Thomas H. Benton spent nearly the balance of their official lives trying to get the censure removed. And finally they did get it removed, so that the Journal of this most august body to-day stands with various lines run through it and others rubbed out."

"I hesitate to question the historical accuracy of a great scholar like the Senator from Mississippi," interrupted Senator STANLEY, "but I think he has given Andy credit for one too many—it was two instead of three British subjects that he hung."

"Perhaps so," said WILLIAMS, "but that was not Andy's fault, for he would have hung another if there had been any more he cared to hang."

"They were hanged in Florida," said Senator LODGE.

"Yes; they were hanged in Florida, for Andy did not even take the trouble to bring them over the line," agreed Senator WILLIAMS.

HATED KAISER BUT NOT GERMANS.

During the World War Senator WILLIAMS made many speeches arraigning the German military machine and the Kaiser, but he was different in his feeling toward the German people. Remembering his days at the University of Heidelberg, in Baden, he once said:

"I join the President in having no hostility toward the German people. I spent two and a half years of my life with them, and I love them—a whole lot of them. The man who

inhabits the borders of the Rhine, the man who inhabits Bavaria and Wurttemberg—easily moved to tears, and easily moved to laughter, and easily moved to rage—is a man whom I have learned to love.

"And I have always believed this war in Europe, brought on by the obstinate refusal of the Kaiser to leave either to a tribunal of arbitration or to a concert of Europe the question at issue between Austria and Serbia, and inspiring Austria to refusal, is a proof of the truth of the adage, 'Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad.'"

READY FOR ORATORICAL BATTLE.

In the retirement of Senator WILLIAMS it is generally conceded the upper Chamber loses one of its most entertaining and ablest men. In both Senate and House he was always ready for debate, but there was no rough-and-tumble display about him. Going into action, he walked slowly down the aisles, his left hand always cupped behind a deaf left ear. His gray hair was frequently rather touseled. He wore always an old-fashioned standing collar, with his Adam's apple showing through its wide space at the front. He was clean but careless in his dress. If his trousers bagged and his coat sagged it mattered little to him.

He had a way of going across the Chamber and sitting right in front of a Senator to whose speech he wanted to listen. He would sit there as though enraptured, never taking his eyes from the face of the speaker and never removing that left hand from behind his ear. Sometimes he did this to disconcert a political enemy. For instance, when Senator MCCUMBER was delivering a long, dry speech on the tariff bill, Senator WILLIAMS moved across and seated himself almost at MCCUMBER's knee.

Senator MCCUMBER had brought into the Chamber various articles of foreign and domestic manufacture to illustrate the difference in quality and cost of production. Among them was a cuckoo clock. Senator WILLIAMS, disconcerting MCCUMBER a bit, began to play with the clock. Occasionally he peered more closely at it, as though expecting the cuckoo bird to hop out. There was amusement on both floor and galleries. About everybody was smiling except MCCUMBER, who orated on and got little attention because everybody was watching WILLIAMS.

FINALLY BREAKS THE CLOCK.

Eventually the Mississippi Senator tugged too hard at the pendulum and the clock fell down with a great noise at MCCUMBER's feet. Then, having had his little joke, the Mississippi Senator grinned and went out of the Chamber. He had little patience with time-killing tariff debates. He, a member of the Finance Committee, had the faculty of making a tariff speech and putting bits of pep and jazz into it.

His oratorical powers ran the gamut from deepest sentiment to bitterest sarcasm. He seldom if ever used the bludgeon of outright ridicule. His make-up encompassed everything from geniality, conviviality, and love of human nature, and birds and animals, to a fighting spirit inherited from ancestors described by him as fighting for lost causes for 400 years.

Coming to Congress 30 years ago, he has written "30"—the signal of the telegrapher and the newspaper man meaning "the end"—to his own remarkable and brilliant career. Yazoo City takes him back with open arms; the mocking birds he talked about will sing for him each day, and Philip Roche, the doorkeeper, is not alone in Washington when he laments the voluntary departure of JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS and calls him "one of God's noblemen."

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I also present an article on Senator WILLIAMS from the Commercial Appeal, of Memphis, Tenn., written by their Washington correspondent, Mr. R. M. Gates, an excellent newspaper man:

[From the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Sunday morning, February 25, 1923.]

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS LEAVING CONGRESS AFTER 28 YEARS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE—HIS DEPARTURE A SEVERE LOSS TO STATESMANSHIP.

Lord Bryce's estimate of southern statesmen—that "they had an enlargement of view and an aptitude for grasping and deciding continuous lines of policy and, in fact, a turn for statesmanship as contrasted with mere politics"—applies particularly to Mississippi's famous orator, who within a week goes back to Cedar Grove.

(By R. M. Gates.)

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Of the 15 Senators who will pass out of the upper House of Congress March 4 it is the going out of JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS that will be remarked and regretted as a national loss. He has evoked and held uninterruptedly the admiring interest of the Nation as no other Member of either House of the Congress within the past 30 years. This is true, first, because the retiring senior Mississippi Senator's statesmanship has long since come to be regarded by thoughtful students of the Government as one of the Nation's political assets, and, secondly, his vision in the contemplation of large governmental problems has never been obscured by the petty fogs of little personalities and prejudices that invariably envelop the loose-jawed demagogue and political timeserver.

Neither as a Senator nor as a Representative in the lower House did JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS ever seek or attempt to deceive himself as a national legislator, and because of this unbroken allegiance to his own political conscience he never sought to deceive or mislead either the people of his own sovereign State or the people of the United States. He has always been scrupulously honest in his attitude toward public questions, even though he may not always have been either wise or right in the massed opinion of the majority.

Never in the 28 years of his congressional service was he ever suspected or accused, even by his critics, of casting a vote to catch the popular ear or to appeal to the particular phase or fancy that at the time seemed to hold the popular imagination. Creasy said that "it would indeed be difficult to name a single quality which a general ought to have and with which the Duke of Marlborough was not eminently gifted."

To say that it would be difficult to name a single quality which a statesman ought to have and with which Senator JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS is not eminently gifted may be hyperbole, but certainly Senator WILLIAMS embodies as many of the essential qualities that make for sound statesmanship as any Member of the Senate to-day or of any Member of that august body within the past quarter of a century. Upon the basic foundation of moral and intellectual honesty a superstructure of scholarly attainments, reinforced by natural gifts and graces of mind of a rare order, has been reared, and from this almost marvelous storehouse of information he has given freely to the world in Senate and House debates on questions of national moment and concern. Suffice it to say that the Senate of the United States will be the poorer for the loss of JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

GOING BACK TO CEDAR GROVE.

So much by way of preface to the more important and pertinent fact that on March 4, JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, senior Senator from Mississippi during the past 12 years, will retire from public life that he may give himself over to the fuller, sweeter, and ideally reposeful life that awaits his coming at Cedar Grove, in Yazoo County. There, as he expressed himself the other day, he expects to enjoy his children, grandchildren, the birds, the trees, and the flowers that unite to make the old ancestral Sharp home and plantation the dear and delightful shrine that it is. Whether in this congenial and compensating environment he will devote even a portion of his time to distinctly literary effort is problematical. He may or may not write a book or several books.

Pressing and flattering have been invitations from the leading publishers of the country to give them something from his pen after he shall have separated himself from political life, but thus far Senator WILLIAMS has remained silent. Some time ago he thought that he might write the life of John Marshall as one way of employing a part of his leisure, but he has not recently said anything that would encourage his friends and admirers to look forward to such an illuminating production.

Senator WILLIAMS's intimate friends know he feels that no adequate or sufficiently discriminating life of the great Virginia jurist has yet been given to the world. He does not feel that this famed Virginian has been portrayed as he was, but, on the contrary, most of his biographers—Macaulaylike—have in too many instances sacrificed facts to fancy and fine writing. Up to the present time Senator WILLIAMS's sole contribution to library literature is his "Thomas Jefferson," which in reality is a series of lectures delivered at Columbia University. Undoubtedly the life of John Marshall by JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS would take instant rank as an American classic. May he change his mind and devote himself to the task, is the wish of those who know his ability to make its execution a permanent contribution of inestimable educational and historical value.

28 YEARS IN CONGRESS.

Twenty-eight years, nearly a generation, is the measure of JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS'S service in public life. He was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1893 and served in that body 16 years. He had not been a Member of the House but a short time before he was accorded first rank as a debater, though the membership of the House at that time included some of the brightest minds and most incisive intellects in the Nation. In those days the rule of the States was to send men of exceptional merit, generous ability, and of a high order of general accomplishments to Congress. The number of "pikers"

was comparatively small, or at least small enough to render their demagogy harmless on the whole.

When JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS entered the House in 1893, he found Champ Clark and De Armond from Missouri, W. C. P. Breckinridge from Kentucky, Breckinridge from Arkansas, McMillin, Richardson, and Enloe from Tennessee, Sam Robertson from Louisiana, Judge Turner and Charles F. Crisp from Georgia, Oates from Alabama, Joe Bailey and David B. Culberson from Texas, George D. Wise and Harry St. George Tucker from Virginia, and from his own State Hernando D. Money and "Private" John Allen. Over in the Senate there were such notables as George and Walthall from Mississippi, Jones from Arkansas, Caffery from Louisiana, Wade Hampton from South Carolina, Zeb Vance from North Carolina, Beck and Joe Blackburn from Kentucky, Morgan and Pugh from Alabama, Voorhees and Turpie from Indiana, Brice from Ohio, and Harris and Bate from Tennessee. Although comparisons are reputed odious, how do the names of a similar number of House and Senate Members of to-day compare with those mentioned above?

From almost the day of his entrance into the House JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS was recognized as one of the leaders of his party, but he was not formally designated leader of the Democrats for several years thereafter. It was his measuring of verbal lances on the floor with such keen Republican intellects as Pete Hepburn, of Iowa, John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, that convinced the Democrats that WILLIAMS was the man for party leadership. Republican leaders ere this had been convinced, to their sorrow and confusion, that they had a foeman worthy their best steel. Even Republican Senators had been attracted by the Mississippian's prowess in the field of open debate and did not hesitate to render him the homage of public acknowledgment of their admiration. It was the late Senator John W. Spooner, of Wisconsin, who said that "as a rough and tumble debater JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS did not have an equal in any parliamentary body in the world."

The Mississippian was minority leader in the House when the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency bill was passed, and it was due in a large measure to his unanswerable attacks on that piece of class legislation which in the ensuing congressional elections resulted in the loss of the House to the Republicans and its consequent organization by the Democrats the following year. He branded the bill as just another attempt to tighten the grip of the New York money interests on the rest of the country.

The single speech delivered in the House by JOHN SHARP WILLIAM, and the one with which his name and fame will be longest associated, was in opposition to the annexation of the Philippines. His opposition was based upon the contention that the proposition was opposed to the birth principle and the life principle of the American Republic and therefore subversive of the very spirit of the Declaration of Independence, and he still holds to the objections which he then urged as a nonannexationist.

ENTERED THE SENATE DEBATING.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS entered the Senate after having been out of public life two years—from 1909 to 1911—and it is almost literally true that he went in debating. When he became a Senator after a voluntary hiatus of two years the outstanding Member of that body on the Democratic side was Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas. That is, the virile Texan was deservedly esteemed as the ablest debater among the Democrats at least; and when JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS was elected to the Senate there was much speculation as to how he and Senator Joe Bailey would hit it off. They had served together in the House and each had taken the measure of the other in debate. Now that he was a Senator, Capitol gossips were passing along all sorts of predictions of jealousy and rivalry and verbal clashes in open forum between the distinguished Mississippian and the oratorically famed Bailey, of Texas.

While there was never any surface manifestation of jealousy or rivalry between Senator WILLIAMS and Senator Bailey, they held sharply divergent views in regard to certain fundamental principles of party government, and it happened that on the second day of his senatorship JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS found himself in the middle of a furious debate with the Texas Senator on the question of free raw material. The debate consumed two days, and as a result of it Senator WILLIAMS gained at the very outset the rank in the Senate which his career in the House had given assurance he would achieve long before the expiration of his first term in the Senate. That he would become Democratic leader in fact, if not by formal party designation, was predicted, but that he would find opportunity to earn that distinction within less than three days after entering the Senate was in the nature of the unexpected.

The debate between Senator WILLIAMS and Senator Bailey, as stated, was on free raw material, the Texas Senator having issued the challenge by the statement that free raw material was not historically a Democratic doctrine but originated with President Grover Cleveland. Senator WILLIAMS sprang into the debate with the contention that free raw material had been political policy in the Democratic Party since the administration of Thomas Jefferson, whose Secretary of the Treasury, Gallatin, had defended the principle and urged its practice. From Jefferson to Buchanan, said Senator WILLIAMS, the Democratic Party had stood consistently for free raw material, which had been an established policy in England from the days of Adam Smith. Senator Bailey's position was that if the manufactured product was taxed, the raw material should likewise be subject to a tariff tax.

The clash between these giants in debate was denominated as epochal, and for several years thereafter it was to the Senate that visitors flocked for edifying discussion. Opinion as to whether the palm of victory should be awarded to the versatile Mississippian or to the ponderous Texan was divided, but certainly there was no diversity of opinion as to the account which JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS gave of himself. He had done the very thing that had been prophesied he would do, viz, take the front rank as a debater in the Senate. This rank and distinction he has held uninterruptedly down to the present time.

OTHER MEMORABLE DEBATES.

Notable as was the Williams-Bailey free raw-material debate as a senatorial curtain raiser, the new Mississippi Senator was destined to shine forth even in brighter radiance in discussions not yet foreshadowed. There was in the Senate at that time a Senator from Idaho. His name was Heyburn and he was, in spite of any inherent goodness or charity that he may have been justified in claiming, a sort of professional "South hater." He seemed not to have realized that the War between the States had ended at Appomattox and that there was a United States of America. While Senator WILLIAMS loved the South and the cause of the Confederacy with as much warmth of affection as Heyburn was wont to exhibit for the North and the cause of the Union, he discretely refrained from any unseemly manifestation that might be construed as deliberately provocative of sectional discussion.

Not so with Senator Heyburn, who was in season and out keen for a pretext that might be seized upon as warranting a wallop at the South and the Confederacy. For several years the unreconstructed Idaho Senator had been aspersing the South whenever his breakfast or his lunch had gone against him, and aside from drawing more or less desultory fire from the Democratic side of the Chamber, his sectional "ravings" went unnoticed. It was different when JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS entered the Senate. The romping on the South days of the irascible Idaho Senator were then numbered. Their first clash came when one day Senator WILLIAMS proposed that the Senate increase the monthly pay of an old and partially decrepit negro employee of the Capitol, who had been brought to Washington by Senator Jefferson Davis. This proposal was a match to the Huyburn powder keg, and the explosion that followed was verbally terrific. Heyburn's yet dripping "bloody shirt" was again unfurled. Decorously, yet with gathering fury, Senator WILLIAMS listened to the unprovoked attack on his section, his State, and his party, and when the exhausted Heyburn took his seat the incensed Mississippian let go all the artillery in his arsenal.

This was Heyburn's first real castigation, and his usually composed and florid face alternated expressions of pain and amazement. He had been soundly drubbed for the first time, and that, too, by a Democratic Senator who was comparatively a new Member, who, according to Senate tradition, should be seen a long time before he is heard. This experience sufficed to keep a quietus on Heyburn for months, and though he never lost an opportunity afterwards to take a crack at the South, he never again remained in his seat under JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS's fire in retort, but almost invariably retired to the Republican cloakroom when the Mississippi Senator rose to reply. But Senator WILLIAMS was at his best as a debater in the Senate during the days just preceding America's entrance into the World War. Absolutely and unequivocally a believer in the justice of his country's cause and of its provocation for taking part in that titanic struggle for the preservation of Christian civilization, Senator WILLIAMS had no patience, either sentimental or intellectual, for those who by word or deed would

even seemingly thwart the preparations which President Woodrow Wilson was then urging upon the Congress as precedent to America's participation. The chief obstructionist to President Wilson's program was Senator LA FOLLETTE, and because of this regrettable fact the erratic Wisconsin Senator was oftenest within the range of Senator WILLIAMS's patriotic fire. The clashes between these opposing Senators were frequent, but, as might be expected, the Mississippian emerged each time unscathed and with unabated zeal. Senator WILLIAMS's famous reply to Senator LA FOLLETTE'S concluding antiwar speech was remarked and will be remembered as enlarging his reputation for forensic debate even to greater proportions than his two days' discussion with Senator Bailey on free raw material.

LAST OF OLD-TIME SENATORS.

When JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS goes out of the Senate March 4, the last link that binds the upper House of Congress to the South of heroic memories will be broken. He is literally the last of the Mohicans, so far as the South, as the once recognized nursery of statesmen in the Senate is concerned. And the pity of it does not lessen its truth. It will be said that the South still produces men capable of notable achievement in high official station. That is true, but it is true also that men of that type, as a rule, are to be found in the walks of civil life. It may be said also that for some reason the South seems to have lost much of the old pride which in other days prompted her to chose her biggest and brainiest and best men to speak her sentiments in the halls of the National Legislature.

But back to JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, now soon to pass from that stage upon which for 28 years he has taken major rôles to the lasting credit of himself, to the State of Mississippi, and to the Nation. Writing in his American Commonwealth of southern men who entered politics before the War between the States, Lord Bryce said: "But he had courage and a clear vision of his objects, the two gifts essential for a statesman." And, again, the same distinguished author and philosopher reflects on southern statesmen of those pre-Civil War days who showed "an enlargement of view and an aptitude for grasping decided and continuous lines of policy, and, in fact, a turn for statesmanship as contrasted with mere politics." It will hardly be denied by the informed that these descriptions fit JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS as a cap. He has courage and a clear vision and a remarkable aptitude for grasping decided and continuous lines of policy. That he is not a politician is a well-established fact in his entire official career. Perhaps no Member of either branch of Congress ever voted with less thought of what the galleries might think of his vote, but always did he vote as his conscience, his intelligence, his courage, and his sense of responsibility dictated. Instance his vote shortly after the signing of the armistice when a resolution with respect to Ireland was offered in the Senate. Obviously the resolution in question was of political origin and intended as an opportune appeal to an element in the American electorate constitutionally susceptible to any utterance smacking of criticism of England.

The only negative vote against this resolution was cast by Senator WILLIAMS, who stated at the time that he voted as he did because he felt convinced that the resolution was conceived in hatred and delivered for the sole purpose of waking the animosity of a class. But this very resolution had no other effect than to afford certain Senators on both sides of the Senate Chamber a coveted opportunity to deliver themselves of anti-British speeches.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE.

Throughout his years in the House and Senate it was the aim of JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS to render a constructive legislative service. If he is to be judged alone by a mere utilitarian standard a different verdict of the man and his work will be delivered.

It was his sense of duty to the Nation as a legislator in the Congress of the United States that made JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS a national figure as well as a national factor and influence. He might have allowed his time to be taken up by the countless little details of his office, but being a student and a thinker and a factor in the shaping of national policies and legislation, he was content to leave matters of strictly utilitarian character to others. When on one occasion he was asked by a captious critic if any big piece of legislation bore his name, JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, then a Member of the House, replied that while it was true his name was not so connected, he could say that he had helped to kill a lot of very foolish and potentially harmful legislation. But things have changed, and under the new political dispensation the average Senator now points to his capacity to get something for his people or settle some disputed matter a constituent has in one of the Government departments at Washington. This form of service seems to have superseded the conception of public duty which at all times appears to have actuated the elder statesman, and by which the old standard of congressional service seems to rest largely upon the ability of the Senator or the House Member to walk fast and much, and to speak long and loud on any subject without reference to whether he knows anything worth while pertaining to it. And the people are getting what they want in inverse ratio to what they pretend to esteem in the interchange of views in private.

WILLIAMS AND HARRISON.

This article would be incomplete did it not take into account the comradeship that has subsisted between Senator WILLIAMS and Senator HARRISON from the very day of the entrance of the junior Senator into the Senate. The relationship has been almost as father to son—PAT HARRISON regarding his senior colleague with a respect and an affection almost akin to paternal reverence. Their teamwork has been harmonious at all times, though not upon all questions have the two Senators voted alike. But in all matters affecting the interests of Mississippi they have cooperated without the least friction. It is due Senator HARRISON to say here that Senator WILLIAMS will retire from the Senate with the highest respect and admiration for his junior colleague, whose progressive career he has watched with increasing pride. Not long ago Senator WILLIAMS remarked that PAT HARRISON had grown more than any new Member of the Senate whose course he had observed.

When Senator WILLIAMS announced some months ago that he would retire at the end of the present Congress Senator HARRISON gave notice that he desired to be assigned to the seat in the Senate now occupied by his colleague, which, by the way, is the seat that was occupied by Jefferson Davis as a Senator from Mississippi. Senator HARRISON has been assigned the seat and will take it at the next session of Congress. Furthermore, Senator HARRISON, as an additional mark of his friendship for and admiration of Senator WILLIAMS, will occupy the latter's rooms in the Senate Office Building—No. 217. Senator HARRISON now has rooms on the fourth floor. The rooms occupied by Senator WILLIAMS are on the second floor and overlook the beautiful park on the east side of the Capitol. It should be stated also that Senator WILLIAMS has the highest respect for his successor, Hon. HUBERT D. STEPHENS, of New Albany. He regards him as a man of fine sense, splendid ability, courageous, and loyal to his party and to his convictions.

WILLIAMS AS A MAN.

As a man, considered apart from his activities and attainments as a national legislator, JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS stands four square. Utterly without fear, his heart is attuned to the sweeter sentiments which impart to life its finest flavor. He loves the true and beautiful as depicted by Ruskin, and spurns the little mean and tawdry things that dwarf the mind, shrivel the soul, and cheapen human relationships.

The very embodiment of loyalty to every commitment of heart and mind, he has never been suspected of ingratitude to a friend or treachery to a political foe. The entire length of his 28 years in the House and the Senate is lined with men ready to shout praise of his name, admiration for his fame. Certainly no man retiring from public life could wish for or could receive a nobler testimonial from those who esteem him and love him because they know him and have wrought with him. No sweeter memory will JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS take into retirement than this.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Mexico to proceed to the consideration of House bill 13980.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, there seems to be some anxiety about getting some measure passed, and many Senators are in favor of getting action on the resolution of the Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] with reference to an investigation into the prices of sugar. I think it would be more proper to consider that resolution and let the country know why the cost of sugar has so mounted.

I do not think it is proper to wait until just before we are about to adjourn——

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 12 o'clock of the 4th day of March, 1923, has arrived, and, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, the fourth session of the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States has ended, and the Senate of the United States stands adjourned sine die.

PRESERVATION OF THE HALIBUT FISHERY OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC OCEAN.

In executive session this day the following convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed March 2, 1923, for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean, including Bering Sea, was adopted; and

On motion of Mr. LODGE, the injunction of secrecy was removed therefrom and from the papers accompanying the same:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of Executive D, Sixty-seventh Congress, fourth session, a convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed on March 2, 1923, for the preservation of the halibut fishery on the Northern Pacific Ocean, including the Bering Sea, subject to the understanding, which is hereby made a part of this resolution of ratification, that none of the nationals and inhabitants and vessels and boats of any other part of Great Britain shall engage in halibut fishing contrary to any of the provisions of this treaty.

The Senate:

I transmit, with the view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to its ratification, a convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed March 2, 1923, for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean, including Bering Sea.

WARREN G. HARDING.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 2, 1923.*

The PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to the Senate, to receive the advice and consent of that body to its ratification, if his judgment approve thereof, a convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed March 2, 1923, for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean, including Bering Sea.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 2, 1923.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being equally desirous of securing the preservation of the halibut fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean, have resolved to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America: Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Britannic Majesty: The Honorable Ernest Lapointe, K. C., B. A., LL. B., Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The nationals and inhabitants and the fishing vessels and boats of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada, respectively, are hereby prohibited from fishing for halibut (Hipoglossus) both in the territorial waters and in the high seas off the western coasts of the United States, including Bering Sea, and of the Dominion of Canada, from the 16th day of November next after the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, to the 15th day of the following February, both days inclusive, and within the same period yearly thereafter, provided that upon the recommendation of the International Fisheries Commission, hereinafter described, this close season may be modified or suspended at any time after the expiration of three such seasons, by a special agreement concluded and duly ratified by the high contracting parties.

It is understood that nothing contained in this article shall prohibit the nationals or inhabitants and the fishing vessels or boats of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada from fishing in the waters hereinbefore specified for other species of fish during the season when fishing for halibut in such waters is prohibited by this article. Any halibut that may be taken incidentally when fishing for other fish during the season when fishing for halibut is prohibited under the provisions of this article may be retained and used for food for the crew of the vessel by which they are taken. Any portion thereof not so used shall be landed and immediately turned over to the duly authorized officers of the Department of Commerce of the United States or of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada. Any fish turned over to such officers in pursuance of the provisions of this article shall be sold by them to the highest bidder and the proceeds of such sale, exclusive of the necessary expenses in connection therewith, shall be paid by them into the treasuries of their respective countries.

ARTICLE II.

Every national or inhabitant, vessel or boat of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada engaged in halibut fishing in violation of the preceding article may be seized except within the jurisdiction of the other party by the duly authorized officers of either high contracting parties and detained by the officers making such seizure and delivered as soon as practicable to an authorized official of the country to which such person, vessel or boat belongs, at the nearest point to the place of seizure, or elsewhere, as may be mutually agreed upon. The authorities of the nation to which such person, vessel or boat belongs alone shall have jurisdiction to conduct prosecutions for the violation of the provisions of the preceding article or of the laws or regulations which either high contracting party may make to carry those provisions into effect, and to impose penalties for such violations; and the witnesses and proofs necessary for such prosecutions, so far as such witnesses or proofs are under the control of the other high contracting party, shall be furnished with all reasonable promptitude to the authorities having jurisdiction to conduct the prosecutions.

ARTICLE III.

The high contracting parties agree to appoint within two months after the exchange of ratifications of this convention a commission, to be known as the international fisheries commission, consisting of four members, two to be appointed by each party. This commission shall continue to exist so long as this convention shall remain in force. Each party shall pay the salaries and expenses of its own members, and joint expenses incurred by the commission shall be paid by the two high contracting parties in equal moieties.

The commission shall make a thorough investigation into the life history of the Pacific halibut, and such investigation shall be undertaken as soon as practicable. The commission shall report the results of its investigation to the two Governments and shall make recommendations as to the regulation of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific Ocean, including the Bering Sea, which may seem to be desirable for its preservation and development.

ARTICLE IV.

The high contracting parties agree to enact and enforce such legislation as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of this convention, with appropriate penalties for violations thereof.

ARTICLE V.

This convention shall remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until two years from the date when either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its desire to terminate it. It shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties. The ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as practicable, and the convention shall come into force on the day of the exchange of ratifications.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Washington the 2d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1923.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES. [SEAL.]
ERNEST LAPOINTE. [SEAL.]

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 4 (legislative day of March 3), 1923.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

Oscar E. Bland to be associate judge, United States Court of Customs Appeals.

Charles S. Hatfield to be associate judge, United States Court of Customs Appeals.

POSTMASTERS.

IDAHO.

Burton D. Fox, Challis.

Mildred W. Des Voigues, Deary.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Alexander R. Wright, Oakes.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Grover C. Robbins, Blowing Rock.

TENNESSEE.

Daniel L. Hyder, Elizabethton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUNDAY, *March 4, 1923.*

(Legislative day of March 3, 1923.)

The recess having expired (at 10 o'clock a. m.), the House was called to order by Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas as Speaker pro tempore.

RELIEF OF OWNERS OF THE BARGE "HAVANA."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I call from the Speaker's table the bill S. 4322, and move its adoption.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin calls up from the Speaker's table the bill S. 4822, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4322) for the relief of the owners of the barge *Havana.*

Be it enacted, etc., That the claim of the Staples Transportation Co., a corporation existing under the laws of the Stat of Maine, owner of the barge *Havana*, arising out of a collision between the United States steamship *Quincy* and said barge *Havana* at Hampton Roads, Va., on February 4, 1920, for and on account of the losses alleged to have been suffered in said collision by the owners of said barge by reason of damages to said barge, may be submitted to the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, under and in compliance with the rules of said court sitting as a court of admiralty; and that the said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the whole controversy and to enter a judgment or decree for the amount of the legal damages sustained by reason of said collision, if any shall be found to be due, either for or against the United States of America, upon the same principle and measure of liability, with costs as in like cases of admiralty between private parties with the same rights of appeal: *Provided*, That such notice of the suit shall be given to the Attorney General of the United States as may be provided by order of the said court, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause the United States attorney in such district to appear and defend for the United States: *Provided further*, That said suit shall be brought and commenced within four months of the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That the act entitled "An act for the relief of the owners of the barge *Havana*," approved September 18, 1922, is hereby repealed.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, the Congress earlier in the session passed virtually this identical bill, but the Staples Transportation Co. was erroneously described as a corporation existing "under the laws of the State of Massachusetts." It should have been "under the laws of the State of Maine."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to withdraw from the files of the House the original papers in the case of House bill 5931, a pension bill, no adverse report having been made thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent to withdraw from the files of the House the papers indicated, there having been no adverse report on the bill named. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PERMANENT ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL ROAD CONGRESSES.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 263, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate joint resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to accept membership in the Permanent Association of International Road Congresses and that the United States be represented in that congress by the maximum number of delegates allowable, and that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend annually, out of the administrative fund provided by section 21 of the Federal highway act of 1921, the sums necessary to cover the membership fees and such other expenses as may be necessary in maintaining membership in said association.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, how much expense will this resolution carry?

Mr. ANDERSON. Six hundred dollars, I am told.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Of what value will it be to the United States to have membership in this organization?

Mr. ANDERSON. I think it will be of very great value. The whole question of road construction is still in the formative stage. The object of this convention is the exchange of information with reference to road construction. This proposition has been recommended by the former Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Meredith, by the present Secretary of Agriculture, by the Secretary of State, and by the President. As the gentleman knows, this invitation can not be accepted except by special consent from Congress under the limitation we previously passed. I think this convention is of very great value.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has there hitherto been any meeting of this international congress?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes. It met in 1908 and again in 1913. After that there were no meetings on account of the World War. The next meeting of the International Roads Congress will be held at Seville, Spain, next year.

Mr. STAFFORD. What value accrues to the Government by attending this international congress?

Mr. ANDERSON. There is a general expression of views on all questions of road construction. A publication issues from it which is circulated all over the world, in which there are articles dealing with the development of road construction. The results of the international congress are very valuable to road engineers. I hope there will be no objection.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee Mr. Speaker, I shall have to object; and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee objects, and makes the point or order that there is no quorum present.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will bring in the absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Almon	Drewry	Larson, Minn.	Rodenberg
Andrew, Mass.	Driver	Layton	Rose
Ansorge	Dunn	Lazaro	Rouse
Anthony	Dyer	Lehlbach	Ryan
Atkeson	Ellis	Linthicum	Sanders, N. Y.
Bacharach	Fairfield	Logan	Scott, Mich.
Bankhead	Fish	Longworth	Scott, Tenn.
Beck	Fitzgerald	Lowrey	Sears
Beedy	Free	Luce	Shelton
Bell	Freeman	Luhring	Siegel
Benham	Fulmer	McClintic	Slemp
Bird	Garner	McCormick	Smith, Mich.
Black	Garrett, Tex.	McFadden	Snyder
Blakeney	Gould	McKenzie	Steenerson
Bland, Ind.	Graham, Pa.	McLaughlin, Pa.	Stevenson
Bond	Griffin	MacLafferty	Stiness
Brennan	Hammer	Maloney	Stoll
Briggs	Hardy, Colo.	Mansfield	Strong, Kans.
Britten	Hardy, Tex.	Mead	Sullivan
Brooks, Ill.	Hawes	Michaelson	Summers, Wash.
Brown, Tenn.	Hays	Montague	Tague
Browne, Wis.	Hogan	Moore, Ill.	Taylor, Ark.
Buchanan	Hooker	Morin	Taylor, Colo.
Burke	Humphreys, Miss.	Mott	Temple
Butler	Jacoway	Mudd	Ten Eyck
Cantrill	Jefferis, Nebr.	O'Brien	Thomas
Carter	Johnson, Miss.	O'Connor	Thorpe
Chandler, N. Y.	Johnson, S. Dak.	Ogden	Tillman
Clark, Fla.	Jones, Pa.	Olpp	Tinkham
Classon	Kahn	Overstreet	Treadway
Clouse	Keller	Paige	Upshaw
Codd	Kennedy	Park, Ga.	Vaile
Cole, Ohio	Kiess	Patterson, Mo.	Volstead
Connally, Tex.	Kindred	Perkins	Ward, N. Y.
Connolly, Pa.	King	Porter	Wheeler
Cooper, Wis.	Kirkpatrick	Pou	White, Me.
Copley	Kitchin	Rainey, Ala.	Williams, Tex.
Crago	Kleczka	Reber	Wise
Crisp	Kline, N. Y.	Reece	Woods, Va.
Cullen	Knight	Reed, W. Va.	Woodyard
Dale	Knutson	Riddick	Yates
Denison	Kreider	Riordan	Zihlman
Drane	Kunz	Roach	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 245 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 466) to provide an additional appropriation for the Federal Farm Loan Board for the fiscal year 1924.

Resolved, etc., That the sum of $24,000 is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1924, to provide payment for the following additional positions in the Federal Farm Loan Board: Two members at the rate of $10,000 each and two private secretaries at the rate of $2,000 each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, just a word. The rural credits act, that passed through both Houses early this morning, provides for two additional members and two secretaries. There is no money available for the payment, and this resolution provides for it. I hope it will be considered favorably.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO ROBERT E. KELLEY POST, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 6577, an act authorizing the conveyance of land in the State of South Dakota to Robert E. Kelley Post, No. 70, American Legion, South Dakota, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. A. P. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in 8-point type.

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois, Mr. HILL, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. CHINDBLOM, Mr. SHAW, Mr. COLE of Iowa, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. LANGLEY, Mr. IRELAND, and Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina made the same request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to these requests?

There was no objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 10 days in which to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that all Members may have 10 days in which to extend their own remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks that I made last night.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arkansas asks unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks that he made last night. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The extensions of remarks referred to are here printed in full as follows:

Mr. A. P. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an address of Hon. Guy D. Goff before the Kiwanis Club, of Parkersburg, W. Va., on February 6, 1923. The address is as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. GUY D. GOFF BEFORE THE KIWANIS CLUB, OF PARKERSBURG, W. VA., FEBRUARY 6, 1923, ON THE SUBJECT "THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA."

The problem of the United States—your problem; my problem—is not to create a democracy but to preserve republican institutions and ideals, to the end that civic power shall dominate and individual achievement shall grow for the common good. And let us always remember that the so-called poor and lowly—the "exploited class," as the socialist loves to call them—have in a Government of equal opportunities, where no restriction is placed on ability, risen to places of power never attained by those "born to the purple." Lincoln and Lloyd-George, the products of such conditions, are world figures, and of the 12 men comprising the present administration in Washington—the President, the Vice President, and the Cabinet—nine have earned their own way in life without any economic inheritance and eight started as manual laborers.

The present awakening of the world demands reality, not adornment; worth, not cleverness; character, not the cupidity and the prejudice of the bloc. It is the purpose of the age, and it is bound to win in the end. Conditions change, but fundamentals remain the same. Suspicion, despair, and hate yet control human nature and, I regret to admit, inspire human purpose. This Republic needs to-day, as it never did before, men and women of character, purity, vigor, and unselfish judgment. It needs men to stand in the hard places and fight the hard battles. It needs women to answer its questions and to solve its problems. It needs citizens with wisdom—men and women who are not too busy with envy and greed to pause and think, and who are willing to think out at the fireside the best solution of our present troubles and then act in obedience to such conclusions. This Nation to-day needs citizens who are not afraid of the demagogues and the unprincipled politicians who for selfish and sordid reasons have retarded recovery and made the people believe that they are constantly being cheated, deceived, and tricked, until confidence is destroyed and honor always questioned.

APPEAL TO YOU.

I appeal to you as the sober, law-abiding, plain, everyday people of our country—you who believe in the sanctity of the home and the democracy of the fireside. You labor and save, and your feet are planted solidly on the ground. Your fathers and your mothers produced this Nation, and they made it great. And, what is better yet, they believed in the religion of the Bible and the morality of the Bible's religion as the sole and only safeguard against the evils of civil and political despotism. Their Christian belief and faith saved them from morose pessimism and criminal revolt against things as they are. You are the men who create and sustain civilization, and you are capable of transmitting it to posterity. You are the class that has gained the control of industry, and from your frugality has come the surplus savings—the capital that employs labor and creates enterprise. But do you ever pause and reflect whither we are drifting? Are you conscious that our civilization hangs trembling in the balance? It is not the first civilization of the world. Six thousand years ago, back in Egypt, there was a wonderful civilization replete with the courtesies and the amenities of life. Then, too, there were the wonderful days of Greece and Rome—the cultured and the refined periods of Pericles and Horace—only to be followed by centuries of darkness. Go to any museum and you will ponder if such is our destiny and what can save us.

OTHER REPUBLICS FELL.

Americans are accustomed to regard a republican form of government as a natural condition. A glance at history does not lend encouragement to this cheerful view. Venice had a republican form of government for 1,100 years; Carthage for 700 years; Athens, with various intermissions, for 900 years; Florence, 300 years; and Rome, 500 years. We have lasted now 146 years, and if we should continue 300 years more we would go down in history as one of the most splendid and shortest-lived among the wrecks of nations. If we do go down, have you wondered where the world will find a new birth of progress? Obviously not in Europe; and, if not there, is the potency of stability to be found only in the yellow millions of the Far East? Is it not our duty to take most serious thought that we may escape the fate that has befallen others?

We must have more statecraft and less partisan politics. The future of this Nation rests with those who will take the time to think with those who can think and who will think, with those who can grasp a major premise and a minor premise, and then, drawing a conclusion therefrom, never desert it. Individual men and women have knowingly sought substitutes for their old maxims and have weakly proclaimed new discoveries in the make-up of society. All classes are more or less influenced. Many people feel that they have been exploited for the benefit of some one else, and that the time has now come for the cure of all human ills. This is largely due to mental listlessness. Such people are the easy victims of the misleading catch phrases of the day—new words coined to lead those who allow others to think for them.

The call was never greater for the highest type of moral, fearless patriotism to assert its force and reincarnate its power. The remedy is simple, plain, and imperative, if we hope to survive as a great people. One word—honesty—tells what is needed. It tells us, too, that it is quite as important that we know and reaffirm that it is a word with no double meaning. There is no comparative degree. There is no alternative, save its opposite. A man is honest or he is not, and so it is with a people.

AMERICA MAY FALL.

Recently a great statesman and patriot, speaking about the perils of the Republic, said to me: "The time is not far distant when the Federal Constitution will be scrapped and we will be fighting to make America unsafe for democracy, unless those who are American at heart sense the situation and act as vigorously as when they threw themselves against the German advance." This statement, pregnant with prophecy, may be true. This Government may go under and anarchy be temporarily substituted for law; but if this deplorable state should ever happen, when the clouds lift the soviet propagandist and the socialist quack will be found maimed and mangled in the wreckage of the democracy which they have destroyed.

Violence is not the way out, because force is never the way out of any difficulty. We condemn violence in the abstract, but many often believe in it when employed to advance our own purposes. Physical force is the weapon of the autocrat or the bully, who is always a law unto himself and who always identifies and blends the right with the whims and caprices of his own personal wishes and will.

To uphold the Nation in this era of flux, it is not enough that we think the Nation to be useful; the better part of our nature must feel our Nation to be holy. When the heart is right, then there is true patriotism. The new order of things must give us men and women who have never lost faith in the Constitution and the home, men and women who have an abiding confidence in the final triumph of democratic principles and republican institutions. Civic responsibilities must be met by men and women alike, because the country's need is "eternal vigilance." For centuries the institutions we enjoy to-day have been unfolding in accord with the divine laws. They have been built up slowly, almost imperceptibly, with the sacrifices, the blood, and the sorrows of struggling millions. We must repeat and teach with renewed vigor, lest we forget, the old truths that government will not and can not run itself; that liberty solves no problems; that if the people tolerate fraud and inefficiency it is their own fault; and that for the citizens of a republic each day is but a preliminary judgment day in which the voices of doom are written large for a people who have ceased their sacrifices to truth and virtue and, because of the weakness of success, fail to taste the full joy of a lofty and pure idealism.

REFORM BY VIOLENCE.

To-day there are those who would deprive us of all we have achieved. Irreconcilable doctrines are grappling with one another. Individual liberty is drawn up against collective servitude, personal initiative against the tyranny of socialism. The socialists and the self-exploiting political malcontents offer no substitute; they merely aim to destroy everything that is. "Wipe the slate clean," they cry, "and we will write thereon a new religion, a new morality, a new education, and a new civilization." Yes; in the twinkling of an eye the hand of appetite and the mind of violence will hand you over the equivalent of that which must grow up within us. Think of it, pray, that this poor human clay can move toward the heights without passing through sorrow, suffering, and affliction. May God pity him who is not chastened by pain and does not know of grief, for he surely is dwarfed and infirm of soul. There must always be payment in kind, specific reward for specific effort. There is no barter or substitution, nothing but payment in kind, the struggle of man through the centuries, earning and gaining only by the sweat of his brow.

The unrest of to-day has its rise in envy and jealousy; mankind is dividing into classes, becoming suspicious, doing nothing, playing safe, and each because of greed envies the other. There is an instinctive struggle for that will-o'-the wisp equality. There is no equality. There will be inequality wherever there is individual opportunity. No two human beings have the same ability, the same temperament, the same tastes, or the same physical powers, and for such reasons there will never be equality except equality of opportunity. In a word, let me state a self-evident truth: The real value of man lies not in what he has but in what he is and in what he may become, not artificially but slowly and painfully through the development of his God-given gifts. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," means that labor shall be protected and idleness prohibited by law. So in our struggle for honesty, stability, decency, and the betterment of society, all that is patriotic in our American citizenship, must be enlisted; not mere love for country, which is commonplace; not mere willingness to fight and die, which is sweet and glorious, but we must bring to the affairs of home and State all the intelligence, morality, and unselfish wisdom which we possess. We must as a people go into a committee of the whole and determine to hold fast the rights and privileges which have been secured to us by past sacrifices.

DISRESPECT FOR LAW.

In one of his latest works, a pamphlet entitled "Maxims Concerning Patriotism," Bishop Berkeley, shortly before his death in 1753, made the following observations: "Would you make a man who had no sense of God or conscience the guardian of your child? If not, why the guardian of your State? He who says there is not an honest man you may be sure is himself a knave." My friends, there must be respect for and obedience to the law of the land. Disrespect for law is a gnawing evil and demands the attention of all patriotic and right-thinking people. Never in our history has there been so much hatred, prejudice, and suspicion; never so little effort to pull together in the exercise of a common purpose to improve our social and industrial conditions. When men ignore the courts and defy the laws they become savages. Mob rule turns back the hands of time upon the great clock of civilization and sweeps away the greatest achievements of mankind. The harvest of anti-Americanism is ripening. Our form of government is challenged, not alone upon the soap box, not alone by oath-bound secret societies, that cloak their deadly hatred of free principles under the guise of patriotism, but by men in "the seats of the mighty."

POPULAR INDIFFERENCE.

It is a most disheartening symptom that it arouses so little interest and so little public condemnation. The gravest danger is the gross indifference of our people to the duties of citizenship. It is an alarming situation when men can not work without fear of violence from those who will not work. The right to work is as sacred as the right to quit work. Indeed, it is more sacred, for it is one of those inalienable rights of man proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, because it is a right thundered by God from Mount Sinai. This is a government of laws, not a government of men.

Reverence for the law depends largely upon the ideals and the standards of citizens such as you; and when, for the promotion of their private interests, men and women disobey and scoff at the law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting the rule of the mob. They are sowing dragons' teeth, and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save them or the country from reaping the harvest of the rabble.

Disrespect for law is the reverse of all that mankind has built up of good by nearly 2,000 years of effort. It is the Sermon on the Mount written backwards. It leads to bloodshed, torture, rapine, and ruin. It repudiates God and builds its own throne on the basest passions of mankind. If it is allowed to grow and continue, it will mean the end, the destruction of individual rights, the family, the Nation. It will mean that we in our sordid selfishness have closed the doors of our souls to duty and drawn tight the blinds of our hearts, that we might not hear the gabble of the goose beneath our window nor the watchdog's solemn warning. In our pride and our neglect many are living in a fool's paradise and writing indelibly on the gravestone of America "Mene, mene tekel upharsin"—God hath numbered our kingdom and finished it.

There must be a warfare without truce or quarter against those who violate the law. We must do our part. We must respect and uphold the law of the Constitution, and fundamentally we must educate and practice what we preach.

FREEDOM TO WORK.

No people can be either free or civilized until they willingly obey the law and cooperate in enforcing and maintaining it. No people are or can be free until men have the right to work, and do work, with head and hands and receive fair wages in return, but always upon the understanding that such a wage implies honest service. The wage and the job are property, and each must be protected, unless the minority can deny to the majority the very right it claims for itself.

And, above all, working conditions must be made moral and sanitary, lest national decay and economic loss inevitably follows. We all want to make the world a better place in which to live. We are anxious to improve the morals, conserve the health, and advance the welfare of every man, woman, and child with whom we come in contact and whose lives touch ours. We are anxious to decrease the hours and the severity of labor and increase the rewards of those who do the intellectual and the manual labor of the world. It is the moral law, the eternal law of God, and the man who comes without these things comes empty handed and is too selfish to share in the rule of this Republic. These are our patriotic wishes, but we must put our patriotism into action. It is time to awaken the misguided selfish rich and selfish poor alike and show them whither they are drifting and dragging the country with them. It is time to show these lords of misrule that patriotism lies too deep in the American nature to be uprooted by socialism, organized minorities, or sentimental internationalism. The nation that is awake to its dangers has fought and won more than half the battle. Public opinion, once aroused, will tolerate no violations that are founded on injustice and unrighteousness.

SACRIFICE FOR SERVICE.

Our conscience teaches us it is true and our reason tells us it is right that if government is to come closer to man's needs we must have better citizens and more unselfish statesmen. We must have men and women who respect and appreciate the great problems of human life, because they have felt its pinch, experienced its tragedies, and lived its joys. We need men and

women who believe that they find their lives by losing them in the service of others, not men who under the thin veneer of statesmanship, with their ears to the ground and their hopes for themselves, traffic in our liberties and deprive us of our prosperity, but men whose conceptions of every public and private trust are righteously formed, boldly developed, and honestly administered—men whose lives appeal to our intellects, arouse our ideals, and touch the best in all of us. If we can recreate such a feeling, such a thought, in our people, then by these forces only can we keep our country on the map and our flag in the sky until the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll.

STATE'S FUNCTION.

In these days the State is continually asked to assume additional functions, because many believe that the State should take the place of individual initiative and reduce all men to the dead level of the most incompetent. It is necessary to ask, What is the proper function of the State? The State is society organized in reference to jural relations and for the purpose of doing certain things for those who constitute its citizenship. The State should do that which a man ought not to do. The State should do that which a man will not do. The State should do that which a man can not do for himself.

No government ever made or will make a people great except as it guarantees the liberty whereby the people shall make themselves great. No people ever have made or will make themselves great by relying upon their government to do for them the things which Almighty God intended—yea, decreed—that they should do for themselves. The State does not exist as an insurance company to protect your property and mine. This Government exists not merely to maintain order but to develop in all of the people a national spirit of self-reliance and moral purpose directed to the attainment of the noblest aims, without which no people can endure.

There is too great a tendency to allow the wishes of the crowd to become the dominant element in our affairs. There is danger in being satisfied with glittering generalities and cheap shibboleths and in accepting the belief that differences in aptitude and ability are the result of too much freedom.

We must never permit the tyrannical creed, that an aggressive minority can deny life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to the majority. Oppression is no less hateful in the hands of the people than in the hands of the despot, and democracy will avail little if in the end it rescues us from the absolutism of the king only to hand us over to the absolutism of the mob.

PATRIOTISM GONE TO SEED.

Indifference in civic matters is patriotism gone to seed and indifference is the prolific parent of social unrest. If we would grow individually and help others to advance, we must each aim to achieve a proper objective. Work is the law of life. Not every man or woman can make a distinguished success, but every patriotic citizen can be industrious, helpful, and useful. No man and no woman has any right to make his or her contribution small by not doing his or her best.

We have all been, and many of us are, too passive, if not neutrally apathetic. We fall too willingly into the hands of those who tell us that the fault is not with ourselves but with our system of government. It is not until we worry financially and suffer personally and domestically that many of us realize our civic duties and appreciate how very sacred our political obligations really are. And then all too often, in a spirit of pique or downright jealousy, we do what we know is not good for the many and which is obviously injurious to ourselves. The American citizen who thinks and reflects for himself knows that efforts to reform the world at one fell swoop or to readjust the vast disarray that succeeds the cataclysm of war are predoomed to fail. And he realizes that the dissensions now existing are the unavoidable consequences of the most unusual causes. In fact, we all know that it is the suggestion of selfishness directed to susceptible minds that is preventing the people from accepting conditions as they are and beginning the slow process of building up again. Even the agitator knows this, and he also knows that the first requisite of citizenship is respect—serious, sympathetic respect—for the rights of others and the welfare of the community as a whole. We do not care enough about the priceless fabric of liberty transmitted to us by our forefathers as the most precious of heritages.

We are too much absorbed in our own private affairs. Our institutions have not been fairly tried, because whenever called upon to do something for them we always begin to make excuses. In our ease and our comfort we have forgotten that every gift is accompanied by an obligation to do. We need today not only admonition to diligence but exhortations to patriotism. Upon our dead selves as stepping stones we have not risen to higher things.

YOUTH IS NATION'S HOPE.

The spirit of all this must survive and express itself in the young men of the country. They must take up the flag our fathers bore and carry it forward to greater achievement. We must look to the young men of ideals, men yet unspoiled by the cynical touch of the selfishness of life, men full of courage, mentally equipped and capable of tremendous self-sacrifices. Neither the craven nor the coward need enlist. The race is to the swift and the battle to the strong—to the men and the women who never quit.

We should make it our duty to find such men among the mentally and the spiritually young, not among men hopelessly chained to the traditions of the past or heated by the fevers of immoral creeds; not among men who live in idle ease and wear soft raiment; not among men who cringe before power and grow morally flabby in the presence of luxury. We must look among those who, while they respect the past for the good it has produced, believe that the present is all important and the future hopeful. We must look to men who would rather be social exiles, having the testimony of an approving conscience, than be guests in kings' houses. We must look to men who, hearing, can and will answer the call of the hour.

This is our country and our home, and while we welcome, as we did in the past, those who wish to become American citizens, without any mental reservations, we have no room for those who believe that our ideals are false and that our civilization is a vain and empty pretense. This is the best government the world has ever seen for the obvious reason that it has worked out best in practice. There is no country in the world where the generations of the present are so little connected by blood with the generations that have molded and maintained our institutions. The descendants of the men and the women who founded this Government are almost lost in the European millions that have poured into our country during the past 50 years. The names of Washington and Lincoln are meaningless to many of our adopted citizens, because our language and our history have been no more to them than their history and their language have been to us.

MUST TEACH IDEALS.

It therefore becomes our grave and earnest duty to proclaim and teach that American institutions are the great bulwark behind which the forces of liberty are intrenched; that American history is but the story of the advanced guard; and that the American State rests upon the solid foundation of an ideal—the ideal of liberty, equality, and fraternity, emergent above the ruins of autocracy. This ideal—the ideal around which our national life has gathered—is the ideal for which our fathers died and which they embodied in the very core of this Nation, the American Constitution, which for generations has been the outward and the visible means by which the blessings of liberty have been secured. We must love these traditions and objects, not positively but actively; and we must never forget that if we approve politically what we condemn as prudent business men, we have not only failed civically but we have entered the wedge that will destroy us individually and nationally.

In our own small way we must defend as best we can the well-ordered liberty of our Constitution, never forgetting that it has secured a higher degree of happiness to a greater number of people over a longer period of time than any other device or scheme ever struck off by the brain or the purpose of man. If we do our work with enthusiasm, not for gain but because it is part of the plan; if we discharge our public duties, not for personal advancement but in obedience to the realization that comes from honest accomplishment and because the noblest chords in our soul thrill at the thought that we are American citizens intrusted with all that man has gained in his climb toward God; if we are true to our work, our country, our friends, and our firesides—then and then only will we burn incense to liberty and quit our obligations in full to the Commonwealth.

DUTY REMAINS.

After all is said and all is done, when the play is over and the player gone, the spirit of duty, patriotic duty, remains—not success for its own sake but the doing justice between man and man, our brother, and the stranger within our gates. There is nothing heroic in the discharge of duty. The incentive is often lacking, and at times it costs us the admiration and the respect we crave, but if we have simple faith in common chances and are content with our share and our part in the

common hope, if we are true to our highest promptings in civic and national affairs, then we will best express our purpose and serve the spirit of our people.

Some one has said, "No just cause ever dies, and no evil cause ever lives in perpetuity." The sepulcher of the centuries is filled with the bones of dead evils, slain by man in his climb toward God. You may build, build in your pride and power as deep as the continent, build as high as the Himalayas, but if you build upon human wrong or human injustice the hour will come when somewhere the heart throb of a woman or the pulse of a babe will beat down the edifice you will rear, topple it in ruins about your nerveless, helpless feet. This is true, and we know it.

Yes, for thousands of years the God of our fathers kept this country hid from kaisers, anarchists, kings, and czars, and then in his own good time sent Columbus to lead the way, not for the craven and the coward, but for those who loved liberty actively and positively and who will always be ready to guard it and defend it. God has placed upon our heads a diadem and laid at our feet power and wealth beyond description and beyond calculation, but we must never forget that we take these gifts upon condition that justice and mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upward avenues of opportunity shall be free to all the people.

EACH HAS A DUTY.

Every American citizen has a duty to perform. It is a sacred, inescapable duty to see that unremitting warfare is carried on against every existing evil until the festering ulcer of corruption is cut out of the body politic. This is not a time for complacency but for earnest, energetic action. If you, my fellow citizens, fail your country now, then your independence, your morality, and your liberty are lost. If the people of this Nation fail now to do their duty in meeting and determining the issue which everyone knows is before us—the issue of honest, impartial, free, progressive, sane government—then reaction and the slow death of our free institutions will come, as did the decline and fall of Rome, when money and class—not justice—was power, and when brutal and aggressive minorities assumed to make the laws for all. Then men and women bartered their honors and exchanged their consciences for the golden gifts of a sordid world.

It will be a sad day if our people shirk responsibility and become unworthy. The nation that compromises with its conscience is feeble in resolution, fat in purse, and flabby in soul, and will soon have a lean, strong race knocking at its gates. If a reason be needed, why self-interest is not the safe means to a suitable end, it is found in the fact that expediency pays by the day, while principle always declares an eternal dividend. Human selfishness defeats its own ends and ultimately loses all it strives to obtain.

WORTHY SONS.

When Pericles came to make that most wonderful of all funeral orations over the dead bodies of those who died in the Peloponesian war, he did not describe the deeds of heriosm they had performed; he did not tell of the glories they had achieved—but he spoke of the Athens, not the Athens of brick and marble; not the far-famed Athens of garden and climate; not Athens with her beautiful sea kissing her beautiful feet; but Athens of developed intelligence, Athens of generous emotion, Athens where all men who had merit had opportunity; that Athens that gave to the world an example of intellectual glory, that lightened the world with her magnificent trophies of the mind; that Athens free, obedient to law, full of learning. That was the Athens.

And then the highest praise he could pay to the dead was that they were the sons of such a city, worthy to be born of such a people, and worthy to die for such a country. And such is the conception that I would put into your minds and leave with you of what America must be, what you and I must be, if this Government is to endure and realize the hopes of those who sacrificed their all for what we enjoy to-day. We must stand for something infinitely and splendidly great. It is vital to the human race, and the victory will not be won until we—we, the children of the purest Republican virtues, have developed the moral character, which renders liberty a power and never a danger.

WORTHY FATHERS.

Our fathers before us solved every problem that confronted them. They feared God and loved liberty, and, though they sleep in the narrow trenches of death, their imperishable spirit lives in the American citizen of to-day, and must live throughout the years to come. They lived and fought and died for the universal cause of liberty, and that we might be free and Christian civilization emerge to its final triumph. Their sons in France sought in sacrifice an opportunity that our flag might be unspotted and unstained. They, too, died that all men beneath its folds should bear no chains or live in dishonor while a single star shone in the firmament of God. We shall keep the faith with our dead—fathers, sons, and brothers—and if we break it they will not sleep, "though the poppies grow in Flanders' fields."

REDEDICATE OURSELVES.

And let us now again rededicate ourselves to the pledge that this Nation, hallowed with the tears and the hopes of our sacred dead, shall stand—stand and endure as it was built upon the foundations of long ago. Let us pledge that no group, whether it be called a Soviet, a syndicate, or a communism, whether it be composed of capitalists or the proletariat, whether it be made up of employers or employees, of millionaires or paupers, shall ever rule this country. And let us reaffirm that the ballot, not the bullet, shall express our national will, and that the torch and the bomb will only ignite the fires of patriotism at every hearthstone. And if we do—and I know we shall—then, because justice is greater than power, this Government will live to scatter the richest of human liberty to races yet unborn and advance the cause of civilization, that future generations may inhabit a happier world and God live in the souls of men.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, the war is over, but the often unrecognized mental attitude of the American people is still to look to the Federal Government for the exercise in normal times of peace of the abnormal war-time powers essentially called into force for the very existence of the Nation created by the Constitution.

The prevailing antidote for any public evil to-day is either a new Federal law or an amendment to the Constitution itself. The first is bad, but the last is fatal to the existence of that form of government under which this Nation became great and under which, until the eighteenth amendment, it was contented.

What we need to-day is demobilization of bureaucracy, demobilization of the popular attitude "it ought to be a Federal amendment."

I am glad to call to your attention to-day the fact that one recent attempt at increasing bureaucracy has failed. An identical bill was introduced in the Senate and House to create from the prohibition unit in the Treasury Department an entirely independent prohibition bureau, outside of the regular organization of the executive departments of the Government, and responsible to no one but the President. This was intended to be a logical step toward the creation of an executive "department of prohibition," with a "secretary of prohibition" at its head. I am happy to say that this attempt failed in the Sixty-seventh Congress.

Hearings were held on this bill to establish an independent prohibition bureau before the Committee on the Judiciary beginning Monday, February 19, 1923. Mr. Kramer, of Ohio, formerly Federal Prohibition Commissioner, spoke in favor of the bill, and, as usual, Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel and legislative agent of the Anti-Saloon League, was in attendance. I appeared before the committee in opposition to the bill, and filed letters of protest from prominent business men in Baltimore—druggists and others in similar legitimate businesses—objecting to the conferring of autocratic power on the Federal Prohibition Commissioner as provided by the proposed bill. Under the bill as offered the salary of the Federal Prohibition Commissioner was to be increased to $10,000, and about a half million dollars more added this year to the amount already appropriated for expenditure by him under the name of law enforcement. Again I repeat, I am very glad that this attempt at increased bureaucracy in the Federal Government failed. I think this is an indication of the coming return of normalcy on the question of the eighteenth amendment.

In this connection I desire to file with the House the last phases of the inquiry to which I called the attention of the House on August 14, 1922.

On April 26, 1922, I requested from the Federal Prohibition Commissioner a ruling on the meaning of the word "nonintoxicating" as applied to cider and fruit juices which were exempted from the penalties of the Volstead Act by Title II, section 29. The Federal Prohibition Commissioner first advised me that his office would not consider as "intoxicating" cider or other fruit juices for use in the home containing not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol by volume. He later rescinded this ruling, and I have not up to this time been able to get any further ruling from him on this subject.

On page 11457 of the issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 16, 1922, I presented for your consideration the letter to me on July 3, 1922, from the Federal Prohibition Commissioner. I thereafter continued my efforts to find out what

the word "nonintoxicating" in Title II, section 29, of the Volstead Act means.

I made inquiry of the Secretary of the Treasury, not being able to obtain the information from his subordinate, the Federal Prohibition Commissioner. I received the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury under date of September 22, 1922:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, September 22, 1922.

Hon. JOHN PHILIP HILL,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. HILL: Your letter of September 16 has been referred to Mr. J. J. Britt, who is the legal adviser of the Prohibition Commissioner, with the request that he construe for Commissioner Haynes section 29, Title II, of the Volstead Act.

You state in your letter that this request was made "in order that the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland may cease to encourage law violations by advising my constituents that 'the present regulations made in pursuance of the Volstead Act permit the farmer to have cider and let it ferment and become intoxicating, allows him to drink it in his home or give it to his friends when they drop in.'" Mr. Britt is not the legal adviser of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, and the prohibition unit has no authority to advise the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland on legal matters or to control its actions.

A sincere effort is being made to enforce the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act, and the commissioner will be advised as to the meaning of the section to which you call attention.

Yours very truly,

A. W. MELLON, *Secretary.*

Upon receipt of this letter I wrote to the Federal Prohibition Commissioner as follows:

SEPTEMBER 26, 1922.

The FEDERAL PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury dated September 22, 1922, reading as follows:

"Your letter of September 16 has been referred to Mr. J. J. Britt, who is the legal adviser of the Prohibition Commissioner, with the request that he construe for Commissioner Haynes section 29, Title II, of the Volstead Act.

"You state in your letter that this request was in order that the Anti-Saloon League of Maryind may cease to encourage law violations by advising my constituents that 'the present regulations made in pursuance of the Volstead Act permit the farmer to have cider and let it ferment and become intoxicating, allows him to drink it in his home, or give it to his friends when they drop in.' Mr. Britt is not the legal adviser of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland, and the prohibition unit has no authority to advise the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland on legal matters or to control its actions.

"A sincere effort is being made to enforce the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act, and the commissioner will be advised as to the meaning of the section to which you call attention."

Will you be good enough to advise me whether your legal adviser, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, has advised you as to the construction of section 29, Title II, of the Volstead Act, and tell me what regulations you have issued as a result of such advice for the enforcement of this section, which relates to the alcoholic content of cider and nonintoxicating fruit juices? I have been endeavoring to obtain this information since April 26, and will be obliged to you for a prompt response.

Yours very truly,

JOHN PHILIP HILL,
Member of Congress.

I received from him in reply the following communication:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, September 29, 1922.

Hon. JOHN PHILIP HILL,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. HILL: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of September 26, 1922, in which inquiry is made as to whether or not, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. J. J. Britt, the counsel of the prohibition unit, has rendered any opinion to the Commissioner of Prohibition as to the proper interpretation of section 29 of Title II of the national prohibition act, pertaining to the making of nonintoxicating cider and other fruit juices, exclusively for use in the home, which would serve as a basis for regulations on the subject, or instructions to the head of the Anti-Saloon League of the State of Maryland.

In regard thereto you are informed that from a careful examination of the files of this office, it does not appear that Mr. Britt has rendered any such opinion and no new regulations have been issued on the subject, or information furnished the head of the Anti-Saloon League of the State of Maryland pursuant to such opinion.

You have heretofore been furnished with full information and such regulations as have been issued on this subject and there has been no departure therefrom since you were informed by letters in regard thereto. The information heretofore furnished you is such as is furnished to all persons interested in the subject, and is in accordance with the views of the best-informed officials as to the proper interpretation of section 29 of Title II of the national prohibition act.

Every effort has been made by the officials of this office to so interpret the law as to give full force and effect to the national prohibition act, and in accordance with the intent of the Congress of the United States as determined from the statute.

Sincerely yours,

R. A. HAYNES,
Prohibition Commissioner.

This letter contained the definite statement that the Federal Prohibition Commissioner's attorney had not yet rendered an opinion as to the meaning of the word "nonintoxicating" in the exemption it conferred upon the dwellers in rural communities, whose votes were sought by the provisions of Title II, section 29, of the Volstead Act; and so, on October 9, 1922, I made the further following inquiry:

[Fast day telegram.]

712 KEYSER BUILDING,
Baltimore, Md., October 9, 1922.

Mr. ROY A. HAYNES,
Prohibition Commissioner, Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.:

Referring to your letter September 29, please wire me to-day, 712 Keyser Building, Baltimore, whether, in accordance with instructions of Secretary of Treasury, Mr. Britt has rendered you opinion and you can advise me of proper interpretation of section 29, Title II, of national prohibition act.

JOHN PHILIP HILL,
Member of Congress.

In answer to this telegram I received the following response from Mr. Jones, Acting Prohibition Commissioner:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9, 1922.*

Hon. JOHN PHILIP HILL,
712 Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.:

Question of legal status of cider and unfermented fruit juices submitted to Attorney General by Secretary Mellon. Opinion not yet handed down.

JONES, *Acting Prohibition Commissioner.*

Desiring to continue this interesting investigation with the ultimate hope of obtaining a specific ruling as to the meaning of the word "nonintoxicating," I made further inquiry of the Treasury Department, and in response received this telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 20, 1922.*

Hon. JOHN PHILIP HILL,
Baltimore, Md.:

Your wire 19th. Britt was directed to construe section 29, Title II, for Commissioner Haynes. He preferred to have Attorney General pass on matter and promptly referred it to that office. Department Justice has this day been requested to expedition opinion.

MELLON, *Secretary.*

I was naturally delighted that the matter had been finally placed before the Department of Justice in such an urgent manner, and on the same date that I received this telegram I sent the following telegram to the Attorney General:

BALTIMORE, *October 20, 1922.*

The honorable the ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.:

The Secretary of the Treasury advises me under date of the 20th that he has requested from you a construction of section 29, Title II, of Volstead Act for the information of Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, concerning which I asked you for an opinion some time ago. The Secretary of the Treasury advises me that he has requested you to expedite this opinion. Will you please wire me, Keyser Building, Baltimore, at my expense, copy of your opinion for use at meeting to-morrow night? Under section 29, Title II, of the Volstead Act, can cider of an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent be legally made and used as a beverage in the home?

JOHN PHILIP HILL,
Member of Congress.

The reply to this inquiry was immediate and specific, and was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 20, 1922.*

JOHN PHILIP HILL,
Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.:

Opinion re alcoholic content cider not yet rendered.

DAUGHERTY.

Desiring to be able to inform my constituents of the meaning of the Volstead Act, and fully realizing that law enforcement is impossible unless a clear understanding of the act is obtainable, on March 2 I introduced the following resolution in the House of Representatives:

House Resolution 572.

Whereas there is considerable demand for a compilation of the rules and regulations now in force relating to the enforcement of national prohibition: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Federal Prohibition Commissioner be directed to transmit to the House copies of all such rules and regulations now in force.

Resolved further, That the Government Printing Office be authorized to print 50,000 copies of such rules and regulations, and that 100 copies be allotted to each Member of the House.

This resolution was a House resolution and did not require action by the Senate. I felt confident that if the Federal Prohibition Commissioner should telephone to Mr. VOLSTEAD, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, requesting action, that this resolution would be immediately and promptly passed, and so I sent by special messenger a copy of this resolution to the Federal Prohibition Commissioner, my letter to him being as follows:

MARCH 3, 1923.

Mr. ROY A. HAYNES,
Federal Prohibition Commissioner,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I inclose herewith resolution which I have introduced in the House of Representatives directing you to transmit to the House copies of all rules and regulations in force relating to the enforcement of the national prohibition act. This being purely a House resolution, concurrence of the Senate is not necessary, and I am hoping to get this resolution through to-day or to-morrow, since I can not conceive any

serious opposition to advising the public of the rules of your office, concerning which there is much uncertainty at the present time.

Since April, 1921, I have been trying to obtain from you a ruling as to what the word "nonintoxicating" means in Title II, section 29, of the Volstead Act, and what are the regulations of your office concerning the amount of alcohol permitted in cider and homemade wines before the same are to be considered "intoxicating" under the Volstead Act.

The Secretary of the Treasury advised me that he had asked the Attorney General for a ruling on this subject. The Attorney General advised me he had not yet rendered such an opinion. Could you advise me if such an opinion has been rendered as yet and send me a copy of the opinion?

If, due to the press of business in the closing days of the House, the inclosed resolution (H. Res. 572) does not pass, I hope you will send me a compilation of the rules and regulations referred to in this resolution.

It is impossible for the general public to obey the Volstead Act unless they know what the act means. I therefore urge you to use your influence with the Judiciary Committee of the House, to which this resolution has been referred, for action on this resolution to-day or to-morrow. I am sending you this letter by special messenger.

Yours very truly,

JOHN PHILIP HILL,
Member of Congress.

I deeply regret, and I know that you will deeply regret, that the Federal Prohibition Commissioner did not use his influence with this House to have my resolution passed. I received from him under date of March 5 a letter on the subject, which is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER,
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, March 5, 1923.

Hon. JOHN PHILIP HILL,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I acknowledge receipt of your communication of March 3, delivered by special messenger, calling for a copy of all the rules and regulations of this unit and referring to the requested opinion of the Attorney General as to the allowable per cent of alcoholic strength in cider and unfermented fruit juices, and in reply have to say that I shall be very glad to have assembled and sent to you a copy of all existing regulations and decisions governing the administrative business of this unit. As to the opinion of the Attorney General, it has not yet been rendered, but I am to-day informally advised that it may be expected soon, and as early as it is received and printed I shall be glad to furnish you a copy of it also.

Very truly yours,

R. A. HAYNES,
Prohibition Commissioner.

I note with great interest that the long-expected opinion of the Attorney General at the close of the Sixty-seventh Congress still remains unrendered. I note also with regret that neither you nor I will be able in these closing days of the Congress to advise our constituents as to what the word "nonintoxicating" means as applied to cider and fruit juices in Title II, section 29, of the Volstead Act. I have done my duty in seeking the necessary information and I report to you the results. Perhaps in the next Congress we shall be able to learn the alcoholic content of the beverages which may be legally enjoyed by the dwellers of the rural communities of America.

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Speaker, under the permission of the House to extend my remarks, I desire to review briefly the legislative history of the Government's Muscle Shoals enterprises—water-power and nitrate plants. In doing so I realize that my remarks would be extended quite too long if I should undertake to review in any detail the history of the Government's Muscle Shoals enterprises from the date of the national defense act, passed in 1916, authorizing these enterprises, to November 11, 1918, the date of the armistice.

MUSCLE SHOALS PLANTS NECESSARY FOR MILITARY PREPAREDNESS.

The lessons of the war and its enormous consumption of nitrogen for explosives make it clear that to criticize the policy of the Government in establishing nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals and developing water power for the national defense of the country is to make a mockery of preparedness for war. No nation can claim that it is prepared to defend itself unless it is prepared with a supply of its own nitrogen for explosives.

Therefore I will review briefly the Muscle Shoals case from the date of the armistice to the adjournment of the Sixty-seventh Congress. Right at the outset our national pride suffers humiliation, for we find that the United States engineers advised Congress in reports on Muscle Shoals that it would require about three years, or possibly four, to build Dam No. 2 and complete its power development.

The order for building Dam No. 2 was issued February 25, 1918, and there was a brief suspension of work on account of war demands for labor and material, but work on the dam was promptly resumed after the signing of the armistice.

In the hearings on Muscle Shoals we find our engineers now advise us that power will not be ready for service at Dam No. 2 earlier than 1925, and if power is ready then we shall have been seven years building the dam and completing the power development.

UNITED STATES OUTDONE BY CANADA AT QUEENSTON.

Every sentiment of national pride is humiliated when we contrast a very similar power development at Queenston, Province of Ontario, Canada, which was started at about the same time as Dam No. 2 at Muscle Shoals, for at Queenston on the Niagara River the Canadians have had 150,000 horsepower of their development in service for nearly a year. Why is it, Mr. Speaker, that the Canadians at their Queenston power development—about equal to our development at Dam No. 2, Muscle Shoals—can get 150,000 horsepower in service in about four years, when at Muscle Shoals we take about seven years to get 100,000 horsepower, perhaps, in service? The answer, Mr. Speaker, is that we have failed to agree upon a policy at Muscle Shoals.

The construction work on Dam No. 2 had been about 30 per cent completed in the fall of 1920 when the United States engineers requested of Congress that $10,000,000 be appropriated in the sundry civil bill during the last session of the Sixty-sixth Congress. This appropriation was refused, the leaders of the majority in the House contending that further investigation should be made of the Government's water power and nitrate enterprises.

MAJORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR DELAY.

The appropriation failed because the responsible majority of the House refused to adopt a policy at Muscle Shoals. All of the facts inviting the responsible majority of the House to adopt a policy were well understood, and Congress was well advised by the United States engineers.

With the failure of the appropriation of $10,000,000 the work was shut down at Dam No. 2, with the loss of a year's time and a money loss estimated at more than a million dollars.

The present Secretary of War upon taking office made public announcement that he would not favor sending any more "good money after bad" at Muscle Shoals; but if anyone would propose to the United States to pay a fair rate of interest on the future cost of completing the locks, dam, and power houses at Dam No. 2, he would favor their completion.

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS ASKS FOR BIDS.

Under instructions of the Secretary of War, the Chief of Engineers on April 2, 1921, sent out proposals to those who might possibly be interested which read as follows:

The Secretary of War has directed me to ascertain what arrangements can be made to derive a reasonable return upon the investment if the United States completes the dam and hydraulic power plant at Muscle Shoals, Tennessee River.

If you are interested I would be pleased to discuss the matter with you at this office at the earliest date that may be mutually determined.

It is desired to develop the matter and come to a conclusion at as early a date as possible.

In answer to this invitation a number of power companies—notably the Alabama Power Co.—explained why they could not make an offer to complete the dam and power development at Dam No. 2, and four power companies in a joint statement to the Chief of Engineers declared that the power development at Dam No. 2 was not feasible; that the secondary—or irregular and unreliable—power was so large a part of the total development as to prohibit investment in the same.

FORD OFFER HELD UP FOR SEVEN MONTHS—ALABAMA POWER CO. OFFER HELD SIX DAYS.

Among those invited to propose was Henry Ford, and his proposal was signed and sent to the War Department on July 8, 1921.

The Secretary of War held Mr. Ford's offer under consideration until February 1, 1922, when he transmitted Mr. Ford's offer to Congress—nearly seven months after its receipt by the Secretary.

On February 15, 1922, the Alabama Power Co. reversed its position, and in the face of that company's letter to the Chief of Engineers explaining that the company could not make an offer in response to his invitation, they submitted a proposal for Dam No. 2, at Muscle Shoals, to the Secretary of War, and the Secretary promptly transmitted the Alabama Power Co.'s offer to Congress six days after its receipt—not six months, but six days after its receipt!

The partiality of the Secretary of War to the Alabama Power Co. is understood, but it is difficult to understand at all, Mr. Speaker, how the Secretary of War could withhold Mr. Ford's offer from Congress for seven months when Mr. Ford proposed in his offer to make 40,000 tons of fixed nitrogen at nitrate plant No. 2 and send the Alabama Power Co.'s offer to Congress in six days when that company did not propose to produce any fertilizer at all. We feel all the more wonder and astonishment at the Secretary's delay in sending the Ford offer to Congress and his promptness in sending the Alabama Power Co.'s offer to Congress in six days, when the Secretary stated at a

hearing before the Committee on Military Affairs that he would favor the Ford offer if he thought Mr. Ford would produce fertilizer at Muscle Shoals. This Mr. Ford does agree to do, but the Alabama Power Co. made no offer at all to produce fertilizers, and its president stated to the Agricultural Committee of the Senate that his company was not prepared to go into the fertilizer business at Muscle Shoals.

TWO POLICIES OF CONGRESS AT MUSCLE SHOALS.

Congress definitely defined in section 124 of the national defense act of 1916 two policies with reference to the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals: First, that these plants should be built to provide a supply of nitrogen for explosives in time of war; and, second, to provide fertilizers for the farmers' needs in times of peace. Nearly five years have now passed since the armistice and still the Sixty-seventh Congress adjourns without voting on the Ford offer. Though it is over 18 months since Mr. Ford made his proposal, we adjourn, Mr. Speaker, without accepting or rejecting the offer which the Government invited Mr. Ford to make.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE CHRONOLOGY.

The administrative and legislative steps taken with reference to Muscle Shoals since Mr. Ford's offer may be stated by dates as follows:

July 8, 1921. Proposal by Henry Ford delivered to Secretary of War and its terms made public.

February 1, 1922. Ford offer transmitted by Secretary of War to the Speaker of the House, nearly seven months after its receipt.

February 8, 1922. Hearings begun before Committee on Military Affairs of the House exactly seven months after Ford proposal was received by the Secretary of War.

February 15, 1922. Proposal of Alabama Power Co. made to Secretary of War.

February 16, 1922. Senate hearings begun on Norris bill and on Ford and other offers for Muscle Shoals, with no hearings in the Senate from February 17 to April 10.

February 21, 1922. Alabama Power Co.'s proposal sent to Speaker of the House—six days after its receipt.

June 9, 1922. House Committee on Military Affairs, after hearings, reported in favor of Ford offer.

June 20, 1922. Kearns minority report issued from House Committee on Military Affairs.

June 24, 1922. House adopts Senate amendment for appropriation of $7,500,000 to continue work on Dam No. 2 with James amendment to postpone use of appropriation until October 1, 1922.

July 20, 1922. Norris report from Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry issued on Muscle Shoals.

August 4, 1922. Ladd report from Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry issued on Ford offer for Muscle Shoals.

February 15, 1923. House Committee on Rules refuses to bring out rule to permit a vote on the Ford offer.

March 4, 1923. Adjournment of Sixty-seventh Congress without action on the Ford offer, without adopting any policy at Muscle Shoals.

NO POLICY YET ESTABLISHED AT MUSCLE SHOALS.

It is not denied that some of the Members of the House—some of its leaders—have contended that additional appropriations in the Army bill for Dam No. 2 of $6,998,000 for carrying on the work there, and the authorization of $10,501,000 additional for continuing contracts is sufficient as an administrative and congressional policy at the present time for protecting and promoting the Government's power and nitrate plant developments in the interest of the public. But, Mr. Speaker, these appropriations establish no policy at all; they establish neither a water-power policy nor a fertilizer policy at Muscle Shoals.

It is now timely to inquire, it is very practical and pertinent to ask, What has the failure of the administration and Congress to adopt a water-power and fertilizer policy at Muscle Shoals cost the taxpayers of the country? What have the taxpayers lost and what have the taxpayers gained, what have the farmers lost and what have they gained?

FAILURE TO ADOPT A POLICY HAS COST $5,000,000.

I measure my words, Mr. Speaker, and after careful consideration and deliberation I declare to the House that the failure of the administration and Congress to adopt a policy at Muscle Shoals, now nearly five years after the armistice, has cost the taxpayers of this country not less than $5,000,000. The farmers of the country have gained nothing, but have been denied by the Rules Committee and the leaders of the House that which the farmers of the country appealed to the House to give them—a vote on the Ford offer and its acceptance.

MAJORITY WISHED TO VOTE ON FORD OFFER.

That a majority of the Members of the House earnestly and righteously desired to vote on the Ford offer before adjournment, and to accept it or reject it, there are too many evidences in the RECORD to leave any doubt. The decisive majority of 37—144 yeas, 107 nays—in favor of the James amendment on June 24, 1922, postponing the availability of the appropriation of $7,500,000 for Dam No. 2, had no other purpose than to settle a policy at Muscle Shoals. There has been criticism of the action of the House in adopting the James amendment suspending this appropriation until October 1, 1922. Some good people in my own State, Mr. Speaker, have criticized the solid vote of the Members from Alabama in the House in favor of the postponement of the appropriation. But, Mr. Speaker, the vote of the Alabama delegation in the House in favor of the James amendment was sound, was logical, was constructive. Every Member of the House who voted for the James amendment voted for a policy and in fact voted for the Ford offer. To have voted against the James amendment was to have voted against the Ford offer and against adopting a policy at Muscle Shoals.

PURPOSE OF THE JAMES AMENDMENT.

The Alabama Members of the House in voting for the James amendment desired to have three policies settled: First, to assure the completion of both Dams Nos. 2 and 3 and complete the navigation improvement of the Muscle Shoals section of the Tennessee River; second, to adopt a permanent water-power policy at Muscle Shoals; and third, and above all, to secure the production of fertilizers at nitrate plant No. 2 by giving the House the chance and the time to vote on and to accept the Ford offer.

The vote of the Members of the House in favor of the James amendment was intelligent, was constructive, was creative, was economic. The Members from Alabama showed by their vote that they were above seeking and voting for a mere appropriation for continuing the work on the Wilson Dam without a policy; they were in favor of settling a national policy at Muscle Shoals. We Members from Alabama cleared ourselves by our vote on the James amendment of any suspicion or feeling on the part of any Member of the House that the Alabama Members considered Muscle Shoals, or desired Muscle Shoals to be considered, as a local question.

Mr. Speaker, some of the so-called arguments, some of the trumped-up reasons for delaying an established legislative policy at Muscle Shoals have been amusing, some have been subtle, some pathetic, and nearly all absurd.

NO SUBSIDY TO FORD AT MUSCLE SHOALS.

One of the objections proposed against the acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals is that to do so will grant him a subsidy. The supporters of the Ford offer emphatically deny that its acceptance by Congress would grant Mr. Ford a subsidy. There are no facts, nor policies, which Congress has ever adopted which will sustain the contention that Mr. Ford has asked for a subsidy or that there is any subsidy of any sort contained in a single provision of his offer.

However, we have heard much of subsidies of late, and the advocates of the Ford offer, denying that any subsidy will be granted Mr. Ford by the acceptance of his offer, nevertheless are willing to contrast the ship subsidy as passed by the House with the Ford offer as a subsidy, if by any pretext or legislative invention it can be considered as a subsidy.

The President in his address to Congress on February 28, 1923, urging the adoption of the ship subsidy, used this expression:

> But the nation-wide desire to restore our merchant marine has outlived all defeats and every costly failure.

The advocates of the Ford offer would paraphrase this sentence as follows:

> But the nation-wide desire to restore our soil fertility will outlive all defeats and every costly failure—

because the Sixty-eighth Congress will accept the Ford offer. The acceptance of the Ford offer is delayed, not defeated. The ship subsidy, as proposed by its authors, was defeated, not delayed.

TWEEDLEDUM AND TWEEDLEDEE.

Private enterprise, American initiative as a rule, strenuously opposes subsidies, but not, it seems, in the case of the ship subsidy, for when private enterprise is invited to buy our war-built ships and run them, they ask for Government credit and a Government subsidy. So we find that subsidies are favored or opposed according to whose ox is gored, and when Henry Ford is invited to make a bid for the Government's power developments at Muscle Shoals and the nitrate plants there, and operate them in the production of fertilizers, and offers to

do so, private interests howl that the acceptance of the Ford offer is to give him a subsidy.

Private interests do not object to the appropriation of $500,000 to help free the rubber trade of the country from British domination. Yet when Henry Ford offers to free the farmer from British control and price-fixing of Chilean nitrates, private interests protest and indeed defeat action by Congress on Henry Ford's offer and call it a subsidy.

COMPARISON OF SHIP SUBSIDY AND FORD OFFER.

In the case of the ship subsidy it was proposed to take the Government out of the shipping business; those who favor the acceptance of the Ford offer propose to take the Government out of the power and fertilizer business. The annual cost to the Government as provided in the shipping bill passed by the House would be over $40,000,000 for 10 years; but the annual cost to the Government if Mr. Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals is accepted, will be approximately nothing. The ship subsidy bill passed by the House calls for an expenditure of $125,000,000 which the Government is to furnish as a loan to the ship operators at 2 per cent, and then the bill provides for at least $41,500,000 annually for 10 years and gives this amount to the ship operators as a subsidy to enable them to repay the loan. Mr. Ford, on the other hand, proposes to pay 4 per cent on the future cost of the dams whatever it may be, say $42,000,000, for example, and pays back in 100 years the total future investment of the Government in the dams and pays for the maintenance and operation of the dams and locks as well as the power houses and their equipment.

Shall the Nation's merchant marine be subsidized and agriculture and its fertilizer necessities be ignored and no policy adopted at Muscle Shoals to give aid?

GOVERNMENT AIDS TO TRANSPORTATION AND IRRIGATION.

The Federal Government has aided and supported with its credit a variety of enterprises and projects. The United States participated in aiding and financing the pioneer railroads of the country and has made land grants to aid in the construction of railroads, wagon roads, canal and river improvements. In the aid of wagon roads the Government has issued land grants of 3,245,431 acres. In the aid of construction of canals, Government land grants have been made to the extent of 4,597,668 acres, and in the aid of river improvements the Government has issued land grants amounting to 2,245,252 acres, while Government grants in aid of railroad construction have reached a total of 158,293,736 acres. The Government's reclamation of the arid West is both a paternal and an internal improvement, but essentially a cooperative arrangement between the Government and private interests. In our reclamation projects the Government has expended more than $200,000,000, and if Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals can be classed as a subsidy, then the reclamation of the arid lands of the West can be classed as a subsidy.

In the field of Government subsidies, either by direct appropriation or by extending of credit, transportation has been the pet of the Nation. In addition to Government credit and in addition to lavish donations of public lands by the National Government, large amounts of land have been given in aid of transportation improvements by counties, townships, cities, and villages. Besides these huge land grants to railroads, waterways, public roads, enormous both in area and in value, our railroads have received financial assistance from sources ranging from the National Treasury down through the States, counties, and cities to the donations of pioneers striving to carve out homes in the forests or to turn the prairies into farms. At one time the Pacific railways were indebted to the United States Government for bonds and unpaid interest to the extent of $130,000,000, which in due course was nearly all paid back.

$1,200,000,000 FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS WITH NO RETURN OF EITHER PRINCIPAL OR INTEREST.

To the "aids, gifts, grants, and donations," as a help to railway transportation, we may add our appropriations for rivers and harbors, aggregating since the beginning approximately $1,200,000,000, and also include the cost of the Panama Canal of approximately $400,000,000.

SHALL AGRICULTURE BE TURNED DOWN?

The basic industry of the country is agriculture. Shall it be aided? Shall Henry Ford be refused the opportunity at Muscle Shoals to aid it?

OBJECTORS TO FORD OFFER OBJECTED TO GOVERNMENT OPERATION ALSO.

The opposition to the acceptance of the Ford offer, constantly unreasonable and selfish, has failed at all times in consistency. Members of the House will remember that when the appropriation of $10,000,000 was proposed in the sundry civil bill, in March, 1921, we were flooded with propaganda against granting this appropriation. One example of this propaganda bore this title: "Arguments against the Construction of the Wilson Dam for the Operation of Nitrate Plant No. 2." The propaganda with this title was issued in a booklet by the ammonium-sulphate interests of the country. The same interests opposed both the building of the dam to operate nitrate plant No. 2 and the operation of that nitrate plant by the Government, insisting that if the Government operated the nitrate plant it would unfairly and destructively invade the field of private enterprise. But these same ammonium-sulphate interests oppose the acceptance of Henry Ford's offer, though he agrees to operate the nitrate plants of the Government at Muscle Shoals as a private enterprise.

GOVERNMENT RETAINS OWNERSHIP OF DAMS AND RIGHT TO USE NITRATE PLANTS.

In the ship subsidy as passed by the House the Government parts with its ships, but at Muscle Shoals under the Ford proposal the Government will not part with its ownership of the dams and their power developments, nor does the Government part with an assured supply to meet its needs of nitrogen for explosives in time of war. Mr. Ford guarantees all these for 100 years at his own expense and as a private enterprise. Yet, with all the guaranties and all of the assurances and all of the protection of the Government in the Ford offer, it has been declared by a Member of this House that—

The Ford offer unamended would represent one of the boldest and most brazen daylight robberies that has ever occurred in the history of this country.

FARMERS NOT FOOLED.

We are also warned that the farmers are being fooled by Henry Ford's offer. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYRNS], however, in his able address to the House answers as follows:

The farmers fooled! No; they have been buncoed by the majority leader of the House and the chairman of the Rules Committee.

The farmers and their friends in Congress challenge the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEARNS] and others who claim that the Ford offer is a "robbery" to tell the country why the leaders of the House, who are opposed to the acceptance of the Ford offer, refused to give the House an opportunity to vote on this proposed Ford "robbery." Why did they not vote on his offer and reject it if it is a "robbery"?

OPPOSITION WAS AFRAID TO LET FORD OFFER COME TO A VOTE.

The opposition to the Ford offer in the House, protected by its leaders, was afraid to let the Ford offer come to a vote; they knew it would be accepted. "For methods that are dark and tricks that are vain" the opposition to the Ford offer has shown skill and cunning in their distress.

COMMITTEE "TO DEFEND WATER POWER ACT" REALLY AN ORGANIZATION TO FIGHT FORD OFFER.

Take the case, if you please, Mr. Speaker, of the National Committee for the Defense of the Water Power Act. Here we find the Pinchot conservation lions lying down with the water-power company lambs. The ostensible purpose of the national defense committee, its personnel being composed of some of the most distinguished men in our country, was, as the committee announces, the defense of the Federal water power act, but the late activities and the recent influence of the members of this committee have all been directed against the acceptance of the Ford offer. In a daily paper in my State, Mr. Speaker, on November 1 we find as headlines to a Washington dispatch in regard to the national committee the following:

Strong body to fight Ford bid. Committee is formed at Capitol to take leading part in battle.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS BEING EXPLOITED.

Upon reading this and believing that members of the National Committee for the Defense of the Federal Water Power Act were being exploited by the power companies to defeat the acceptance of the Ford offer by Congress, I called on one of the most distinguished members of the national committee and explained the Ford offer to him. This member of the national committee, the Hon. John Barton Payne, sent in his resignation as a member of the committee and stated to me that he was not opposed to the Ford offer. I am informed that at least one other member of the committee has resigned, and I am not surprised. Indeed, I believe that a majority of the members of the national committee would resign if they knew that their names are being used in support of propaganda against the acceptance of the Ford offer and not really in defense of the Federal power act. I venture to suggest to the members of this House that Congress can defend the Federal water power act when it needs defense, for Congress passed the Federal power act.

MISLEADING PROPAGANDA AS TO LACK OF REGULATION OF MR. FORD.

One of the delusive arguments which the secretary of the national committee, Mr. Philip P. Wells, has sent in propaganda to Members of this House is that Mr. Ford, if he gets Muscle

Shoals, will be able to use and sell the power without any regulation of rates. It is amazing that the distinguished gentlemen composing the national committee would permit such a statement to be sent to Congress by any of its members, or allow such a statement to be promulgated and published to the country by its secretary. There is not a justice of the peace in my State, there is not a lawyer in the country but knows that Henry Ford, if his offer is accepted, must abide by the laws of the State of Alabama in all of his operations at Muscle Shoals, and in distributing and selling power for utility purposes his rates for such power will be fixed and regulated by the Alabama Public Service Commission. Congress can not take away the right of the State of Alabama to regulate and control Henry Ford's power rates, and the power act provides that when any State has a regulatory body to fix and control power rates then the Federal Power Commission can have neither control nor regulation of the rates.

As for power used in his own operations, the Federal power Act does not undertake to place any definite limit on the profit that can be made from its use, but Mr. Ford goes further than the Power Act and voluntarily limits the profit on his principal product—fertilizer—to 8 per cent on the fair, actual, annual cost of production.

MISREPRESENTATIONS AS TO TAXATION.

The propaganda of the national committee also claims that Henry Ford will escape taxation at Muscle Shoals if his offer is accepted by Congress. When Henry Ford establishes any business whatever at Muscle Shoals that business can be taxed under the tax laws of the State of Alabama, and I trust the Members of this House will accept my assurance that the legislature of my State will see that Henry Ford pays taxes at Muscle Shoals if Congress accepts his offer.

It came with poor grace, Mr. Speaker, from the secretary of the national committee, Mr. Wells, when in his interview in the Wall Street Journal of November 13 he is quoted as saying:

Alabama Power Co.'s proposals comply fully with the water power act—

Said Mr. Wells—

and are much better than the Ford offer.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY AN ALLY OF ALABAMA POWER CO.

This statement by Secretary Wells, of the national committee, uncovers the nigger in the woodpile, and this statement also will justify the conclusion by the Members of this House that as Mr. Wells, its secretary, can be assumed to speak for the committee, it is not now engaged in an organized effort to defend the water power act, but is allied with and engaged by the Alabama Power Co. and its allies to defeat the Ford offer.

I insert the following letter sent out for the committee by its secretary, Mr. Wells, to power companies asking for financial aid to meet the "necessary expenses" of the committee:

Your cooperation is earnestly solicited for the defense of the Federal water power act of 1920. It is the best product to date of the conservation movement which was begun under the inspiration of President Roosevelt's leadership and has been continued under his successors. It prevents monopoly and safeguards public rights, yet the hydroelectric industry says of it through the Electrical World: "It is workable and just."

Nevertheless it is under attack in the courts and in Congress. For a time it must be defended, as the national forest laws had to be defended, until it becomes firmly established as an indispensable part of our economic system. Therefore this committee has been formed with the personnel and officers above named. Your participation in meeting the necessary expenses is earnestly solicited.

A subscription blank, addressed envelope, and detailed statement of the merits of the act and the doings of its enemies are inclosed. Please subscribe for such sum as you think proper, making your subscription payable to the Washington Loan & Trust Co., treasurer, and mail it in the addressed envelope to said company, which will make due acknowledgment of receipt.

Does the committee expect to employ lawyers to fight the suit of the State of New York against the power act now in the Supreme Court? Of course not.

COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES DO NOT FOOL THE FARMERS.

And do the members of the National Committee for the Defense of the Water Power Act think that the committee is fooling the farmers under the pretext of defending the national power act? No, indeed; the farmers are not fooled by such power interests and companies as the Electric Bond & Share Co. of New York, whose president, Mr. S. Z. Mitchell, is the dominant director of the Alabama Power Co. The farmers well understand that when Mr. Mitchell and his company contribute to the "necessary expenses" of the national committee, the Electric Bond & Share Co.'s contribution will be a part of the "necessary expenses" to defeat the acceptance of Henry Ford's offer by Congress.

WHAT THEY FAIL TO TELL.

The national committee, in sending out its propaganda against the Ford offer, fails to tell the public fairly that Mr. Ford has agreed in his offer to limit his profit to 8 per cent of the fair actual annual cost of production of the fertilizers he produces at Muscle Shoals.

In placing this limitation on the profits he makes on his principal product, Henry Ford is going further to protect the interests of the public than any licensee under the Federal power act, for no such licensee is definitely limited as to his profits when he uses the power for his own private manufacturing purposes.

Mr. Speaker, where can we find another case of a manufacturer or any corporation proposing that the sale price of the products from his plant shall be regulated and limited to 8 per cent of the fair actual annual cost of production?

WHY NOT SOME LEGISLATION TO BRING THE ALUMINUM CO. OF AMERICA UNDER FEDERAL POWER ACT?

Does the Aluminum Co. of America, on the Little Tennessee River, with its proposed water-power development of some 400,000 horsepower, propose to limit any part of its aluminum production to 8 per cent profit? And not only this, Mr. Speaker, when the national committee objects to Henry Ford's offer for a lease of 100 years of the water power at Muscle Shoals, does the committee ask Congress to bring the Aluminum Co. of America under the provisions, control, and regulations of the national water power act? No; the committee appears to be willing to have the Aluminum Co. of America on the Little Tennessee River in perpetuity—not for 50 years, not for a hundred years, but forever.

SOME THINGS THE COMMITTEE HAS OVERLOOKED.

The national committee insists that Mr. Ford in his offer should make his proposition under the terms of the Federal water power act, and the committee, along with others, complains that Mr. Ford will use nearly all the power at Muscle Shoals for his own manufacturing purposes and without any regulation. But, Mr. Speaker, wonderful to be told—and yet not so wonderful, either—the national committee enters no protest when the power commission awards Henry Ford a license for 50 years for the Government's dam at Troy, N. Y., on the Hudson River for his sole use, with the prices of none of the products of his plants regulated. And the national committee and its secretary, with offices in the Woodward Building in Washington, does not raise his voice and call the committee together when the power commission a few days since granted Henry Ford a license for 50 years for the Government's dam at St. Paul, on the Mississippi River. Mr. Ford is to use all of this power from the Twin City Dam for his own and sole manufacturing use, if Mr. Ford elects to do so, and for 50 years. Evidently, Mr. Speaker, there is no wrong—the public's welfare will be protected—when Mr. Ford uses the power at the St. Paul Dam for his own use for 50 years, but the national committee opposes the acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals, where he will use the power in operating his plants in the very same way that he is to use the power from the St. Paul Dam in operating plants which he now proposes to build in the city of St. Paul.

NO APPREHENSION IN THE REGION AFFECTED.

The business and agricultural interests in Alabama, Tennessee, and adjoining States are not afraid to have the power at Muscle Shoals leased to Henry Ford; they know it will be subject to State regulation and supplied at reasonable rates. The water power and fertilizer companies, however, are manifesting great alarm, and it is not difficult to understand the reason why.

According to the national committee and its allies, the power companies, the Federal power act protects the people against Ford robberies at the St. Paul Dam for 50 years; but when Henry Ford proposes to lease Muscle Shoals for 100 years, then the House is told by one of the defenders of the Alabama Power Co., one of the allies of the national committee, that—

The Ford offer unamended would represent one of the boldest and most brazen daylight robberies that has ever occurred in the history of this country.

HOUSE LEADERS SOW THE WIND TO REAP THE WHIRLWIND.

Mr. Speaker, cheap inconsistency will not disguise the facts about the Ford offer, and the use of high-sounding phrases of denunciation of Mr. Ford and his proposal will never fool the farmers nor halt them in their determination to secure their own economic rights at Muscle Shoals through the acceptance of Henry Ford's offer. The leaders and the members of committees of this House who have obstructed the farmers at Muscle Shoals and delayed the acceptance of Henry Ford's offer before the adjournment of the Sixty-seventh Congress idly and foolishly sow the wind to reap the whirlwind.

Mr. Speaker, in making a review of the Muscle Shoals-Ford case I have felt—and I say it without criticism but with regret—

that although Mr. Ford's offer is unusual and new, it has failed to receive the studious attention and consideration by the Members of the House that the offer deserves.

AMERICA HAS YET TO LEARN THE IMPORTANT LESSON THAT "NITROGEN IS BREAD."

I fear that we have not realized that "nitrogen is bread," and that we have delayed all too long in voting upon the Ford offer and accepting it. We have delayed too long in deciding upon a policy at Muscle Shoals which, in the next quarter of a century, I believe, will free the United States from depending upon Chile for our "nitrogen bread" and put an end to Chilean nitrate importations, for which we have paid Chile a billion dollars since our Civil War.

What nitrogen means to a country is illustrated in a news item from Berlin published in the New York Times of December 30, 1922, as follows:

[From the New York Times, December 20, 1922.]

SAYS NITROGEN EXPORT WOULD RUIN GERMANY—EXPERT OPPOSES FRENCH DEMAND FOR 60,000 TONS—COMPARES IT TO 1,500,000 TONS OF GRAIN.

BERLIN, December 29.—"Nitrogen is bread," asserts Dr. Nikodem Caro, well-known German agricultural expert, declaring that fulfillment of the French demand for the delivery of 60,000 tons of pure nitrogen would intensify Germany's food problem to the point of catastrophe.

The amount of nitrogen demanded by France, he adds, is equivalent to 300,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, and its loss to German agriculture would result in a harvest decrease amounting to 1,500,000 tons of grain or about 6,000,000 tons of vegetables. It would cost 200,000,000 gold marks to replace this grain, which sum he declares it impossible to obtain under present conditions.

Doctor Caro claims that through the partition of Upper Silesia Germany lost one of her largest nitrogen plants to Poland and was thus cut off from an annual supply of 30,000 tons. This meant a reduction of 750,000 tons in the grain yield yearly, which reverse could not be offset for at least two years.

Germany needs 340,000 tons of nitrogen for her own requirements annually, he says, disputing the charge recently made in the French press that Germany had a surplus and could meet the French demand if she desired.

Doctor Caro, one of Germany's leading authorities on nitrogen fixation, says "nitrogen is bread," and he protests against the demand of France for the delivery of 60,000 tons of pure nitrogen from Germany's air nitrogen fixation plants. He says to give France 60,000 tons annually of the pure nitrogen produced in Germany will result in a harvest decrease in Germany amounting to 1,500,000 tons of grain; and when we think of this we ought not to forget that Henry Ford has proposed to produce 40,000 tons of pure nitrogen annually at Muscle Shoals.

SHIPPING AWAY OUR SOIL FERTILITY.

Each crop year in the grain-growing States the nitrogen in the soil on the farms of these States is being consumed at home and shipped abroad. Already our exports of wheat are negligible and the production of wheat per acre, on account of diminished soil fertility, especially nitrogen fertility, is decreasing year by year.

It has very truly been said:

The United States in our time is undergoing profound and far-reaching changes. The first great chapter of the Nation's history is closing with the passing of the public lands. From the earliest years of our national existence almost until the present the main work of our people was to acquire and to occupy the public domain, continental in extent. The continent, however, is now practically occupied; there are no longer great stretches of free land rich with all manner of unowned, undeveloped resources. We have come, consequently, to new national bases of life, and are forming new national habits. Our country, in truth, has entered a period of fundamental readjustment—economic, social, and political.

WHEN AGRICULTURE SUFFERS SOCIETY WILL SUFFER ALSO.

In this fundamental readjustment agriculture must find the first place in our policies of government. No theories of government with "social panaceas," or "political poultices," will solve our national problems; only a realization of our agricultural problems and needs, with adequate and constructive legislation, will accomplish our successful economic, social, and political readjustment. We will be a vain people if we forget that the earth supports us; and we will fail as a nation if we embarrass and burden agriculture, the basic foundation of all our wealth. If we let agriculture suffer society will suffer, for whatever supports and advances the interests of agriculture supports and advances the happiness and prosperity of the American people.

WHY SUCH PROMPTNESS TO HELP IN RUBBER AND NO HELP AT ALL IN NITRATES?

These observations are made, Mr. Speaker, in order not only to remind the House but to emphasize the fact that the fertilizer-using farmers of this country will ask: "How is it that we promptly appropriate $500,000 to investigate and determine how the rubber trade of this country can be relieved from British domination and price fixing, when over one hundred millions of dollars have been invested at Muscle Shoals in nitrate plants and water power, and yet the Sixty-seventh Congress adjourns and goes home and refuses to accept the offer of Henry Ford to relieve the farmers of this country from the British control and price fixing of nitrates, though Mr. Ford, at the invitation of the Government, made his offer 18 months ago?"

FARMERS NOT SATISFIED WITH ARGUMENTS OF OPPOSITION.

The farmers will fairly insist that the denunciation and defamation of Henry Ford's offer by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEARNS], found in the extension of his remarks in the RECORD of March 5, 1923, do not answer the clear, clean-cut, and convincing business statement on Muscle Shoals by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. MADDEN, to be found in the RECORD of February 3, 1923.

Likewise the farmers will not accept the eulogy and defense of the Alabama Power Co. by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. JEFFERIS] in his extension of remarks in the RECORD of March 2, 1923, as a reply to the speech of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JAMES], entitled "Is the fertilizer provision of the Ford proposal a 'joker'? No! It is a positive guaranty," found in the RECORD of January 16, 1923.

The farmers will ask why the Alabama Power Co. and its allies did not reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MCKENZIE] on Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals, though Mr. MCKENZIE's remarks were published in the RECORD of December 22, 1922.

GOVERNMENT-OWNERSHIP SCHEME NO MATCH FOR FORD OFFER.

Mr. Speaker, the farmers will have a question to ask of those who endorse the statement of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry [Mr. NORRIS], when he says of the Ford offer, "It is the greatest gift ever bestowed upon mortal man since salvation was made free to the human race."

In the able views submitted by Senator LADD, from the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, for himself and his colleagues, a comparison is made between Ford operation and Government ownership and operation at Muscle Shoals.

The farmers will ask, I say, of all those who chorus the fine phraseology of Senator NORRIS, to answer, if they can, this deadly and conclusive parallel.

Mr. COLE of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, the time to-day will not permit me to review the record of this Congress, but in connection with the little that I can say I ask permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The Sixty-seventh Congress came into being at a critical time after the World War. It was a time of deflation, discontent, and even distress. From all sides came the clamor for relief.

Following the Great War we had entered on a period of speculation and expansion. The first armistice day had been celebrated in an orgy of victory. The necessities of war had exaggerated both prices of products and the wages of labor. Staggering inflation followed. In my own State land that had been worth around $200 an acre was bought and sold in a wild scramble for from $300 to $500. Banks loaned liberally and the people spent extravagantly. The borrowing of money was encouraged by even the Federal reserve banks.

But the illusion soon became a delusion. Deflation followed inflation as the night follows the day. Those who had sown the wind reaped the whirlwind. In alarm the Federal reserve banks increased their discount rates. The local banks, many of them heavily overloaned, were forced to curtail credits or to stop them entirely. Those who had borrowed were told they must pay. In the liquidation that followed prices fell rapidly. On the farms they sank below the lowest records. In the cities factories were closed and industries disarranged. It is estimated that between four and five million people were thrown out of work.

This disastrous reaction began early in the autumn of 1920. The political party then in power, and which had been in power during the war, made every effort to minimize the political effect of the reaction, but it was in vain. In December of that year the outgoing Secretary of Agriculture wrote in his report that the crops of that year were worth $3,000,000,000 less than the smaller crops of the year before. "God forbid," later exclaimed a Democratic Senator [Mr. HEFLIN], "that another distressing time like that shall come upon our people."

It was under such conditions and in the face of such disasters that President Harding called the Sixty-seventh Congress to meet in extraordinary session on the 11th of April, 1921. In history we must go back to the time when James Buchanan turned a disrupted country over to Abraham Lincoln to find a comparison for the situation that confronted the Congress and the administration in the spring of 1921. The whole land was a seething mass of clamorous discontent, out of which many theorists emerged with dangerous cure-alls for a sick nation.

So serious was the predicament and so urgent was the relief demanded that three great emergency acts were passed immediately in the hope of averting the impending panic.

One was an emergency tariff act to displace the low-revenue tariff which had been enacted in 1913 with the incoming of the Wilson administration. Farm products were especially considered in this hasty legislation. The hope was to conserve what was left of the buying powers of the American people for American products.

The second was an emergency act to restrict immigration. This was complementary to the emergency tariff act. The one supplemented the other. The war weary and the war wrecked were then turning their eyes westward. Without restrictions they might have flooded America, only to add to the number of the unemployed.

The third emergency act, which followed in due time, was intended to restore credits for the rural districts, where the borrowers could not pay their debts and where the banks, filled with "frozen credits," could no longer function. For this purpose what was known as the War Finance Corporation, with left-over assets of half a billion or more, was revived. Under a splendid administration of this organization, sound in business and sympathetic in purpose, there followed an immediate revival of confidence and a resulting advance in the prices of farm products.

Having with these three measures arrested the threatened panic, the Congress proceeded to consider and to formulate more permanent remedial legislation.

At the outset it was realized that there must be curtailment in public expenditures lest the people already in distress should be taxed to death. During the war, and even after it, expenditures had been multiplied to the point of waste and extravagance. Efforts to curtail them had been unavailing. A budget act passed by the Sixty-sixth Congress had been vetoed by the President for specific reasons.

The creation of a budget system was deemed the one greatest need, involving a businesslike supervision of estimates, appropriations, and expenditures. With 39 committees proposing appropriations and ten times as many executives spending them, no economies were possible. I am proud to say that the Budget bill that was passed was largely the work of my predecessor in Congress, the Hon. James W. Good, then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in cooperation with President Harding, who approved it. After a trial of two years this Budget system has proved its worth. It is an outstanding act in the legislation of the Nation.

The Budget system that made it possible to reduce expenditures also made it potentially possible to reduce taxes. The expenditures of the Government, which had been $5,116,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, were brought down to $3,372,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1922. The tax revisions and reductions that were made effected a saving of $1,515,000,000 for the taxpayers, a relief that gave a new impetus to business and a new hope to all men. The taxes on transportation, which had added $350,000,000 a year to the burdens of travelers and shippers, were repealed in toto. Excessive profits taxes, which had been multiplied many times before they reached the ultimate payers, were abrogated. All the petty trade taxes that had annoyed the people were swept away as nuisances. The surtaxes were readjusted, but still leaving them at 50 per cent on the higher incomes, and the normal income taxes were reduced by increasing the exemptions so that the man of average family paid none on the first $3,700 of income, virtually relieving all those of moderate incomes.

With all these tax reductions, so carefully were the resources of the Government used that at the end of the first fiscal year under the new administration there was a surplus of $300,000,000, which was applied to the reduction of the national debt. It is a record of unparalleled efficiency in government. In the four years during which the Republican Party has been in control of Congress, which means in control of taxes and appropriations, the national debt has been reduced an amount greater than the reductions from the close of the Civil War to the commencement of the World War. Where is there a record that is a parallel to this? And yet it has been said that this has been a do-nothing Congress.

In the making of the emergency tariff special attention had been given to the agricultural schedules. But it was all the time apparent that the tariff alone could not solve the problems of the farms. The whole basic industry of agriculture was disrupted. The necessities of the war had deranged all its processes. High prices had stimulated expansions and speculations. Falling prices had left it prostrated. New methods for marketing and financing had to be formulated. A joint commission of inquiry was created to study the whole subject. The reports of this commission are monumental, and on them much of the new legislation has been based. President Harding dignified the whole situation by calling a national conference on agriculture, a conference that for a time divided public honors with the historic disarmament conference.

A tentative "farm program" of legislation was outlined, and most of it has been enacted. No such work for a great industry was ever before attempted or accomplished by a Congress. The Sixty-seventh Congress will stand in history as one that was "agriculturally minded." But the legislation enacted was not sectional nor occupational. It was truly national. It was based not on special privileges but on the greatest good for the greatest number.

I can not here enumerate all the enactments on this subject. We have on the statute books to-day an act for enlarging and safeguarding cooperative marketing, an act to supervise the packing of meats, an act to curtail the manipulation of grain prices through speculations in futures, an act to exclude filled milk from interstate commerce, and many other acts of like import and importance.

But the most important of this legislation may be the rural credits act, one of the last achievements of the Sixty-seventh Congress. This is a comprehensive measure, including permissible loans up to $25,000 by the Federal farm loan banks and the creation of a system of regional banks for the making of short-time commodity and live-stock loans. It is hoped that this legislation will do away with burdensome interest rates and enable the farmers to sell their products in the more favorable markets instead of being driven to sell them in inopportune ones to meet maturing obligations. It is not too much to say that agriculture has been placed on a new basis in both commerce and finance.

In due time the emergency tariff and immigration provisions were remade into more permanent laws. These two acts are closely allied, the one involving foreign labor and the other the products of such labor. The restrictions on immigration have been extended to June 30, 1924. We are now admitting each year 3 per cent of the nationals in the census of 1900. This means that each year 360,000 immigrants can enter the United States. This number still seems ample. It takes into account not only the needs of the industries of the country but the processes of possible assimilation and what is called Americanization. This legislation is based largely on the belief that a harmonious American Nation is quite as important as big American business. Citizenship may be as important as factories.

What is known as the Fordney-McCumber tariff has already proved both its efficiency and its worth. Its enactment was so bitterly opposed that the bill was halted in the Senate for more than a year. It was put into effect in the face of the last congressional elections. It was said against this tariff that it would hamper imports and hinder exports. We were told that Europe would not buy from us if we did not buy from them. This became the slogan of the opposition to the new act, and it was so persistently used that it became something feared.

The new tariff has been in effect less than half a year. But the time has been long enough to prove that the new rates have neither hampered imports nor hindered exports. For December last American imports exceeded by $60,000,000 those of December, 1921. The only thing to be feared is that imports may become too large, displacing the products of our own labor. For the calendar year of 1922 imports exceeded those of 1921 by over $600,000,000. The custom receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 next may reach $530,000,000, although they had been estimated at only $350,000,000, a further proof that imports have not been checked. The American markets are so favorable that foreign producers and manufacturers are willing to pay for the privilege of participating in them. It is only just that they should pay for this privilege in tariff rates what American producers and manufacturers pay in taxes. The American ought at least to be on an equality with the foreigner in the American markets.

As to exports, the decline of which was feared, or at least proclaimed, they have kept pace with imports. We are selling more abroad than we did before the World War. In 1913 we exported 99,000,000 bushels of wheat; last year, 165,000,000 bushels. Of corn we exported then only 45,000,000 bushels; last year, 166,000,000. Of meat products we exported then 1,300,000,000 pounds; last year, 1,840,000,000. The balance of trade is still running strongly in our favor.

The war left its own more direct chaos for the Sixty-seventh Congress to deal with. Domestic debts were unpaid and foreign debts unfunded. One of the first acts of the new Congress was to conclude a definite peace with both Germany and Austria and Hungary—a peace honorable to all concerned, safeguarding not only all national rights but the claims of private citizens who had sustained war losses.

During the war we loaned $10,000,000,000 to the nations associated with us in that undertaking. The evidences of these debts were somewhat indefinite, often hardly more than scraps of paper. A debt funding commission was created by act of Congress. The British debt, amounting to $4,600,000,000, has been funded on a basis satisfactory to both nations, and other debts are now in process of similar funding. Order is being worked out of chaos. The entangled mass in the hands of the Custodian of Alien Property has also been partly straightened out and provision made for the return of 93 per cent of such properties, the rest being held in abeyance pending the settlement of claims held by Americans against the German Government, but all of it will be returned ultimately.

When the Sixty-seventh Congress came upon the scene, the Government's care for the diseased and disabled and otherwise incapacitated of the World War was vested in many bureaus, often operated at cross-purposes and without adequate results. This Congress created the Veterans' Bureau, in which all such activities were centered. The law under which this was done has recently been amended and perfected. It is now the greatest of all the bureaus of the Government, disbursing one-seventh of all taxes. In the history of the world there is no like bureau, nor an instance of like munificence in caring for those who suffered in war. Compensation, hospitalization, and vocational training are alike provided for. That there has been confusion and even waste in these manifold administrations is true, but the work had to be organized in haste and amid the clamor of those in need.

Material prosperity, however, has not been the only concern of the Sixty-seventh Congress. The Porter resolution, dealing with narcotic drugs, may exceed in moral results the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in the United States.

The use of such drugs was accelerated by the World War. It has become a form of world slavery to evil in which the United States has shared increasingly. We are using 700,000 pounds of these drugs, where the requirements of medicine and science are only 25,000 pounds. All laws to regulate the transportation and the sale of these goods have been largely failures, for they are easily concealed. The resolution which this Congress has passed authorizes and directs the President to enter into negotiations with foreign governments for the suppression and prohibition of the production of the poppy and the coca plant out of which opium and cocaine and their deleterious derivatives are made. The assurances already received from foreign nations directly concerned hold out the greatest hopes of success. If this great evil can be conquered it will mean more accomplished for the welfare and happiness of mankind than would be represented in the abolition of all wars, for wars are only intermittent evils while these drugs are incessant ones. By taking this initiative America has reemphasized its moral leadership in the world, the one leadership that matters most.

To prepare America for its new duties in a war reconstructed world, and to secure for itself the advantages to which it is justly entitled, both of influence and trade, the whole foreign service of the Government is now being reorganized under an act of this Congress. Hereafter there will be coordinated efforts, diplomatic and consular, simplifying procedure and multiplying results. It is one of the most constructive pieces of recent legislation and it will be of far-reaching effect.

In foreign affairs as in domestic, the Harding administration and the Sixty-seventh Congress have been alert and not aloof. There has been no opportunity that has been neglected and no duty that has been disregarded. To advance American interests and to promote the welfare of all peoples has been the end constantly in view.

The transactions of the disarmament conference which met in the city of Washington on Armistice Day, 1921, will stand recorded in world history as of almost supersignificance. In calling and conducting that conference America held out a new hope to an afflicted world. Nine separate treaties were negotiated by the nine nations participating. All of them are important, but two of them supremely so. The first placed a limitation on naval construction, doing away with destructive competition between the five great sea-power nations—America, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy. The second established a basis for perpetual peace in the Pacific. We have to go back to the proclamation of the Monroe doctrine for a like international conception on the part of America.

More recent developments in Europe, and also in western Asia, have halted and hampered like proposals and negotiations on the part of the American Government in such vital matters as international finance and trade and the limitation of land armaments. But it is not yet too late to hope that the Harding administration may complete the contemplated triology of international achievements.

These activities and accomplishments disprove the oft-repeated allegations that America has abandoned its proper place in world affairs and that it has withdrawn from the performance of its duties and obligations in the comity of nations. Not aloofness but alertness in foreign affairs has marked the course of the Nation during the two years under consideration. The welfare of the whole world is still America's concern. It wants to help solve every problem that afflicts the nations. But in so helping and in so doing, it is not yet minded to abrogate its own national integrity and sovereignty. These it will continue to cherish and to maintain. It shall gain nothing for itself or for the world by becoming a petty contender in a hodgepodge of nationalities. But it may do much more by standing a distinct entity among the nations of the world, adhering consistently to its own ideals and exemplifying them in such a manner that they shall seem attractive and things to be desired by all nations. That is the leadership, political, but more moral, that America seeks. America covets the lands of none and it seeks to exercise no dictatorship over any.

If the Sixty-seventh Congress and the administration with which it has been associated have not solved all the problems of the world or even of America, I submit that they have wrought much and well. They have put under way the needed reconstruction that had to come after the destruction of the Great War. What was chaos has assumed the form of order. Hope has come out of seeming hopelessness. The future, I believe, has promise of being more golden than any past.

Expressed in mere material terms, we have the millions who were idle now employed and that at wages that were never before known in peace times. The factories are busy, short of laborers, and behind their orders in output. On the farms the improvements may be measured in terms of a basic cereal, corn, which has been advanced from 20 to 60 cents a bushel.

A portending financial and industrial panic in two short years has been changed into an era of industrial and financial prosperity. Compared with March, 1921, we are living in an altered land. Who shall say that the Congress and the Executive administration have not fulfilled and realized the pledges and hopes on which the great victory was won in the historic elections of 1920?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, within two hours the Sixty-seventh Congress will adjourn sine die. To me and mine part of its history has become of momentous importance. In the House of Representatives two unprecedented attacks, which few men in public life could survive, were made upon me. Through the grace of Almighty God neither injured me more than temporarily, for subsequent events have fully vindicated me. I harbor no malice against anyone. I seek no vengeance. I am ever guided by the admonition "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord; I will repay." But defending one's good name is always permissible and excusable. Robbed of that, many of us would have nothing left. To present my side of these controversies I have secured this permission to extend my remarks. Embracing the attacks, the RECORD of the Sixty-seventh Congress would be unjust and incomplete did it not also contain my vindication.

THE SITUATION THEN EXISTING.

Let me briefly review the situation preceding these attacks. For several years I had made an uncompromising fight against autocratic domination of Government by labor unions and their leaders' notorious disregard of law and growing tendency toward complete anarchy. I made these fights not as their enemy but as the faithful friend of all men who labor. Just as Attorney General Daugherty asserted before the Chicago court, when obtaining an injunction against lawless strikes, that whenever it became apparent that labor unions were threatening the life of this great Nation, the Government would destroy such labor unions, I realized that if they would continue their existence labor unions must purge themselves of anarchy. I took the position that class legislation dictated by labor unions was just as harmful and pernicious as class legislation dictated by capital. I strenuously fought both, because together they ground the public between the upper and nether millstone. When the demands of labor unions were just I ardently supported them. But when I deemed their commands unjust I dared to disobey them, and opposed them vigorously.

HEADED THE UNION BLACKLIST.

Mr. Samuel Gompers and his affiliated leaders placed me at the head of their blacklist and demanded my political destruction. His unions exhausted every means possible to defeat me in the 1920 campaign, reliable citizens computing and asserting that approximately $100,000 was spent in my district in efforts to put me out of Congress, but without success. Many stalwart law and order members of labor unions loyally supported me.

Then some union publications asserted that even if they could not defeat me at the polls, they would yet find some means of getting rid of me.

HAD OPPOSED HOUSE LEADERS.

The Democratic and Republican Parties are composed of our trusting constituents back home, and we Representatives in Congress are merely their servants here to carry out their will, not here to blindly obey a few floor leaders, regardless. When I have differed with them on fundamental questions I have unhesitatingly refused to follow House leaders. This made some sore. I sometimes fought their plans, though without exception I always obeyed the Democratic caucus rules relative to binding caucus instructions. I have unflinchingly carried out the will of my constituents, even when it conflicted with the desires of my colleagues. I came here to serve the people, not my colleagues. Yet I gladly serve my colleagues when it does not conflict with the duty I owe my constituents.

ROLL CALLS FOR RECORD VOTES.

The RECORD shows that on February 10, 1922, I protested from the floor that only 10 Congressmen were present, though we were then debating a bill which would take $295,622,112 of the people's money out of the Treasury.

In order to demonstrate the continual absence of a quorum required by the Constitution, and that a mere handful of leaders framed and passed the various supply bills, and to preserve a record vote on important issues, I forced many roll calls, thus requiring Members to come to the Capitol. This led the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] in indignation to exclaim:

> I recall that in the Sixty-sixth Congress on 126 occasions he [Mr. BLANTON] compelled a roll call, * * * so filching from me and every other Member 10 days of life. But he kept within the limits of the Constitution. I remember how time and again he has given us occasion for annoyance by his methods of obstructing the processes of legislation, but I must confess he usually has kept within the four corners of the rules of the House.

Thus certain colleagues fostered secret grievances against me because I forced them to attend some sessions occasionally, something they had impliedly promised their constituents to do when they took the oath of office. And why should not I resort to the rules of the House to obstruct and block bad legislation? What are the rules for? I deem it a great honor that in his editorial published in the Washington Star on February 18, 1923, headed—

REPUBLICANS IN HOUSE TO FACE BIG HANDICAP—WILL LACK PARLIAMENTARIANS—

the distinguished press representative, Mr. Will P. Kennedy, saw fit to include my name as one of the five picked by him as the leading Democratic parliamentarians in the next House, in which article he said:

"There is Representative THOMAS L. BLANTON, of Texas, generally referred to as 'obstreperous,' but BLANTON has learned the rules and the exceptions and the reasons therefor probably better than any of the younger Members of the House and has a peculiar quality of persistence and irrepressibility which even in this Congress has caused endless trouble for the Republican leaders."

AGAINST WASTE AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

After several years careful investigation I have about completed a personal survey of all the bureaus of this Government, checking up appropriations, finding out exactly where all the money goes and what benefit the people derive from same; and armed with such facts I have fought all waste and extravagance, big and little. But such fights made enemies.

POINTS OF ORDER.

The records will show that during the past six years many attempts have been made in the House to place in supply bills numerous wasteful legislative items involving millions of dollars, and that I have caused many of same to be eliminated by making timely points of order. And again I made enemies.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The records will show that during the past six years there have been many unmeritorious private bills, aggregating millions of dollars, on the calendar. Who, other than Mr. STAFFORD and myself, ever opposed them? On the days set apart for their consideration, with few exceptions, there would be no other Members on the floor except those having bills to pass, and they dared not oppose another's bill if they expected passage of their own. Thus, to keep bad bills from passing, I made a close study of these measures, and when I deemed them unmeritorious I unhesitatingly used every parliamentary procedure possible to block them. But in thus doing my duty I caused some colleagues to dislike me.

PERQUISITES OF CONGRESSMEN.

Believing that our Government should first be placed back on a sound financial footing, and that taxes and living expenses of the people should first be reduced, I have consistently fought and opposed the following: Raising our own salaries; excess mileage; junketing trips; furnishing annually cedar, oak, pine, or rosewood chests to Members at Government expense; paying Government salaries to barbers, chiropodists, manicurists, and bath attendants; paying the losses of the House restaurants out of the Treasury; selling merchandise other than needed office supplies on stationery accounts; and the annual $360,000 free garden seed waste. These fights have caused me to lose the friendship of several colleagues. But I carried out the pledges made to the people I represent.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

In May, 1921, certain of the 4,440 Government employees in our Printing Office appealed to me for protection, asserting that the typographical union controlled the plant and forced all employees to join, pay monthly dues and assessments, and comply with union rules guiding them in their work, or resign.

I exhaustively investigated the plant and had the Public Printer declare that union affiliation was not mandatory. But the union dominated there just the same. Conditions were simply awful. When later on Millard French and John W. Powers claimed that, having families to support, they were not able to pay their regular union dues and assessments, and in addition pay the required extra 10 per cent of their salaries to the union to carry on the nation-wide typographical strike, and they withdrew from the union, they were shamefully abused by union leaders and kicked out into the gutter. Millard French filed with the Public Printer his affidavit, sworn to on September 5, 1921, showing that without any provocation whatever, Levi Huber, a union foreman, cursed and abused him unmercifully, calling him a black-hearted scab, and cursing the Public Printer and myself for interfering. The Public Printer suspended Huber for one day, and wrote three different letters to French, urging him to come back to work, but the intimidation caused French to be afraid and he did not return.

Under leave theretofore granted I had my report of this whole investigation printed in the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Saturday, October 22, 1921, it appearing on pages 7417, 7418, 7419, 7420, 7421, 7422, 7423, 7424, and 7425. It embraced evidence from witnesses showing that in other departments unions required Government employees to affiliate and pay union dues in order to continue in their jobs. With the exception of the Millard French affidavit, which covered only a part of page 7420, there was not one improper word in my entire report. And in the French affidavit, I deleted all improper language with dashes, identical with court reports. Most fortunately for me, nearly 40,000 copies of this daily RECORD containing my report were mailed to leading men and women in the 48 States on the morning of October 23, 1921. For as soon as it was read in Washington, labor unions rose up in arms, as their leaders knew that if the facts became generally known throughout the United States they would not much longer be permitted to force monthly dues and assessments from Government employees.

MONDELL EXPUNGES REPORT.

At 12 o'clock noon when the House met on October 24, 1921, the majority leader, Mr. MONDELL, without notice, moved that my entire report be stricken from the permanent RECORD. I asked him in all justice to give me 10 minutes to explain to Members what they were to vote on, but he refused. He admitted that the brief affidavit on page 7420 was the only part of my report that contained anything which could be urged as objectionable, yet instead of asking merely that the affidavit be stricken out he insisted that my entire 9-paged report be expunged. It had not occurred to him then that I should be expelled. That was an afterthought. But it was well known that labor unions were clamoring for my destruction, and that anyone who would help to destroy me would gain their lasting favor.

NATION-WIDE RAILROAD STRIKE.

I had been fighting to help avert the general strike already called, realizing that it meant ruin and disaster. On the preceding Friday I had addressed a gathering of business men in New York on the scope of this danger. On the night of October 24, 1921, I left Washington for Wheeling, W. Va., to address another big meeting of leading business men on the subject. I was seeking to benefit the 110,000,000 people of the whole United States.

MONDELL BREAKS ALL PRECEDENTS.

When the House met at noon on Tuesday, October 25, 1921—my forty-ninth birthday—the majority leader, Mr. MONDELL, presented his resolution to expel me. Learning my absence, he

had my office officially notified that it would be acted on Thursday, October 27, 1921.

Under the precedents, in all cases where the right of a Member's seat has been in question, the matter has been referred to a committee for report and such Member given ample time for preparation and allowed to face and cross-examine witnesses and to offer testimony and be heard in his own behalf. Even VICTOR BERGER was allowed counsel at Government expense and given months to be heard before a committee in his own behalf. But in my case all precedents were disregarded. The issue was not referred to a committee for examination and report. No witness appeared against me. Not one scintilla of evidence was offered against me. I was given no time to make preparation. I was not allowed to offer any testimony. I was up all night in my hurried return from Wheeling to Washington.

In the House of Representatives then were 302 Republicans. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] was their leader. These 302 Republicans were presumed to follow him whenever he called on them to vote. He thus was in control of a clear majority of 170 votes. I was reliably informed that he summoned many Republican Members to his office and demanded that they vote for his resolution to expel me. Thus was my jury "fixed" beforehand.

ONLY 204 MEMBERS VOTE TO EXPEL.

After the House met on October 27, 1921, the majority leader, Mr. MONDELL, moved the adoption of his resolution to expel me. He offered no witness or evidence against me. He rested the whole case upon his bare unsworn statement that I had "placed words in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that were unspeakable, vile, foul, filthy, profane, blasphemous, and obscene." He knew that the public would assume that I had used such language. When, as a matter of fact, the purpose and object of my whole report was to stop the use of such language in Government buildings. But the laws protect any Member for any statement made on the floor.

I had no redress against him in the courts. Because being a Member, his remarks were privileged, and the law prevented me from holding him accountable for same. And however unjust, the law permitted the press to repeat what he said, without fear of prosecution for libel. The RECORD shows that he did not know whether all Members who were to vote had read my report or not, but he "presumed that they had." I requested that in all fairness, excluding the affidavit objected to, that the balance of my nine-paged report, which contained not one improper word, should be printed in the RECORD in justification of my good intent and purpose, but the majority leader objected and would not permit it to go into the RECORD.

The vote on the resolution to expel appears on page 7676 of the RECORD. Only 204 Members voted to expel me. Two hundred and four Members out of a total membership of 435. Everything considered, this is most remarkable, for with 302 Republican Members in the House, to whom the majority leader could appeal, he was thus in control of a clear majority of 170 votes, if he could have had them present and controlled them all. He was their leader and could make it unpleasant for those who refused to follow him. The following letter and clipping from the Columbus Dispatch shows that he did influence some Members against their will:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *November 2, 1921.*

DEAR MR. BLANTON: Inclosed is clipping from the Dispatch. I wanted you to know the tide had turned and you were vindicated. The goody-goody Congressmen will find that they are not sustained in their persecution. Continue your work for the people in stopping extravagance.

BENJ. F. EWING.

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[From the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.]

"The influence which Republican Leader MONDELL is supposed to have over Ohio Members of Congress has been subjected to severe strain as a result of the leader's drastic efforts to force the expulsion of Representative THOMAS L. BLANTON from the House. A number are saying they are through with Mr. MONDELL'S leadership.

"The dissatisfied ones assert that Mr. MONDELL'S course in the Blanton expulsion affair was punitive in the extreme and was inspired by a desire to get the Texan out of Congress, where he always has been a disturbing factor.

"It is but natural that after Leader MONDELL had gone to such lengths to oust the Texan and had failed there should be a weakening of his leadership, and the reaction is plainly noticeable in the Ohio delegation. The Ohioans say it was pressure that governed their votes in favor of expulsion and that they regret having yielded to the pressure.

"Representative CHARLES J. THOMPSON, of the Defiance district, is one of those who finally yielded to importunities to cast his vote to put BLANTON out of Congress, and now he is sorry he did. He says that his conscience is hurting him.

"'If I could recall my vote, I would do so,' he said. 'I am very glad the resolution providing for expulsion did not pass.'

"Representative JAMES T. BEGG, of the Sandusky district, is said to feel the same way about it. As assistant whip of the House, he was hardly in a position to resist pressure from above, but it is understood he has taken the position that never again will he be controlled in a similar way against his inclinations.

"Representatives SPEAKS and RICKETTS were the only two Ohio Members who broke with the House leader at the time the vote was taken. General SPEAKS has stated that he would have voted against expelling BLANTON if he had been the only one of the 435 Members to do it. General SPEAKS believes there is no Member of Congress who leads a cleaner life than BLANTON and that his personal conduct is above reproach."

The majority leader expunged my nine-page report from the permanent RECORD, but he could not destroy it. Like Banquo's ghost it has arisen many times to confront him. I purchased 100 copies from the Public Printer to show citizens. He was not able to destroy the 40,000 copies of the original RECORD of October 22, 1921, containing my report, which had already been mailed into the 48 States. His action merely enhanced interest in it and caused the addressees not only to read it themselves but each to show it to scores of others. And from over the United States I have received several thousand letters from eminent ministers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, judges, editors, farmers, merchants, bankers, and good women, who, after giving careful study to this report, state that I should have been commended rather than condemned. In illustration, I will quote just a few typical of them all:

[From Little Rock Daily News.]

NOVEMBER 8, 1921.

BLANTON employed initial letters and dashes to indicate the vile words. Had BLANTON not in some way brought the language out in his speech, he would not have made out his case.

The News wants even one Member of Congress, who so violently opposed BLANTON'S use of the initial letters and dashes, to tell us just how BLANTON would have gotten the facts before the Congress if he had not used them.

Be it said to BLANTON'S credit that if he fights hard he also fights fair, and that he fights for what he conscientiously believes is right.

BLANTON did not indorse such language; he was condemning it. No little child and no woman would understand the letters and dashes.

BLANTON believed that the people should know about it. And why shouldn't they? Does not the Government Printing Office belong to the people? Are they not entitled to know the conditions there?

The tempest in the teapot would have been not so riotous if BLANTON'S exposé had not somewhat unsettled ancient customs at Washington and thrown the searchlight of public disapproval on some Government secrets that had been hidden in the closets these many years.

Right and justice are American qualities, and by holding BLANTON up to public scorn Congress can not cover up the fact that the Government Printing Office at Washington is the most disgracefully conducted department in the whole American Government. BLANTON may be able to come back.

—

KANSAS CITY, MO., *October 28, 1921.*

MY DEAR MR. BLANTON: I am still your friend and unshaken by any of the events of the last few days. Don't let this "tempest in a teapot" crush your spirit.

The whole episode appears half ludicrous. Who would have thought that a "pious front" by the most saintly gentlemen who have been seeking to "oust" you is of more importance than the actual facts affecting our country and Government? I wonder if the medical books and the Holy Bible will yet have to be ruled out of the mails.

Rev. CHARLES T. ALEXANDER.

—

[From Herbert George, president Business Men's Association.]

DENVER, COLO., *January 4, 1922.*

MONDELL'S attack on BLANTON fools nobody. The courageous Texan will recover and return to Congress to torment enemies of good government.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *November 8, 1921.*

DEAR MR. BLANTON: You were censured, according to the feudal custom of slaying the bearer of bad news. Yet the real offender, who originated the objectionable language, retains his position in the Government Printing Office, encouraged to again abuse and villify any nonunion employee.

Mrs. ALICE WHITNEY BURTON.

—

[From a distinguished minister, pastor First Congregational Church.]

LEBANON, Mo., *October 29, 1921.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BLANTON: The country needs you more than it does the whole bunch against you. Do not be discouraged. Your record is a noble one for service. May God bless you. I am not a Democrat. That does not matter. I am an American. I rejoice in your abilities and sterling qualities.

Sincerely, V. H. RUBING.

—

LEWISVILLE, ARK., *October 28, 1921.*

DEAR MR. BLANTON: I read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for October 22 every word of your report which caused your reprimand. I can not find anything objectionable in it. Our court records contain much more obscenity. I commend your course and hope you will never cease your bold and honorable fight. I think that you deserve a medal instead of a reprimand.

FRANK BRAME.

—

[From a distinguished minister.]

APPOMATTOX, VA., *October 28, 1921.*

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN BLANTON: As a reader of the CONGRESIONAL RECORD, I am familiar with its contents.

I deeply regret that the rules of the House are such as not to permit a public record of facts. Such things are awful to repeat, but somehow I have a lingering conviction that under such circumstances a "verbatim" account best serves the ends of justice.

Be assured, dear Congressman, that "truth crushed to the earth will rise again," and long after this is forgotten you will be wafted high on the wings of your noble struggle for justice. Be assured of my sincere prayers, sympathy, and respect.

W. W. PIPPIN, Jr.

—

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *November 25, 1921.*

DEAR MR. BLANTON: The people of this country are solidly behind you, "twenty to one," as against the gang who are trying to put you out of business. You will be in Congress many long years after the MONDELL element shall have been utterly forgotten.

F. H. EBELING.

—

[From Salem (Oreg.) Journal.]

Representative BLANTON has been consistently the champion of the open shop and American plan in Government bureaus, and hence has been a marked man. All the pressure of organized labor has been exerted against him, and the effort at expulsion was due to pressure of labor lobbyists upon Congress to get rid of a man courageous enough to expose their methods.

—

ORVILLE, CALIF.

DEAR MR. BLANTON: You are my ideal. You are not a four-flusher. The people are with you. The politicians in Congress can't hurt you. Next year we will have an election, and then see who is right in the eyes of the world, you or the ones who tried to destroy you.

HARRY GRANT.

—

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., *February 1, 1922.*

DEAR MR. BLANTON: I have read your expurgated report. It does you credit and condemns the action of Leader MONDELL and the House.

C. A. GRAVES, M. D.

—

SHERIDAN, WYO., *October 28, 1921.*

DEAR MR. BLANTON: Mr. MONDELL is a candidate for the Senate, and in this union ridden State he expects to make political capital out of the incident. Would that we had more men in the House that had the courage of their convictions.

With best wishes for your success.

DR. FRANK CARLL.

REAL USER OF BAD LANGUAGE UNMOLESTED.

The man who used the bad language was Levi Huber, a union foreman in the Government Printing Office, who when using it bragged that he and his union had enough influence in the Capitol to keep him from harm. Why did the majority leader take no action against Huber? I was merely quoting the deleted language Huber had used in abusing another Government employee. Huber was the culprit. Yet he went unscathed.

On October 28, 1921, the gentleman from California [Mr. LINEBERGER] introduced House Resolution 217, which was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Rules. It provided:

Resolution.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five Members of the House of Representatives be appointed by the Speaker and authorized and directed to investigate the conditions in the office of the Public Printer, at Washington, D. C., its personnel, efficiency, and conditions affecting employment therein, and to report to the House its findings and recommendations; and said committee shall have power to send for persons, books, and papers, administer oaths, and the right to report at any time."

Neither the majority leader nor the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL], chairman of the Rules Committee, took any action whatever on said resolution, but are letting it die with this Congress, unacted upon.

On March 13, 1922, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] stated that it was in his mind to say something that he had very frequently thought of; that he had never even made an inquiry privately about the matter, but he would like to know, and he wondered if any gentleman could tell him, whether Levi Huber was still in the employment of the Government; that if I deserved censure for inserting an affidavit containing Huber's language, surely the man who used the language ought not to be permitted to remain in the Government service. In reply the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] first stated that he was informed that Huber had not been in the Government Printing Office for some time; but after telephoning to the Public Printer he later informed the House that Huber had not been discharged, but was still employed by the Government.

HERBERT GEORGE WAS RIGHT.

The attack fooled nobody. And many good people, Republicans and Democrats alike, resented it at the polls. The Republicans in Wyoming repudiated Mr. MONDELL. The Republicans in Kansas repudiated Mr. CAMPBELL. Of the 204 Members who voted to expel me, 78 of them will not be in the next House of Representatives when the Sixty-eighth Congress meets. Most of the remaining 126 are my good personal friends, for whom I have sincere affection and for whom I wish abundant success in all their undertakings.

THE VOTE IN WYOMING.

The population of the entire State of Wyoming is only 194,402, while the population of my district is 314,314. The State of Wyoming therefore has never had more than one Congressman. For 26 years Mr. MONDELL has represented the entire State of Wyoming in Congress. In the recent election he ran for the United States Senate against Mr. KENDRICK, a Democrat. For the position of Representative, now held by Mr. MONDELL, Mr. CHARLES E. WINTER, a Republican, ran against Mr. Robert R. Rose, a Democrat. While the State of Wyoming went for the Republican candidate for Representative it went against Mr. MONDELL for the Senate. Hon William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House, certifies the Wyoming vote as follows:

WYOMING.

For United States Senator.

John B. Kendrick	35,734
Frank W. Mondell	26,627

For Represenative at Large.

Charles E. Winter	30,885
Robert B. Rose	27,017

Thus the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], despite his prestige of being majority leader and in Congress 26 years, was repudiated by his own party Republicans in his home State. When his treatment of me became an issue in his campaign, he had circulated a vicious statement indicating that I was an irresponsible blackguard without standing. But it did not fool the people. Some of them knew that for years I have been a consistent Shriner in good standing in Hella Temple, a 32-degree Scottish Rite Mason in Consistory No. 2, Dallas, Tex.; a Knight Templar in Abilene Commandery, No. 27; a Royal Arch Mason in Abilene Chapter, No. 159; a Master Mason in Abilene Lodge, No. 559, A. F. and A. M.; a Knight of Pythias in Abilene Lodge, No. 42; a Woodman of the World, in Abilene Camp, No. 136; and a consistent member in good standing in the following bodies of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows: Abilene Lodge, No. 274; Abilene Encampment, No. 117; Abilene Canton, No. 119; and Abilene Rebekah Lodge, No. 89, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. When certain citizens of Wyoming

wrote me asking about my past history I sent them copies of the following from my most treasured indorsements:

[From Dr. C. C. Coleman, then pastor First Baptist Church.]

ABILENE, TEX., *January 16, 1911.*

Judge THOMAS L. BLANTON,
Abilene, Tex.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I wish to say that your course on the bench has given me a world of fresh hope for our institutions. You have demonstrated that a fearless, patriotic judge can do wonders in spite of cumbersome precedents and methods of procedure and a prevailing laxity of public opinion. I have often thanked God that we have you on this bench. I have lived in sections of the State where the judge had a very different spirit from yours, and all who stood for law and order keenly felt the difference. Wishing you increasing influence and usefulness.

Heartily yours, C. C. COLEMAN.

—

[From the Western Evangel (the Baptist family newspaper), Abilene, Tex., March 13, 1912.]

Mr. BLANTON, although the youngest district judge in Texas at present, has been in active practice of law for 15 years. His public record and private life are very commendable. It is in order to say that Judge BLANTON is a stanch prohibitionist, and is one of the wisest, most earnest, conscientious supporters of the cause. He is always on the right side of every moral question, he being a true Christian gentleman.

—

[From a Christian magazine of Texas.]

THE HOME AND STATE.

Judge BLANTON, of Abilene, was triumphantly reelected district judge of that district. He has been one of the most faithful officials, administering the laws fairly and justly to all alike, and the people have again rewarded him for faithful service. When men like Judge BLANTON are on the bench the law and order of the community are in safe hands.

—

[Following indorsement in 1916 was signed by leading citizens of the five counties in the forty-second judicial district.]

"We, the undersigned, heartily indorse Judge THOMAS L. BLANTON for Congress. During his eight years as district judge he has faithfully kept every promise made to the people, has impartially enforced the laws without fear or favor, has kept strict order, has dispatched business and cleared the dockets, has forced all citizens alike to do service as jurors and witnesses, and has economically conducted the courts.

"His honesty, integrity, ability, and unsurpassed energy are such as would make him an ideal Congressman. We know him to be fair and impartial in passing upon all questions. We have had every occasion to observe his manly worth and sterling qualities. Judge BLANTON made a wonderful success in the practice of law, and his conduct on the bench has been of the highest type. In his private life he has advocated that which was pure and right, always fighting openly all kinds of vice, and he has given his time and money in the defense of all moral issues that have come before the people of his State."

The press reported Mr. MONDELL carried only one county in the State of Wyoming. The returns for the following counties, as reported by the press, indicate how it went:

Wyoming general election, November 7, 1922.

County.	For United States Senator.		For Representative at Large.	
	John B. Kendrick.	Frank W. Mondell.	Charles E. Winter.	Robert R. Rose.
Albany	1,253	1,147	1,242	1,017
Big Horn	2,188	1,564	1,869	1,525
Campbell	979	923	889	826
Carbon	1,698	1,403	1,562	1,377
Converse	1,342	1,141	1,327	1,001
Fremont	1,893	1,452	1,839	1,240
Lincoln	1,552	1,066	1,182	1,315
Niobrara	657	536	655	420
Sweetwater	2,618	1,196	1,709	1,805
Uinta	1,301	782	926	998
Weston	981	797	865	780

The vote received by the Socialist candidate is not given.

THE GARNER ATTACK.

The attack made upon me on April 6, 1922, by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] was an impulsive mistake. Ordinarily he is an affable, splendid, good fellow. He acted largely through misunderstanding and misinformation. In attacking perquisites I never once had him in mind. Never at any time had I criticized any Member for employing relatives in his office. On account of there being a State law in Texas against allowing officers there to employ relatives, on June 23, 1919, I offered the following amendment:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLANTON: At the end of the resolution, on page 3, after the word "cause," on line 7, as a new paragraph insert the following new section, to wit:

"SEC. 2. That after June 30, 1919, Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners in the Congress of the United States shall not appoint to any position, the salary for which is paid by the Government, any person related within the third degree by consanguinity or affinity to the Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner making such appointment, and all existing appointments violative of the intent and purpose of this provision shall terminate before July 1, 1919."

I failed to pass the above amendment, and I then realized that it would be impossible to pass such a provision, for a majority of the most prominent men in Congress employed their relatives, and I learned that it really accrued to the benefit of the Government. The office business of a Congressman is arduous, hard work if it receives proper attention. It is frequently necessary to finish work after hours, at night, on Sundays, and on holidays. Few outsiders will do the work. It is a problem to get competent help for the pay. To be successfully performed the secretary and clerk must put their hearts in the work and be personally interested in the people they serve. Then, too, the business is frequently of a most confidential nature. Many constituents with sons court-martialed or in serious other trouble write you in strict confidence. Facts concerning important business relations and interests are confided to your care. Valuable checks for ex-service men must sometimes pass through your office. Private checks from constituents concerning their business affairs sometimes must be handled. It is necessary for your help to handle your own money sometimes. One must have absolute confidence in his office help. Your secretary must not only have executive ability but also must have initiative and business tact in handling important transactions with departments.

I have been blessed with faithful and efficient office help. My first secretary, Mrs. Curran S. Benton, who remained with me until she married Major Benton in April, 1919, served my district faithfully. No help in Washington was more loyal, efficient, painstaking, and dependable. Since her marriage I have had a perfect treasure in my brother, who came to me with 10 years' experience in the railroad express business and 9 years' business experience with the big printing establishment of Clarke & Courts, of Galveston, Tex. He has worked after hours, at night, on Sundays, and holidays, and has done more work than I believe any three outside men would have done in my office. In collecting and preparing data for me to fight unmeritorious measures he has saved, in my judgment, several hundred thousand dollars for the people. Without his help it would be a hard problem for me to keep up with the work of my office.

From time to time I have had one of my boys, first one and then another but never more than one at the same time, work in my office, but none of them have ever received more than $3.30 per day. They could have earned twice that amount at any ordinary labor here. I have had them work through necessity, because outsiders would not do the work required for this pay. Since the first of last month I have had one of my boys working for me. And never at any time or place have I ever criticized any Congressman for employing relatives.

But on April 6, 1922, because I then renewed my fight against certain perquisites of Congressmen, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] made his unwarranted attack upon me. I had no recourse against him in court, because however unwarranted and unjust his attack was, the law and rules of the House protected him and made his remarks from the floor privileged, which prevented action from being taken against him in court. Newspapers exercised their privilege allowed by law in repeating his attacks upon me, as they, too, were protected by law from libel suits. I had but one way to vindicate myself, and that was through an investigation by Congress. So two days thereafter, on April 8, 1922, I introduced in the House Resolution No. 322, asking for an investigation, which resolution was ordered to be printed and was referred to the Committee on Rules. I will now quote the resolution in full, to wit:

[Sixty-seventh Congress, second session.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 8, 1922.

Mr. BLANTON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed.

House Resolution 322.

Whereas on January 4, 1922, Representative BLANTON opposed the Ireland resolution to pay all losses of the restaurants operated by the House of Representatives out of the Treasury,

and on January 12, 1922, from the House floor, said Representative BLANTON again spoke against the perquisites of Congressmen, asserting: That the Members of the Texas delegation, four of whom were bachelors, received a mileage check of $700 three times in each Congress of three sessions; that the barbers in the House barber shop had furnished to them free by the Government their shop without rent, their furniture, fixtures, light, heat, hot and cold water, electricity, linen towels, etc., and besides were paid $70 each per month out of the Treasury; that the chiropodist, William Richardson, and the body rubber, Bruce, in the House bathrooms each were paid $95 per month out of the Treasury, and the assistant body rubber, Tompkins, in said bathrooms, was paid $78 per month out of the Treasury; that each Congressman was furnished with a secretary and a clerk at a cost to the Government of $3,200 per annum, plus bonuses; that each Congressman had a splendid office with the finest furniture and carpets, and the Government also furnished him with two typewriting machines, comb and brush, clothes brush, soap, hot and cold water, electric fans, telephone, and clean towels; that there was credited to each Congressman in the stationery room $125 per session, or $375 for each Congress of three sessions, ostensibly for stationery, but which $375 any Congressman so desiring could draw out in cash or use to buy from the House stationery room any of the articles kept there for sale and sold to Congressman at cost, among which articles were ladies' fancy stationery, carving knives, forks, and steels, leather-bound poker set, playing cards by the dozen, ladies' fine fancy manicure set with all pieces pearl handled, pocket pint whisky flask covered with ostrich-skin leather, ladies' fine ostrich-skin handbags, ladies' toilet set with brush, comb, and big fine mirror, electric chafing dishes worth wholesale $15, all of which articles were exhibited on the floor of the House, the speaker at the time stating:

"Now you know they had so much demand for this little pocket pint whisky flask, covered with ostrich-skin leather, during Christmas time that they sold out," and illustrating the loss that could accrue to the Government on wastage of food, in case the House should unexpectedly adjourn soon after convening, the items of food contained on the Senate menu for January 10, 1922, were given, the said Representative IRELAND when passing his restaurant resolution having asserted that he intended to bring the House restaurants up to the standard of the Senate, and that the main reason for having the Government pay the losses was that no private enterprise could stand the loss occurring through wastage of food when the House adjourned unexpectedly; and

Whereas on April 6, 1922, from the House floor said Representative BLANTON again spoke against the said perquisites of Congressmen, repeating all of his former assertions, and showing that the rugs and carpets for one committee suite, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, cost the Government $1,124.80, the carpet for the House floor cost $10,078, and that the rugs for ordinary offices last cost the Government $191.75 each wholesale, and asserting that the mileage paid to the Members of the Texas delegation averaged $730.48 each per session, or the sum of $2,191.44 average per Texas Member per Congress, then giving the amount exactly each Member received, respectively, and again asserting that Members were allowed to draw all or any part of their $375 stationery allowance per Congress out in cash, or to spend the same for anything they desired; and

Whereas immediately following said speech Representative GARNER asserted that Representative BLANTON was not an individual, but a creature, and was a common, base liar, and would do anything in order to accumulate wealth, that he would charge Members with nepotism and at the same time have two children on the pay roll of the Government, and that the Texas delegation deems him a liability and injury to their party; and

Whereas the following occurred during such debate:

"Mr. BARKLEY. The gentleman has referred to whisky flasks, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] has referred to that subject. In order that the record may be clear, I desire to state that on the 5th day of January of this year the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] went to the stationery room and asked for a whisky flask. They did not have it.

"Mr. MONDELL. Certainly not.

"Mr. BARKLEY. And they advised him that they did not keep them for sale. He then requested the stationery room to order him one. The stationery room ordered him one from Charles M. Griskey Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. The order is No. 1815 on the records of the stationery room. The flask was ordered under No. 573-3-3 Ost. It was a pint flask, covered with ostrich hide, for which Mr. BLANTON paid in cash at the time he got it, the price being $6. [Laughter and applause.]

"Mr. MONDELL. I assume that that was all done for the purpose of being able to make the statement that whisky flasks could be obtained in the stationery room"; and

Whereas in truth and in fact the said House stationery room did have on sale there during the last Christmas holidays just such pocket pint whisky flasks covered with ostrich-hide leather as was exhibited on the floor of the House, and certain employees in said stationery room if placed on oath will testify that same were sold in said House stationery room during the holidays, and that when Representative BLANTON ordered the exhibited one on January 5, 1922, he ordered an exact duplicate of the ones which had been sold there during said holidays, and other credible witnesses who saw them, if called upon and put under oath will testify that they saw such flasks on sale in said House stationery room during said holidays; and

Whereas as a matter of fact said Representative BLANTON is not doing anything to accumulate wealth, but for five years has been in Congress, preceding which for eight years he was judge of the forty-second judicial district of Texas, and prior to entering such public service he owned real and personal property worth over $25,000, but to-day if he sold everything he possesses he could not raise over $3,000, he having devoted most of his possessions to public service; and

Whereas the public press asserts that during the speech of said Representative GARNER, Representative SUMNERS also said that Representative BLANTON had lied in his speech on the perquisites of Congressmen; and

Whereas in truth and in fact the annual report of the House Clerk for 1920 shows, on page 226, that Representative BLANTON on December 4, 1919, drew his entire stationery allowance of $125 in cash; on page 258, that both Representative SUMNERS and Representative GARNER each drew their entire stationery allowance of $125 in cash; on page 297, that Representative SUMNERS again drew out his entire stationery allowance of $125 in cash; and said Clerk's annual report for 1921 shows, on page 247, that Representative GARNER again drew out his entire stationery allowance in cash; on page 298, that Representative GARNER again drew out his entire stationery allowance of $125 in cash; and on page 328, that Representative SUMNERS again drew out his entire stationery allowance in cash; and on page 346, shows that Representative MONDELL drew $9.45 in stationery and the balance of $115.55 in cash; and said reports show many other Congressmen drawing entire stationery allowances out in cash; and

Whereas the books of the Sergeant at Arms show that the amount of the mileage check issued to the Texas Members for each one of the three sessions of Congress are: Hatton W. Sumners, $707.20; Marvin Jones, $736; Clay Briggs, $702.80; Sam Rayburn, $673.20; Harry Wurzbach, $783.60; John N. Garner, $851.20; Eugene Black, $514; Daniel E. Garrett, $602.40; C. B. Hudspeth, $934; J. J. Mansfield, $840; John C. Box, $646.40; Tom Connally, $740.80; Rufus Hardy, $729.20; Thomas L. Blanton, $717.20; Morgan G. Sanders, $700; James P. Buchanan, $840; Lucian Parrish, $733.48; Fritz Lanham, $697.20; total, $13,148.68; which averages per Member $730.48 per session, or $2,191.44 per each Congress of three sessions, and shows that Leader Mondell receives $766 per session, or $2,298 per Congress, and that Representative Raker receives $1,453.20 per session, or $4,359.60 mileage per Congress; and

Whereas neither in Congress or out has said Representative BLANTON ever charged Congressmen with nepotism, there being no such offense under Federal law affecting Congressmen; and

Whereas said Representative BLANTON now has no son on the Government pay roll, although his brother, 44 years old, is his secretary, though he has had sons on the pay roll, as other Congressmen have, though from July, 1919, to September, 1920, his oldest son was employed as a clerk in his office at $98.34 per month, during which time no other son was on the Government pay roll; and from October, 1920, to September, 1921, he had one son working in his office at $98.34 per month, during which time he had no other son on the Government pay roll, and during October and November, 1921, he had one son, and only one, working for $98.30 per month, and the following will show his office force now:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 8, 1922.*

"I certify that since May 1, 1919, continuously, I have been secretary to my brother, Congressman BLANTON, at a salary of $208.34 per month; that I succeeded Mrs. Curran S. Benton, who up to that time had been his secretary from the beginning of his congressional career; I am 44 years old, have a family,

and prior to coming here was receiving $200 per month from Clarke & Courts of Galveston, as assistant to the manager.

"W. W. BLANTON.

"I certify that since December 1, 1921, I have been employed as clerk in Congressman BLANTON's office at a salary of $98.34 per month, and prior to December Mr. BLANTON employed me for some time and paid my salary out of his own pocket. I am not related to him.

"ELIZABETH JOHNSON."

"I certify that for the past six months I have been employed in Congressman BLANTON's office, and that he has paid my salary out of his own pocket. I am not related to him.

"Mrs. A. M. CLEMENTS."

Whereas when said Representative GARNER charged that Representative BLANTON has two sons on the Government pay roll, he then knew that he has his wife, Mrs. E. R. Garner, employed in his office, receiving from the Government each month $266.66, which is the entire $3,200 allotted Members for both secretary and clerk, and that the annual report of the Clerk of the House for 1920, on pages 98, 109, 120, 131, 142, 153, 164, 175, 185, 196, 207, and 218, it is shown that said Clerk paid to the said Mrs. E. R. Garner 12 checks for $266.66 each, and in the annual report of said Clerk of the House for 1921, on pages 97, 107, 118, 129, 140, 150, 162, 172, 186, 198, 209, and 220, it is shown that said Clerk paid to Mrs. E. R. Garner 12 checks for $266.66 each, covering said entire $3,200, which facts said Representative GARNER did not disclose when attacking his colleague with vicious abuse; and

Whereas, in speaking against the perquisites of Congressmen, the said BLANTON did not accuse any Members of dishonesty, but was merely fighting matters which for years have been generally denominated petty graft, and was hoping thereby to stop such practices which tend to bring Congressmen into disrepute, and such facts as he disclosed could not be destroyed through personal attack and abuse; and

Whereas on page 281 of the Clerk's report for 1921 is shown the purchase of numerous carving sets, ranging in price from $5 to $10 each, wholesale; and on page 285 shows purchase of one toilet set, $33; one toilet set, $40; one manicure set, $28; one manicure set, $25; and one manicure set, $20; and on pages 286 and 287 shows purchase of 22 carving sets, ranging in price from $20 down, and numerous razors, 192 knives, 20 toilet sets, ranging in price from $25 down; 47 manicure sets, ranging in price from $23 down, and numerous sewing sets; on page 295 shows purchase of 144 knives; on pages 334 and 335 shows purchase of numerous ladies' bags, ranging in price from $31.25 down, and toilet sets as high as $52.50 each; pages 338, 339, and 340 shows an order from one party amounting to $1,907.84, covering pocketknives, vacuum bottles, jugs at $9.50 each, razors, razor strops, carving sets as high as $20 each, toilet sets as high as $33 each, and manicure sets as high as $45 each, all for sale in the stationery room, and any of which Members could buy and have charged against their stationery account; and said reports containing page after page of things not used in a congressional office too numerous to mention; and

Whereas it is highly important to Congressmen and to the general public that if the excess mileage which many Members render as unused in their income-tax reports each year, and the manner of running said stationery room is calculated to bring Congressmen into disrepute, inasmuch as Congressmen are required to render in their income-tax reports the unused portion of their stationery allowance each year, steps should be taken by Congress to stop same; and

Whereas if keeping barbers in the House barber shop on the Government pay roll at $70 per month, and body rubbers in the House bathrooms at $95 per month, and paying the losses of the House restaurants out of the Treasury is calculated or may tend to bring Members of Congress into disrepute, steps should be taken by Congress to stop same, and the existence of such facts and the efforts made by a Congressman to stop same is no occasion or warrant for personal attack or abuse: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a select committee of 11 Members of the House be appointed by the Speaker of the House to investigate, hold hearings, and procure all of the facts relative to said herein alleged abuses, and ascertain whether the same or any of them should be stopped.

That said committee may select its own chairman, may administer oaths, may summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and hear all evidence thereon.

That said committee shall report its findings to the House at the earliest date possible, together with such recommendations as to any change in the manner of handling the matters herein mentioned as it may deem pertinent and advisable.

DID NOT WANT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

That Resolution No. 322 went to the Committee on Rules on April 8, 1921. Every alleged fact therein was easily provable or disprovable by the records in the stationery room and the offices of the Clerk and Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives. Such resolution contained every charge I had made in my speeches against perquisites. If such charges were false, as asserted by Mr. GARNER, I deserved to be kicked out of office. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] has served 20 years in Congress, is at the head of the most powerful committee of the House, has in charge the dispensing of assignments of Members to committees, had many times served as acting minority floor leader. He and the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL], who were in absolute control of affairs, owed it to the House of Representatives and to the country to disprove such charges if they could. They had the power to amend this resolution in any manner they desired, and to take such action upon it as they desired, and to have the Speaker appoint on the special committee of investigation just such Members as they desired, and not a day has passed since said Resolution No. 322 was referred to the Committee on Rules on April 8, 1921, to this 4th day of March, 1923, but what the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] had the privileged right under the rules of the House at any time to have reported such resolution and had the House appoint the committee of investigation. But no action whatever was taken. Such resolution is to die with this Congress. But the facts will not die.

CLERK'S LATE PRINTED REPORT CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE.

There has recently been printed the Annual Report of the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. Its printed pages conclusively vindicate me. On January 12, 1922, I made my speech in the House against perquisites and exhibited some of the numerous articles purchasable by us in the stationery room. I quote now from the RECORD what I then said concerning the poker set and flask:

[From the RECORD, January 12, 1922.]

Now, this came from the stationery room. This is a leather-bound poker set with four decks of cards and full of red and white and blue poker chips. It is a leather-covered box and would cost about $25 in the stores in Washington. It is kept there for us Congressmen to buy with Government money. And they furnish you with a dozen extra decks of cards to go with it. [Exhibiting them.]

What else do they furnish? Things of this kind [exhibiting]: Notice the color of the lining, fancy lavender, lady's manicure set; all these pieces, every one of them with pearl handles, that in the stores of Washington would sell for about $40.

Now, you know they had so much demand for this little article [exhibiting], a pocket pint whisky flask covered with ostrich-skin leather, during Christmas time that they sold out.

If I was not telling the truth, why did not Mr. GARNER and Mr. MONDELL attack me on that day—January 12, 1922? Or why did not they attack me on some later day in January or during the month of February or during the month of March, 1922? Why did they wait until after my second speech against perquisites on April 6, 1922?

And I made my position very plain on April 6, 1922, when I then said:

[From the RECORD of April 6, 1922.]

I did not say that the Government supplies each Congressman with a whisky flask, a poker set, pocketknives, etc. What I said was that in the Sixty-fifth Congress each Member had credited to his account in the stationery room $375, and in the Sixty-sixth Congress each Member had credited to him $375, and in the present Congress each Member has had credited to him already, since April 1 last year, $250, and will have another $125 credited to him there on December 1, ostensibly to buy stationery, and that we are permitted to draw this out in cash if we want to, or we are permitted to buy anything kept in the House stationery room and have it charged against our stationery accounts. I said that these employees in the House stationery room are paid out of the Treasury to wait on us. I said that there is kept there for sale, and I exhibited on this floor the articles I procured for the purpose from said stationery room—whisky flasks covered with ostrich-skin leather; ladies' fine bags covered with ostrich-skin leather, worth, wholesale, $22.40; fine leather-covered poker sets, playing cards by the dozen; ladies' fine manicure sets, all pearl covered.

The whisky flasks only seemed to grate on the nerves of the House leaders, for no one made any attempt to deny that the many other articles I had exhibited were kept for sale in the stationery room. They could not wipe the facts out of existence, so they made an attempt to wipe me out. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] asserted that I had lied, but he failed to prove wherein any statement made by me was false. Then two other leaders left the impression that no such whisky flask was ever sold in the stationery room, until on January 5, 1922, I ordered one for the express purpose of making such charge. Let me quote what they said:

[From the RECORD of April 6, 1922.]

Mr. BARKLEY. The gentleman has referred to whisky flasks; and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] has referred to that subject. In order that the record may be clear, I desire to state that on the 5th day of January of this year the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] went to the stationery room and asked for a whisky flask. They did not have it.

Mr. MONDELL. Certainly not.

Mr. BARKLEY. And they advised him that they did not keep them for sale. He then requested the stationery room to order him one. The stationery room ordered him one from Charles M. Griskey Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa. The order is No. 1815, on the records of the stationery room. The flask was ordered under No. 573–3–3 Ost. It was a pint flask, covered with ostrich hide, for which Mr. BLANTON paid in cash at the time he got it, the price being $6. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. I assume that that was all done for the purpose of being able to make the statement that whisky flasks could be obtained in the stationery room.

Now, you will note their assertion that I ordered the flask on January 5, 1922. The annual report of the clerk, on page 252, shows that on November 9, 1921, payment was made for an ostrich-hide flask identical with the one purchased by me in January. I have the sales slip issued me by the House stationery room for the flask I purchased, which is dated January 11, 1922. So this is proof conclusive that such ostrich-hide flasks were sold in the stationery room in November, 1921, before I purchased mine in January, 1922. On this same page, 252, of the Clerk's annual report is shown payment on November 9, 1921, of $492 for pocketknives; one ostrich-hide ladies' toilet set, $27; one ostrich-hide ladies' toilet set, $36; one ostrich-hide ladies' bag, $35; one ostrich-hide ladies' jewel case, $24; one ostrich-hide traveling case, $50; ostrich-hide letter cases, $22; two ostrich-hide cigar cases, $24; and two ostrich-hide cigarette cases, $14. The exhibits used in my speech were all procured in January, 1922.

I have the sales slips issued to me by the House stationery room for all the articles I purchased, showing date of purchase. Let me now show the large variety of merchandise sold through the stationery room, as printed in the latest annual report of the Clerk, to wit: On page 240 is one trunk, at $22.50; and one trunk, at $36. On page 245 is one trunk, at $60.75; and one trunk and bag, at $77. On page 294 are a number of trunks, bags, and suit cases. On page 264 is 18 dozen golf balls, $134.20; one game set, $16; two electric irons, $13; two toasters, $16; one toaster, $6.75; one waffle iron, $16; one chaffing dish, $20; one grill, $15; one urn, $19.50; one percolater, $17.50; one curling iron, $6.25. On page 243 is 100 poker chips. On page 335 is 300 poker chips and playing cards. On page 317 is 18 dozen Bicycle playing cards, $81; and 12 dozen Congress playing cards, $72. On page 278 is 12 dozen Bicycle playing cards, $50.88; with playing cards also on pages 275, 276, and other pages of report. On pages 252, 253, 254, 272, 324, and 328 are 75 sets of carving sets, $419.30. On page 277 is 30 purses, $127.25. On four pages are 354 pocketknives, $591.50. On pages 341, 342 are 40 cigarette cases, $226.40. On page 290 is a tourist case, $22. On page 326 is a kodak and case, $27. On page 242 is wedding invitations, $46.75; at-home cards, $18.70. On page 300 are party and dinner invitations. On page 322 is engraved plate for wedding announcements, $17.50; wedding announcements, $8.50. On page 324 is one auto trunk, $26.50; one cord casing, one inner tube. On pages 312, 315, and 324 are numerous orders for golf bags, brassies, mashies, drivers, jiggers, niblicks, and other golf accessories. On page 408 are one dozen Bromo Seltzer, $3.60; 1,200 aspirin tablets, $14.28; three dozen Seidlitz powders, $1.50; six Bromo Seltzer, $1.80; six bottles soda mint tablets, 90 cents; two bottles 5-grain lithia tablets, $1; and six 1-ounce aromatic spirits of ammonia, $1.50. On page 483 are four dozen Seidlitz powders, $2; 1,300 aspirin tablets, $15.47; aspirin tablets, $1.75; one hundred 3-grain capsules quinine, $2; 1-ounce essence peppermint, 35 cents; twelve 1-ounce tincture iodine, $2.40; six boxes laxative bromo quinine, $1.80; six one-half pints spirits turpentine, $1.20; 1,200 aspirin tablets, $14.28; six 1-ounce essence peppermint, $2.10; six bottles Bromo Seltzer, $1.50; 400 aspirin tablets, $4.76; twelve 1-ounce castor oil, $1.20; four 2-ounce cotton, 60 cents; six bottles Sal Hepatica, $1.80; 12 bottles Bromo Seltzer, $3.

On a number of pages are expensive ladies' bags, ladies' toilet sets, ladies' manicure sets, ladies' sewing sets, and other ladies' articles having no connection with office supplies. On page 272 are one electric curling iron, $4.69; one electric pad, $10.75; one coffee urn, $18.08; one electric grill, $15; and one electric iron, $6.50. On page 312 are one electric waffle iron, $16.50; one electric iron, $6.75. Without taking up further space, the above prove conclusively that numerous articles of merchandise other than needed office supplies are sold in the stationery room of the House.

PRACTICE AT LAST STOPPED.

On January 20, 1923, the following occurred:

"Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, to go in between lines 22 and 23, on page 22.

"The Clerk read as follows:

"'Page 22, after line 22, insert a new paragraph, to read as follows:

"'"No part of the sums herein appropriated shall be used for the purpose of purchasing by or through the stationery rooms other articles than stationery and office supplies essential and necessary for the conduct of public business, nor shall such funds be expended for the maintenance, storage, or care of private vehicles.'"

"Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, the language is very clear. It provides that they can not use the public funds for the purchase or procuring through the stationery room of articles other than stationery and office supplies. In every campaign you have to go through the nauseating experience of having a detailed statement of the ridiculous things that are procured through the stationery rooms of the respective Houses. It is not necessary for Members, and I think we ought to stop the practice. Another thing, we are being criticized for maintaining garages for private use. If that is being done, it ought to be stopped. That is all the amendment does.

"The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

"The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PARKS of Arkansas) there were—ayes 42, noes 60.

"So the amendment was rejected.

"Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, this is an important matter, and I think we ought to have tellers. I ask for tellers.

"The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas demands tellers. Those in favor of taking the vote by tellers will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Ten Members have risen, not a sufficient number, and the Clerk will read."

And then the bill went over until Monday, January 22, 1923, where, as soon as the House met, it then being possible to force a record vote on the proposition, it was again proposed in the following motion to recommit:

The Clerk read as follows:

"Mr. WINGO moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report the same back forthwith, with the following amendment: At the end of the bill add a new paragraph, to read as follows: 'No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the purpose of purchasing by or through the stationery room articles other than stationery and office supplies essential to and necessary for the conduct of public business, nor shall any part of such funds be expended for the maintenance, storage, or care of private vehicles.'"

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to recommit.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the "noes" seemed to have it.

Mr. WINGO. I ask for a division, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas asks for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 33, noes 3.

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

And the House then passed the bill embracing that amendment, which after July 1, 1923, prevents anything being sold in the House stationery room other than essential and necessary office supplies. Thus the House vindicated me in stopping this practice, my fights against which had caused me such severe criticism. Thus good came out of it after all.

EXCESS MILEAGE.

The records of the Sergeant at Arms' office show that during this Sixty-seventh Congress each Member has drawn three mileage checks in the amounts set forth in my said resolution No. 322, and just as I had charged in my speeches; likewise in the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth Congresses.

STATIONERY ALLOWANCE.

The records of the Clerk's office show that during this Sixty-seventh Congress each Member has been granted three stationery allowance checks of $125 each, aggregating $375 to each Member for stationery for this Sixty-seventh Congress. Likewise that each Member drew $375 in the Sixty-sixth Congress and $375 each in the Sixty-fifth Congress for stationery, just as I had stated. And just as they had done formerly, this latest report of the Clerk of the House on page 260 shows that Mr. GARNER drew all of his allowance in cash, and on page 261 that Mr. SUMNERS drew all of his allowance in cash. And since Mr. GARNER saw fit to assert that my sons had worked for me, without disclosing his own office affairs, it is only just to state that this latest report from the Clerk of the House on pages 98, 109, 120, 131, 142, 153, 164, 175, 186, 196, 207, and 218 shows that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, his wife, Mrs. E. R. Garner, was paid the entire $3,200 allowed him for both a secretary and clerk, just as she had drawn the entire $3,200 for the two preceding fiscal years.

RESTAURANT COSTS PEOPLE $36,000 ANNUALLY.

During the proceedings on January 20, 1923, I called attention to the fact that on page 14 of the hearings Chairman ANDERSON had developed the information from the Clerk of the House that the actual loss above receipts that the people are paying on our House restaurant amounts to $36,000 annually. I then read from such hearings the Government salaries paid to restaurant employees, to wit:

The main chef gets $200 a month; the baker gets $120 per month; the second cook gets $110 per month; the fry cook, $80; the assistant fry cook, $60; the butcher, $80; ice-plant man, $90; helper, $40; another helper, $40; oysterman, $50; pot washer, $50; helper, $40; dishwasher, $40; another dishwasher, $40; fireman, $60; coffee boy, $60; steam-table man, $80; sandwich man, $60; helper, $40; manager storeroom, $100; checker, $90; telautograph, $40; assistant manager, $150; manager, $150; second cook, $125; checker, $90; three waiters, one at $20 and two at $40 each; buss man, $35; silver man, $40; waiter, $40; half-time buss man, $24; waiter, $20; another buss man, $35; 17 waiters at amounts varying from $20 to $40; head waiter, $100; another waiter, $20; cashier, $80; 5 waitresses at from $20 to $50; checker, $75; another buss boy, $40; another waitress, $40; another silver man, $40; another waiter, $60; second cook, $60; dishwasher, $40; another chef, $100; runner, $40; another coffee boy, $40; head waiter, $75; head waiter, $40; with the names of each of these employees in this restaurant given in the hearing.

Then the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. IRELAND], who had charge of the management of the restaurant, after admitting that the figures given by me were correct, proceeded to explain some of the losses, as follows:

"Mr. IRELAND. * * * Out of the profits we might have made in the House management of the restaurant we have been compelled to make a great many purchases of materials, linen, china, glassware, and silverware that have been carried away by souvenir hunters or been borrowed in the House Office Building by clerks of Members and through carelessness not returned. A few items may interest the House. It has been necessary to purchase 150 dozen napkins. They cost $7 a dozen at least. They have disappeared, and it is impossible, without hiring a force of detectives that would cost more than the restaurant, to stop it. Ten dozen table cloths, at least $50 a month for dishes, not entirely due to breakage, although some were destroyed in handling. Three hundred dollars goes for broken glassware. The repairs we have kept up out of the profits have been over $300 a year on items like repairing the oven, and so forth. The rent of the telautograph, which we can not get along without and give any sort of service to Members, requires the expenditure of approximately $300 a year. The laundry runs from $300 a month up.

"Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield?

"Mr. IRELAND. Yes.

"Mr. GARNER. I did not quite catch the number of napkins the gentleman said it was necessary to replace.

"Mr. IRELAND. One hundred and fifty dozen.

"Mr. GARNER. Was that number of napkins worn out during the period of one year?

"Mr. IRELAND. I do not think many of them were worn out.

"Mr. GARNER. Who stole 150 dozen napkins?

"Mr. IRELAND. Now, the gentleman is giving me too big a job. All we know is they disappeared or were worn out.

"Mr. GARNER. It seems to me the management ought to have a better checking system than to let 150 dozen napkins get away in one year.

"Mr. IRELAND. Does not the gentleman understand that the manager is in a menial capacity serving the House of Representatives, and it is impossible to question the employees of the Members of the House without creating a sensation or a situation that would be worse than losing the entire property?

"Mr. GARNER. Does the gentleman mean to say that in case my clerk should take a dozen napkins and fail to return them that he would have sufficient timidity not to ask him to bring them back?

"Mr. IRELAND. I do not imagine the gentleman's clerk would do that.

"Mr. GARNER. Well, somebody's clerks have taken 150 dozen napkins."

For new equipment for this House restaurant, page 493 of the Clerk's latest report shows one bill for $536.78, another for $1,747.44, and on page 494 another bill for $14,789.22. My objecting to this restaurant loss may seem a small matter, unworthy of notice to some of my colleagues, but to the people back home, who have to pay these bills, it may be of importance.

IT IS THE PEOPLE'S APPROVAL WE SEEK.

All of us crave the affection and approval of our colleagues. Despite past friction, I have affection for them all and will go the limit to assist and favor them where it does not cost the public anything, but it is the approval of our people that is of first importance. When we lose the approval of our constituents our service ends. Of course, when we do not do to suit our colleagues and make them angry, they have the power to arbitrarily kick us out, but even then they must go back to the people for approval; and if we have done right, we may depend upon the people to approve our action, and we have left at least the approval of our own conscience.

OWE MUCH TO THE PEOPLE.

I owe much to my constituents. In 1908 they elected me judge of the forty-second judicial district, embracing the counties of Taylor, Callahan, Eastland, Stephens, and Shackelford, defeating three splendid men, Judge J. H. Calhoun, Judge D. G. Hill, and Judge J. H. Hammond. In 1912 Hon. Dallas Scarborough, of Abilene, entered the race. After we had a joint debate at Ranger, he withdrew, and I again defeated Judge D. G. Hill. In 1916 Judge J. M. Wagstaff and myself announced for Congress in the old sixteenth (Jumbo) district, which embraced 59 counties, running 556 miles from Mineral Wells to El Paso. We both lived in Abilene. Judge Wagstaff was then a member of the legislature from Taylor County, where he had lived 35 years. We let a preferential primary in our home county decide. We had 21 joint debates, one in every precinct, and he was defeated February 5, 1916. In the Democratic primary July, 1916, I defeated Congressman W. R. Smith, of El Paso (later appointed Federal judge), and Hon. R. N. Grisham. I left the circuit bench to come to Congress. After being placed in the new seventeenth district, I was again elected in 1918, the vote in the Democratic primary July 27, 1918, being: THOMAS L. BLANTON, 32,034; Oscar Callaway, 3,355; William G. Blackmon, 3,641; and Joe Adkins, 9,816. In the Democratic primary of July 24, 1920, heading union labor's black list and weathering the bitterest campaign imaginable, I again defeated Hon. R. N. Grisham by a majority of 11,176 votes and was reelected in November, defeating Hon. W. D. Cowan, of San Saba, by a majority of 18,804 votes, leading the State Democratic ticket in my district by 1,518 votes.

PEOPLE'S CONTINUED SUPPORT MOST VALUABLE INDORSEMENT.

These attacks upon me in Congress naturally incited increased opposition in the 1922 campaign. There was an organized concerted move to break me down, if possible. Hon. W. J. Cunningham, of Abilene, who has resided in Taylor County many years longer than I have, and the then prosecuting attorney of my old judicial district, entered the race. It was hoped that he could take Taylor County from me. There were five other formidable candidates—Hon. Ernest G. Allbright, of Brown County, who was secretary of the Brownwood Chamber of Commerce; Prof. N. S. Holland, of Jones County, principal of the Stamford schools; Judge Joseph B. Dibrell, a prominent attorney of Coleman County; and former Congressman Oscar Callaway, of Comanche County. Under the Texas laws where no candidate receives a majority of all votes in the first primary, then all candidates except the two highest are dropped, and they run in a second primary. The intention was to combine all forces against me in a second primary.

I made 54 speeches over the district without mentioning any opponent. Then culminated their mud slinging. After making 40 speeches Mr. Allbright withdrew. Professor Holland failed to pay his assessments and withdrew. Mr. Callaway filled his newspaper, the Comanche Chief, with vicious attacks upon me. He reproduced all the attacks made upon me in Congress in circulars and flooded the district with them. He and others for him spoke in practically every precinct. Judge Wagstaff and Mayor Dallas Scarborough organized against me in Taylor County and had 50,000 big circulars embracing all kinds of ridiculous charges, as well as all the attacks made upon me in Congress, and circulated them in all counties. Under their guidance Attorneys Robert Wagstaff and W. E. Martin practically lived in an auto, speaking through all the counties against me. Organized labor exhausted every means possible to defeat me. But my friends remained true and loyal and I carried 18 out of the 19 counties.

"I hereby certify the following as the official returns:

Democratic primary July 22, 1922—Certified official returns, congressional race.

County.	Thomas L. Blanton.	Oscar Callaway.	W. J. Cunningham.	Joseph B. Dibrell, jr.
Taylor	2,266	233	1,804	88
Shackleford	743	56	290	4
Coleman	1,508	595	813	1,437
Brown	1,313	1,068	278	718
Mills	838	434	142	291
San Saba	1,617	456	176	170
Lampasas	1,114	368	335	79
Burnet	1,430	305	151	208
Llano	682	260	182	195
Concho	727	195	46	126
McCulloch	922	371	389	330
Runnels	1,467	409	242	291

Democratic primary July 22, 1922—Certified official returns, congressional race—Continued.

County.	Thomas L. Blanton.	Oscar Callaway.	W. J. Cunningham.	Joseph B. Dibrell, jr.
Palo Pinto	1,219	1,095	523	292
Jones	2,079	458	812	170
Nolan	1,173	366	639	198
Comanche	1,285	1,638	365	266
Eastland	2,295	1,456	1,317	123
Callahan	1,329	265	665	98
Stephens	915	419	713	67
Total	24,895	10,447	9,382	5,151

"THOMAS L. BLANTON received 14,448 more votes than Oscar Callaway, but lacks 85 votes of having a majority over his three opponents. N. S. Holland's scattering vote not counted, as he withdrew and did not pay assessments. Certified this August 4, 1922.

"FRED COCKRELL,
"*Democratic Chairman,*
"*Seventeenth Congressional District of Texas.*"

Notwithstanding that it was also Judge Cunningham's home county, you will note that I carried Taylor County by a substantial majority over all opponents. Also note that I carried his home county of Coleman against Judge Joe B. Dibrell. Also note that I carried Jones County, where lives Professor Holland, by a majority of 639 votes over all opponents. Also that in Shackleford County, where Professor Holland and myself formerly lived and where we both married, I carried it by a majority of 393 votes over all opponents.

On July 28, 1922, Oscar Callaway sent a circular letter to citizens in every school community in every county stating that he would force me into the run-off primary, in which letter he said:

> I think with the combined opposition backing Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Dibrell, Mr. Holland, and myself we can almost completely break down BLANTON'S support. I have been assured by Mr. Dibrell and Mr. Cunningham and their supporters that they will vigorously oppose Mr. BLANTON in the run-off and support me, and we are going to make one of the most determined fights in this congressional district. * * * Please at once get together all the opposition to BLANTON in a meeting, not only in your immediate vicinity but have the opposition hold meetings in each school community and organize a determined fight. * * * We are going to win this fight. We have got to win it. * * *
> Sincerely your friend,
>
> OSCAR CALLAWAY.

Then Mr. Callaway and his numerous speakers for him covered the district by speaking in practically every precinct. He had former Congressman James L. Slayden campaign the district for him. As I had spent the limit allowed by law in the first primary, I made no campaign in the second. I placed my whole confidence and trust in the people, and the following official returns of the second primary will show how the people stood by me:

Seventeenth district of Texas—Certified official returns of the vote for Congressman in the second Democratic primary election held August 26, 1922.

DISTRICT VOTE BY COUNTIES.

County.	Thomas L. Blanton.	Oscar Callaway.
Taylor	3,070	1,220
Jones	2,498	1,028
Mills	1,323	810
Callahan	1,495	850
Shackleford	684	205
Runnels	1,979	776
Stephens	1,293	1,115
Brown	1,881	1,570
Palo Pinto	1,594	1,138
Eastland	2,897	2,129
Burnet	1,100	569
Concho	708	247
Llano	999	353
Nolan	1,398	1,052
San Saba	1,738	725
McCulloch	1,210	706
Coleman	2,542	1,710
Lampasas	1,342	600
Comanche	1,751	2,068
Total	31,481	18,861

The above tabulation was certified as correct by the Democratic executive committee to the Democratic district convention at Abilene, Tex., September 2, 1922.

Again I carried 18 out of the 19 counties. And the following vote of Taylor County by voting precincts shows how my loyal home people stood behind me, despite the active, prominent, local opposition in Abilene:

Second Democratic primary election held August 26, 1922.

TAYLOR COUNTY VOTE BY PRECINCTS.

Precinct.	Thomas L. Blanton.	Oscar Callaway.
Courthouse	209	143
Buffalo Gap	73	36
Jim Ned	29	7
Moro	40	17
Nubia	62	12
Merkel	445	154
Guion	41	25
Shep	91	11
Potosi	53	44
Fire Station	225	78
Trent	69	40
Caps-Merkel	30	5
View	42	11
Caps-Abilene	55	7
Tuscola	116	45
Ovalo	141	37
Bradshaw	68	19
Iberis	39	12
Tye-Abilene	37	27
Tye-Merkel	45	6
Lawn	87	52
Hamby	28	2
Elmdale	29	6
W. O. W	453	186
Chapter H	505	226
Blair	58	12
Total	3,070	1,220

And when the Democratic convention met they passed the following:

"At the Democratic district convention for the seventeenth congressional district of Texas, which met in Abilene, Tex., September 2, 1922, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTION.

"Whereas Congressman THOMAS L. BLANTON defeated four opponents in the recent July primary by a plurality of 14,448 votes, and also defeated Oscar Callaway in the late run-off election by a majority of 12,620 votes, each time carrying 18 out of the 19 counties in his district; and

"Whereas among the people who know him best, and where he practiced law and served eight years on the district bench, his old home county of Shackleford gave BLANTON 684 votes and Callaway only 205 votes, and his home county of Taylor gave BLANTON a majority of 1,850 votes, he carrying every voting precinct of both counties and the Rock Hill box by a unanimous vote; while Congressman JOHN N. GARNER, who made an unjust attack upon him in Congress, lost his home county of Uvalde by the vote of 760 for GARNER and 1,123 for his opponent Briscoe, said GARNER losing 12 out of the 14 voting precincts in his home county of Uvalde; and

"Whereas the Democrats of his district have again indorsed Congressman BLANTON and his work in Congress, and have thus fully vindicated him not only upon the unjust attempt of Leader MONDELL to expel but also upon the unjust attempts made in and out of Congress to discredit him and his work: Therefore be it

"*Resolved by the Democrats of the seventeenth congressional district of Texas in convention assembled:*

"First, that Congressman BLANTON should be commended rather than censured for the earnest efforts he made to clean up the Government Printing Office and to stop waste, extravagance, and graft;

"Second, that posted citizens who read the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD know that the attacks made upon him in and out of Congress were not deserved but were unjustly made in a jealous attempt to discredit him; and

"Third, that Congressman BLANTON has ever proven himself to be the true friend of the masses, and has the confidence, esteem, and commendation of the great majority of his constituents, who, with other good citizens throughout Texas and the Nation, will continue to stand behind him in his efforts to improve existing conditions.

"Adopted unanimously.

"E. N. KIRBY,
"*Secretary Democratic Convention.*"

Some of my colleagues frequently ask me why I work so hard day and night, and why I remain on the floor of the House so constantly, watching legislation. I have placed all this data in the RECORD to let them know why. I owe it to my loyal, faithful constituents who have confidence in me. I am trying to merit that wonderful support they give me. The Clerk of the House of Representatives has kindly given me the following certificate:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Clerk's Office.

I hereby certify that the original official tally sheets used in recording yea and nay votes, and on calls of the House during the third and fourth sessions of the Sixty-seventh Congress, November 20, 1922, to March 3, 1923, show that Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON and Hon. EDWIN D. RICKETTS are recorded as present and voting on each and every call, being the only Members of the House who are so recorded.

WM. TYLER PAGE,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

LIABILITY TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In his attack on me the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER], asserting that he spoke for the Democratic Party, said that I was a liability to the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party is our people back home. We Members here are merely their servants. I am willing to match my standing with his among our respective Democrats back home. He has lived in Uvalde County, Tex., for years. There the people know the worth of their neighbors. In the last Democratic primary, July 22, 1922, he was opposed by Mr. John T. Briscoe, of Medina County, who was practically unknown politically. Yet note the returns from such election in his Uvalde County by precincts:

Official returns from Democratic primary election held July 22, 1922, in Uvalde County, Tex., for Congress, fifteenth district.

Election precinct.	John N. Garner.	John T. Briscoe.
1. Uvalde	233	298
2. Sabinal	76	146
3. Utopia	46	90
4. Con Can	14	16
5. Aldine	7	23
6. Montel	30	39
7. Laguna	9	12
8. Cline	11	5
9. Bear Creek	9	19
10. Leona	4	12
11. Knippa	56	42
12. Uvalde	143	228
13. Sabinal	119	165
14. Reagan Wells	3	28
Total	760	1,123

Thus the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER] lost both voting boxes in his home city of Uvalde and carried only two out of the 14 voting boxes of his home county, the two boxes carried by him being small, that of Cline, where the vote was Garner, 11, and Briscoe, 5, and Knippa, where the vote was Garner, 56, to Briscoe, 42. Whereas in the final contest with Mr. Callaway I carried all 26 voting boxes in my home county by an overwhelming majority in each, when, according to Mr. Callaway's own assertion, he had the combined help, influence, and support of Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Dibrell, and Mr. Holland, and this in addition to the active opposition of organized labor, Judge Wagstaff, and Mayor Dallas Scarborough.

IS IT GARNER OR BLANTON OUT OF LINE WITH DEMOCRATS?

From the statistics of the congressional election of November 7, 1922, just compiled and printed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, I quote the vote received by each of the other Texas Congressmen in the general election last November, to wit: Eugene Black, 15,697; John C. Box, 21,216; Morgan G. Sanders, 16,323; Sam Rayburn, 21,327; Hatton W. Sumners, 23,051; Luther A. Johnson, 18,934; Clay Stone Briggs, 12,171; Daniel E. Garrett, 20,058; Joseph J. Mansfield, 17,479; James P. Buchanan, 18,590; Tom Connally, 16,092; Fritz G. Lanham, 20,014; Guinn Williams, 17,905; Harry M. Wurzbach, 19,083; John N. Garner, 14,366; C. B. Hudspeth, 17,970; Marvin Jones, 24,515.

The complete corrected returns from my district show that in this general election I received 24,986 votes, my opponent being from my home city of Abilene, Hon. W. D. Girand, Federal commissioner for years in the United States court there, carrying Taylor County against him by the vote of 2,139 to 143, as shown by the following:

Vote cast in the seventeenth congressional district in Texas, general election November 7, 1922, for United States Senator, governor, and Congressman of said district.

County.	For Senator.		For Governor.		For Congressman.	
	Earl B. Mayfield.	George Peddy.	Pat M. Neff.	Wm. H. Atwell.	Thomas L. Blanton.	W. D. Girand.
Brown	1,097	908	1,793	190	1,797	172
Burnet	687	301	793	157	814	126
Callahan	623	350	783	132	812	90
Coleman	1,198	783	1,740	165	1,807	126
Comanche	1,188	995	1,716	257	1,819	201
Concho	275	230	416	71	471	3
Eastland	2,348	1,441	3,261	418	3,233	385
Jones	1,382	520	1,697	120	1,702	115
Lampasas	628	328	777	149	804	110
Llano	358	267	510	91	527	63
McCulloch	721	244	867	70	872	60
Mills	561	439	771	190	820	129
Nolan	839	323	1,037	90	1,043	55
Palo Pinto	1,685	556	1,980	191	2,077	91
Runnels	1,174	854	1,544	376	1,612	314
San Saba	482	402	844	84	858	58
Shackleford	283	398	689	35	710	21
Stephens	731	471	1,074	91	1,069	91
Taylor	1,875	405	2,043	171	2,139	143
Total	18,135	10,215	24,339	3,048	24,986	2,353

"THOMAS L. BLANTON led the Democratic ticket in his district by 648 votes over the Democratic nominee for governor and by 6,851 votes over the Democratic nominee for United States Senator."

Does the above indicate that Texas Democrats deem me a liability? Has any Member, under fire or otherwise, ever been accorded by his constituents greater confidence or more loyal support? In an editorial published April 27, 1922, among other things, the Houston (Tex.) Daily Post said:

THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT ANSWERS.

"The dispatches recorded a few days ago, when Representative THOMAS L. BLANTON arrived at Abilene, his home town, that his neighbors accorded him an ovation.

"Apart from Mr. BLANTON's personality, the circumstance is noteworthy, considered in connection with the tongue-lashing administered to the Abilene Representative by his colleague, Mr. GARNER. Abilene responded with an ovation, which must be considered somewhat as an answer to Mr. GARNER.

"One paper in South Carolina, the Columbia State, reflected on the quality of the citizenry of the seventeenth district, but it can be stated without offense, we hope, that no South Carolina district can compare with the seventeenth Texas district in point of wealth, population, or intelligence.

"It is the whitest district in Texas, color considered. The illiteracy there is the lowest of any district in Texas and confined almost exclusively to the less than 5,000 Mexican population. It contains 110,000 more people than Mr. GARNER's district, which contains 65,000 Mexicans in a population of 222,000.

"Now, what do the Texas Representatives make of it?

"The voters of the seventeenth district are not uninformed as to the abuses Mr. BLANTON exposed. Mr. BLANTON misrepresented nothing by having the whisky flask ordered. The flasks had been kept on sale, and by ordering the flask BLANTON merely showed how the stationery account could be diverted.

"Since the official report of the Clerk shows that it is a common thing, and has been always, to draw the stationery account in cash and devote it to personal use without accounting, the ordering of the flask wasn't needed to establish the charge of petty graft.

"The more the quarrel between BLANTON and his colleagues is aired, the more it appears that the charge of petty graft is not what has given offense, but the BLANTON campaign against appropriations not authorized by law. On the very day Mr. GARNER stationed himself behind his constitutional immunity and broadsided BLANTON the Abilene man came back and raised points of order against numerous appropriations and sent them to the discard.

"BLANTON declared that his colleagues were honest and would prefer that the petty graft system were not in existence, but that it was unpopular to raise the question. A generous estimate of the conscientious scruples of Members, but all the same the system could not stand if 20 Members were to fight it.

"As unpopular as Mr. BLANTON has become among his colleagues, he has reached the understanding of thousands of people in Texas who live beyond the confines of his district. The

issue he has raised is not going to die, because it involves the integrity of the public service."

The Kansas Official is the official magazine published by the County Clerks' Association, the County Commissioners' Association, the Registers of Deeds' Association, the District Clerks' Association, the County Treasurers' Association, the Probate Judges' Association, the County Engineers' Association, the State Peace Officers' Association, and the Probation Officers' Association of the State of Kansas, and edited by Mr. O. K. Swayze, at Topeka, Kans. I quote the following excerpts from an editorial from the Kansas Official, issue of September, 1922:

ALL THE PEOPLE CAN NOT BE FOOLED—SMART PRACTICES MAY DECEIVE A FEW POLITICIANS EASILY INFLUENCED, BUT THE TEXAS VOTERS ARE CONVINCED THAT CONGRESSMAN THOMAS L. BLANTON'S CAUSE IS JUST.

* * * "This indorsement of Mr. BLANTON by the voters of his district is a signal victory over the unjust attempts repeatedly undertaken to discredit him, and the Democrats and Republicans of his district have by their vote commended his course in his efforts to clean up the rotten conditions that existed in the Government Printing Office, where he showed conclusively there was waste, extravagance, and graft, under the sanction and connivance of unions. His courageous fight for freedom from the yoke of the Typographical Union in the Government Printery brought all sorts of threats and underhand efforts to break him financially, socially, and as a Member of Congress, and caused him to spend his fortune in combating, singlehanded, their despicable plans. Undaunted, he stuck to his text, proved his claims, and was vindicated by the people at home.

"THOMAS L. BLANTON will go back to Congress a victor over the MONDELL faction that tried to undo him, and will have the solid support of a district at home as well as the country at large.

"The damnable history of the fight on BLANTON is a matter of public record and is no credit to the Mondells in the House nor to those who control the Government Printery."

I quote the following excerpts from an editorial by Hon. Roy G. Watson of date September 5, 1922, in the Houston (Tex.) Daily Post:

THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

* * * "They had all the facts before them, and they decided that BLANTON was a man to retain in office.

"And why not? The petty abuses and extravagances of Capitol Hill in Washington ought to be decried.

"Points of order against unlawful items in appropriation bills ought to be raised.

"Unanimous consent ought not to be easy to obtain when raids upon the badly depleted National Treasury are pending.

"The little vices of the alleged stationery account ought to be beneath the dignity of Congress.

"The mileage allowance ought to be reduced to an honest basis.

"Such conditions as existed in the Government Printing Office were disgraceful, and somebody ought to have denounced them.

"BLANTON'S voice rang out against these things, and, of course, the wrath of the whole body rose against him.

"But there ought to be a voice courageous enough to stand for common propriety in Congress, and if BLANTON'S must be the voice, his constituents say they are responsible, and they accept the consequences.

"But BLANTON will behold scores of new faces in the Sixty-eighth Congress, when he stands at the bar of the House to take the oath of office."

The foregoing are illustrative of scores of such editorials and commendations I have received from patriotic Americans, Democrats and Republicans, from varied portions of the United States. I forgive my colleague, Mr. GARNER. He was angry. After all, he is a splendid, good fellow, and we shall yet be good friends. And I also forgive Mr. MONDELL. I joined my colleagues in giving him a parting gift, and I am really glad that he has been given an appointment, though I did strenuously oppose his being made a Cabinet officer and placed in charge of the great Department of the Interior, to which he so ardently aspired. I could not forget that in the Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt (1919), on page 431, this great President of our Nation said that—

Mr. MONDELL consistently fought for local and private interests as against the interests of the people as a whole.

And again, on page 395, President Roosevelt said:

Mr. MONDELL is a Congressman who took the lead in every measure to prevent the conservation of our natural resources and the preservation of the national domain for the use of home seekers.

Many prominent Republicans scattered over the United States seem to have the same opinion, for I have received numerous copies of letters they wrote to Republican leaders here and to the President protesting against appointing Mr. MONDELL as Secretary of the Interior. The following letter written by Hon. Francis Ralston Welsh, a prominent Republican of Philadelphia, is a typical sample of same, to wit:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *January 11, 1923.*

Hon. JAMES E. WATSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WATSON: I understand that the friends of Hon. FRANK W. MONDELL are endeavoring to have President Harding appoint him, etc. * * * I write to you as one of those closest to the President to suggest that such an appointment of a man who has become so malodorous as Mr. MONDELL would do the party an immense amount of harm. * * *

MONDELL'S attack on Congressman BLANTON in the House was * * * as was ever committed. That attack has already done the party a great deal of harm and has been directly responsible for the alienation of support in the last election of many Republicans, including one friend of the President who is very influential in Ohio politics. This gentleman has given the action of MONDELL as one of his reasons for refusing to contribute to the Republican campaign fund, and it was a large item in making me take the same position. It did much to alienate the support of one Republican newspaper and to cause lukewarmness on the part of others, and many prominent men have reported to me that it has had a similar effect among their friends. * * * The chief cause of MONDELL'S opposition to BLANTON was the fact that BLANTON tried to save the United States Government and citizens from the blight of criminal labor unionism and raised points of order against appropriation sneakers which had no business to be where they were, or they could not have been knocked out on points of order. MONDELL therefore is thoroughly malodorous to many people and was very thoroughly rejected in the recent election by his own State, and correspondence shows that his attack on BLANTON is a stench in the nostrils of some decent Republicans.

It is gratifying to see that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is at last to use power presses instead of hand presses.

Sincerely,

F. R. WELSH.

It is recorded in Holy Writ that "they hanged Haman upon the scaffold which he had prepared for Mordecai."

EFFORT PAYS, AFTER ALL.

I feel that I have been vindicated absolutely. When my colleagues who have differed with me reflect they will realize that my purposes and intentions are good, that I have no ill will toward them, but that in all I have done and am doing I am earnestly, conscientiously striving to do my duty and keep my pledges to my constituents and be of some service to the American people. I hope to make friends with them all. Points of order are efficacious. They help to stop many wasteful appropriations. Let me cite pages 1204 and 1205 of the RECORD for January 3, 1923, showing that when a motion to recommit was made by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. CARTER] to appropriate the usual $360,000 for free garden seeds for the next fiscal year the following occurred:

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the motion to recommit.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the motion to recommit on the ground that the amendment is legislation unauthorized on an appropriation bill and it is a change of existing law. Especially I call the attention of the Chair to that part of the amendment embraced in the motion to recommit which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make seed contracts for a period as long as five years, extending the contracts through the life of more than two Congresses. It is unauthorized, and it should not be permitted on an appropriation bill.

And after debate the following is the Speaker's ruling, sustaining my point of order:

The SPEAKER. The Chair prefers to rule. The Chair has heard the gentleman. The Chair thinks he ought to suggest that preserving the authority and binding force of parliamentary law is as much the duty of each Member of the House as it is the duty of the Chair, that the rights of every one of us here depend upon it, and that each Member ought to vote on such a question, not as his interest or desires in respect to the particular subject may sway him but as he thinks is really the law. It is unquestionably true that several times the Committee of the Whole House has overruled the decision of the Chairman of that committee and has held that an amendment like this is in order. That, however, has never been done in the House. If the House should take that action, of course the Chair would bow to the opinion of the House and follow it; but until then the Chair thinks that he is bound to follow the rules of parliamentary law, and the Chair thinks the same duty rests upon every individual Member of the House. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, much as I respect the Speaker's judgment and fairness, I must respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair.

And upon a roll call record test the membership of the House sustained the Speaker's ruling by a vote of 173 to 85. And thus

for the first time in our lifetime Congressmen and Senators will not distribute under their franks next fiscal year the usual $360,000 worth of free garden seeds.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, we are all tired and pretty well worn to-night and perhaps are growing just a trifle petulant under the strain, beyond our usual urbanity of mien, and I can not bring myself, even in these closing hours, to break my record and long impose upon your good nature and patience. So only for a brief moment do I purpose to test your forbearance.

I think it safe to assume that this is the last resolution I shall ever offer to the House of Representatives. In four years' rather constant work as chairman of the Committee on Accounts—during the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses—not a single resolution that I have presented to the House has been defeated. We have had some pretty close calls on a few and two or three have been withdrawn on points of order sustained, but during the period mentioned none have been rejected by a vote of the House or failed of passage. This record, I presume, may not be unusual and the Committee on Accounts takes to itself no credit for wisdom or judgment in the character or nature of the resolutions offered other than that such as we possess of these attributes has been employed conscientiously. Rather do we usurp this opportunity to thank the House—both majority and minority—for their tolerance of our offering, their kindly consideration and apparent appreciation of the troublesome, vexatious, and aggravating nature of the matters, even though relatively unimportant, with which we were forced to deal. Whether it existed or not there has at least been an implied confidence, evidenced by the record, which the House has placed in this committee, and for this implied confidence we are deeply grateful and keenly appreciative. You might have made our lot much more uncomfortable than you have—especially the Democrats. The glaring occasional exceptions have been quite forgotten.

Perhaps no resolution presented from the Committee on Accounts fails to offer just ground for criticism; the very nature of the work of the committee in this regard almost at once admits it. And this grievous condition will continue to obtain just so long as the present lack of systematic coordination, cooperation, and relative equities of both salaries and duties of the various employees of the House is allowed to exist.

The Committee on Accounts, if not officially charged, is constantly importuned by a vast majority of the Members of the House to create some new position, or to raise the salary of some favored employee, or to grant specific additional compensation for extra services. Always an additional expense created, never a retrenchment. Often these cases are quite too meritorious to be denied. The Committee on Accounts inherits the job of correcting the situation and bringing about some equitable relationship of salaries and duties of employees of the House. But under the present antiquated and unbusinesslike system of doing this "piecemeal," as it were, such efforts will never avail anything or correct the evil, or abolish the abuse complained of, which both parties have employed with equal avarice as control of the House changes. It is quite amusing to see the strongest proponents of such resolutions become the greatest economists and "conscientious objectors" with each change of political complexion of the House. This "piecemeal" effort through the Committee on Accounts only provokes attack and will never eradicate the evil. Nothing but a complete reorganization of the House system of employment on a modern business basis of efficiency and the elimination of the patronage system will effect the desired end.

The consistency of the Committee on Accounts in this endeavor to humbly assist in such a movement is evidenced by the fact that for four years a bill contemplating such needed reform in our organization has been before this House. Also, that we employed the Bureau of Efficiency to make a survey of the House organization, and that report is on file and available. All these efforts have not met with the favor we had anticipated. This will all be turned over to the new joint committee just appointed to deal with this situation.

Now to turn to the business in hand. So long as you insist on adhering to this antiquated system of dealing with the inequalities growing out of it you must abide by the method you have yourselves provided. This little, and admittedly unimportant, committee seems to be able to arouse more unsolicited attention than it really deserves. Ofttimes I have thought that a comparatively insignificant resolution from the Committee on Accounts involving a trifling sum to be expended from the contingent fund attracts greater interest and attention than an appropriation dealing with millions of the public moneys. Why is this? What is the use? The membership of this House does certainly not admit a caliber of "penny wise and pound foolish" economy. As before cited, these resolutions usually pass; and each Member who vociferously objects has expressed his views on similar occasions on similar resolutions for the benefit of the "dear people," and such expressions are of record. It is simply a matter of reiteration, and why not refer to a former printed record and save some of the oft-defended people's money.

As a case in point: A few days ago we offered a resolution raising the basic salary of the chief janitor of the House $300. It was a very meritorious case. He deserved it. It was sponsored by one of the most conscientious Members of the House. It was the only request he had ever made before the committee so long as I have been in charge. The corresponding position in the Senate paid $500 more. I cite this as a splendid case deserving advancement, yet it provoked heated debate when the House should have devoted its attention to much more important matters. A roll call was demanded, and sufficient Members responded to have it ordered. The resolution passed with a comfortable majority, as usual. Several men of better ability consumed time, and little else, delaying the more important business of the House by reiteration of former speeches. The actual time consumed and the delay accomplished by filibuster cost the Government three times the amount involved in the resolution, and more. No great consistency of economic effort is shown in such a performance.

So long as you condone a custom, can you reconcile the practice as resulting in an economic good? I have never presumed to lecture the House and feel it would be quite presumptuous to do so now. These remarks are born of a jealousy of the good name of this House and of the economic efficiency of its membership. I shall be quite as jealous of its performance in my withdrawal therefrom as I have in participation in its proceedings. I can never hope or wish to be associated with a finer body of men whose energy and splendid, unusual ability is more conscientiously directed than those with whom it has been my privilege to serve for the last six years. I do not like to see them held up to derision by the public as wasting their time over such trifling matters as cited when the ultimate result is never changed. It is time wasted where their efforts and ability deserve much better.

I can add nothing to the question involved, the resolution under consideration, than the observations I have already made in general. I feel confident that the resolution will pass.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, every day in every way it is confirmed that "there is nothing new under the sun." In a couple of days we will probably see in the public press the usual statements that the present Congress has been the worst in the history of the Republic. Do not take it too seriously. I would not be surprised, because every day in every way the people are forgetting the advice of good old Ben Franklin, "God helps them that help themselves." It would seem that the clamor grows louder and more insistent, but perhaps not. I note that Daniel Webster in 1833 made a speech in the Senate of the United States in which he said:

> There are persons who constantly clamor. They complain of oppression, speculation, and pernicious influence of accumulated wealth. They cry out loudly against all banks and corporations and all means by which small capitalists become united in order to produce important and beneficial results. They carry on mad hostility against all established institutions. They would choke the fountains of industry and dry all streams. In a country of unbounded liberty they clamor against oppression. In a country of perfect equality they would move heaven and earth against privilege and monopoly. In a country where property is more evenly divided than anywhere else they rend the air, shouting agrarian doctrines. In a country where wages of labor are high beyond parallel they would teach the laborer that he is but an oppressed slave.

Amid all the clamors the present Congress has fulfilled its functions in a manner that bespeaks its high character. It has succeeded in materially reducing the burden of taxation. It has considered those things that are of vital interest to the people. It has been truly human and representative of the people to some extent in their fallacies, but mainly hewing to the line of correct action.

We are living in a wonderful age. New problems and new relations confront us. The world disturbances have taken us out of the rut and brought us face to face with altered ideas and changed conditions. It is remarkable that amid the turmoil and with these new conditions Congress has been able to function in such a common-sense way. It is a demonstration of the wonderful strength of the United States. It is an index of the intelligence and capacity of the American people for self-government.

The Sixty-seventh Congress will be assailed and called bad names, but the Members need not be downcast because it is a repetition of the usual.

A few days ago a presumably intelligent chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate called God's attention to our delinquencies for fear God might not know it already:

The New England spirit is not dead. * * * At the present time it views with sadness the record of the National Congress, soon to end. It is alarmed at its evident lack of earnest purpose, undignified proceedings, and blindness to the public welfare. Statesmanship has been lost sight of in personal prejudice and bickering. Domestic and world-wide problems have been left unsolved and the people's reasonable hopes and eager anticipations dashed aside.

This is old stuff. The Fortieth Congress, in which sat Roscoe Conkling, Samuel Randall, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Schuyler Colfax, and other men of great capacity, was complimented by the Atlantic Monthly of 1869, as follows:

Congress has rather a bad name. The effect produced upon the country some weeks ago by certain tirades in the Senate shows how general is the feeling that the Congress of the United States is sliding down toward the bottomless pit of infamy, where the aldermen, councilmen, and supervisors of the city of New York are more than content to dwell.

* * * * * * *

The reputation of Congress is, to use the words of Henry Clay, "part of the moral property" of the Nation. It is a precious right of the people to think as well of Congress as the truth respecting it allows.

The Twenty-eighth Congress, in which sat Henry Clay, Franklin Pierce, Millard Fillmore, Thomas Benton, Silas Wright, John C. Calhoun and many others whose names stand high upon the roll of our country's statesmen, was commented upon by the American Review in March, 1845, as follows:

The last sands of the present Congress run low and soon, amid the deafening huzzas of the exulting, scheming, struggling thousands who have assembled in Washington to dignify and grace by their presence the inauguration of a new President, it will noiselessly dissolve into its original nothingness. Undeserving as it may be of a mausoleum, or even a monument, it may not clearly be denied an epitaph.

The Forty-third Congress was the subject of comment by the editor of the Nation, July 2, 1874. The Nation at that time stood very high among the magazines of the country, being edited by Mr. Godkin, who was one of the country's most able political writers. His choice and scathing comments are as follows:

THE WORK AND CHARACTER OF CONGRESS.

The daily press has classified the work of the present Congress with remarkable unanimity in holding that the things which ought not to be done Congress has very properly left undone, and the things which ought to be done it has left undone likewise. In other words, the judgment of the country is that the sins of Congress are those of omission rather than of commission; and that we have not had a very bad Congress because we have had nearly as possible no Congress at all.

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A House of Representatives, which could only be held together by speeches that produced laughter and that allowed itself to be bullied and led by the buffoonery of Butler, is not one from which much can be hoped; and the general expression of the country is not far from the right when everybody thanks heaven that we have got off so well. The present House of Representatives is the most unwieldy legislative body that the country ever had—for which, however, it is not responsible—and it is made up largely of ignorant men of a lower average of intellectual ability than is usually found there.

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Our financial troubles, our paralyzed industries, our wrecked railway and manufacturing enterprises are largely due to the constant presence of this cheap and worthless material in Congress.

I have completed my second term in Congress. I have devoted every minute of my time for four years to the service of the people of my district and of the country. To render proper service, in accordance with my lights, it was necessary to do so. During these four years I have been brought into intimate relations with most of the Members of the House of Representatives. During all of that time I never came into contact with any Member whom I thought was not keen and anxious to do those things that were for the best interests of the people whom he represented and the country at large. I am impressed with the high character of the Members of Congress. They are not supermen; they are not all paragons of wisdom, but they are truly representative of the intelligence of the American people.

The Sixty-seventh Congress has performed its difficult tasks well, and its Members have cause to rejoice in its accomplishments.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Speaker, it is most gratifying to observe a complete change of sentiment in the Congress of the United States with reference to flood-control legislation. Within the past few years this question has changed from a partisan and sectional one to a recognized national problem of vast proportions. This is the first time in the history of the Government that gentlemen on both sides of the Chamber are coming to the support of legislation to control the Mississippi River and its tributaries, coming whole-heartedly and without reservation, believing that the industrial and economic conditions of all sections of the country will be greatly benefited by this legislation.

The flood control act of 1917 was bitterly opposed on the floor of this House, but the results of that act have amply justified its passage. Enough has been done in controlling the floods of the great river and its tributaries to reveal the possibilities of the great valley when the Government assumes full and complete control of its flood waters. Confidence is being rapidly reestablished in the rising value of this the most fertile and productive area in the world. It is now happily recognized that these lands places on the tax rolls, when their real values are revealed, will return to the Government in taxes alone all the moneys that will necessarily be appropriated for their complete protection.

The whole country is vitally interested, and those of us who live in that region and who have worked earnestly and constantly for the passage of this measure are gratified to-day beyond expression. With genuine delight we hear the voices of Members of Congress from the East, from the North, and from the West joining with Members from the South, all recognizing that this is a real national problem, all rejoicing in the promise to-day of greatly increasing the wealth of the Nation through controlling the flood waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries. This attitude expressed by you, gentlemen of the House, brings us of the South renewed faith in the justice of our Government and pride in the patriotic and broad-visioned Members of this Congress, because you are doing this thing earnestly sought and eagerly worked for during many years of struggle and sacrifice by those who live in the valley. We have been looking forward in confidence to the day when this legislation would give security and thus bring immeasurable wealth not only to the valley region but to the whole country. All of us rejoice to see this great measure supported by this Congress practically without a dissenting voice.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, just two years have now elapsed since the Republican Party came into control of the National Government. In view of the approaching recess of Congress, it is fitting that a brief review should be made of its achievements within that short space of time. Much was expected of the party and much has been accomplished, although, as always, much remains to be done.

The magnitude of the task and the extent of the accomplishment can not be fully appreciated without at least a brief résumé of the conditions that prevailed at the time the present administration came into power.

No one will deny that our international affairs were then in a deplorable condition. Although hostilities had been terminated for more than two years, we were still technically at war with the central powers of Europe. Our relations with many other countries were strained. The principal nations of the world were engaged in a mad competition for the upbuilding of navies and naval armaments for the next world conflict that was freely predicted.

Chaos and confusion reigned in our domestic affairs.

Our national interest-bearing indebtedness had grown from less than $1,000,000,000 to the staggering sum of $24,000,000,000, a considerable portion of which has been shown to have been due to recklessness, extravagance, and incompetence. The interest charge had grown from less than $23,000,000 to more than $1,000,000,000. Eleven billion dollars had been loaned to foreign countries, and no provision had been made for the funding of that enormous indebtedness.

A vast merchant fleet had been built, but many of the ships were worthless. Many of these ships had been built after the armistice because there was no cancellation clause in the contracts for their construction. The cost of our shipping program amounted to over $3,000,000,000 and we had to show for it assets then conservatively estimated at worth less than $500,000,000, with claims against the Government amounting to $200,000,000 growing out of our shipbuilding venture.

The railroads of the country were thoroughly demoralized under their extravagant management and operation by the last administration, which alone cost the country in taxes the sum of $2,950,000,000.

The farmers of the country were face to face with financial disaster as a result of the sudden fall in the prices of agricultural products.

The manufacturing and commercial interests of the country were suffering from an unparalleled depression resulting in widespread unemployment. Numerous estimates made by the Department of Labor, then under Democratic control, and by the American Federation of Labor, placed the number of persons then out of employment at 5,000,000 and more. This condition was largely brought about and greatly intensified by the actual and threatened influx of foreign-made cheap goods.

Such was the heritage the Republican party received from the last Democratic administration.

Since assuming control of the Government, the Republican party has solved many of the pressing problems that confronted

the country and has made substantial progress toward the solution of the remaining problems.

Among the outstanding achievements of the present Republican Congress and national administration the following may be mentioned:

It has established peace with Germany and Austria, restored commerce and intercourse with those nations, and preserved for the United States all of our rights under the Versailles treaty, without involving us in the meshes of European entanglements.

It has provided a means for funding our loans to the Allies and has actually consummated an agreement with our greatest debtor, which financiers and statesmen of all political affiliations agree is wise and sound, and which, in the opinion of such men, will do much toward restoring certainty and stability to the financial world.

It has maintained friendly relations with all foreign nations.

Through the mediation of this country, it has provided a means for the settlement of a dispute between Chile and Peru, thus avoiding a possible war in South America.

It has taken steps to restore friendly relations with Mexico and to secure the treaty rights of American citizens in that country.

By the Conference for the Limitation of Armament, it has made the greatest advance in history toward universal peace and the abolition of war.

It has greatly reduced naval and military appropriations without the impairment of our national security.

It has established a Budget system which, by placing our finances on a business basis, has already resulted in great economies and assures greater economies in the future.

It has reduced the operating expenses of the Government from practically $5,500,000,000 during the last year of the Democratic administration to an expenditure for the present fiscal year of approximately $3,500,000,000.

It has reduced the national debt by more than a billion dollars.

By the revision of the revenue laws it has relieved the people of a burden of over $800,000,000 in Federal taxes.

By its wise fiscal policy and the skillful refunding operations of the Treasury Department it has restored liberty bonds to par.

It has reformed the tangled mass of legislation relative to World War service men by consolidating all bureaus charged with responsibility on this subject in the Veterans' Bureau, thereby making possible a more prompt and equitable settlement of claims on behalf of disabled veterans.

It has enacted a protective tariff measure to meet the conditions growing out of the World War. The need for protection to American labor and industries was never greater than at the beginning of the present administration, when an influx of foreign goods was being encouraged not only by low labor costs abroad, but by a depreciated and constantly depreciating exchange, which gave to the countries with such depreciated currency a great advantage in shipping goods to this market, which is always far more important to us than our foreign market.

Owing to the rapid changes constantly taking place in the economic conditions of European countries, the provisions of the new tariff law were made flexible, and the President was invested with discretionary power, within prescribed limits, to meet such changing conditions. While fully protecting our home market, more than 60 per cent of all imports now come in free under the provisions of the new tariff law and the average rates on dutiable articles are lower than in any previous Republican tariff law.

The only persons who have been displeased by the operation of the new tariff law are the Democratic spellbinders and campaign-literature writers, who have been shown up so effectively as false prophets. They prophesied freely that the tariff rates were so high that imports would be restricted to such an extent that our income from duties would not reach $300,000,000 and that our exports would necessarily be greatly reduced. Republican proponents of the law claimed that it would produce $450,000,000 revenue and that our exports would not be reduced. The figures for the period during which the law has been in operation are more favorable than the most sanguine Republicans predicted. Revenue from the tariff duties are now coming into the Treasury at a rate greater than $500,000,000 per year, while exports are actually increasing. No tariff law in our history has in so short a time produced results so satisfactory.

In short, the joint work of Congress and the administration has placed the country once more on the high road of orderly progress and assured prosperity.

This summary of the achievements of the national administration and the outgoing Republican Congress is submitted to the candid and unprejudiced judgment of the American people. It is a record of achievement never before equaled by any national administration within so short a period of time, and one which the Republican Party is pleased to submit to the calm, dispassionate consideration of the people during the recess of Congress.

It is fortunate for the country that the Republican Party is to continue in control of national legislation during the next two years, and, although the margin of control is somewhat narrow, it is still possible to go on with the orderly development of the policies of the party, to which the country expressed its adherence by an overwhelming vote at the last presidential election. Not to do so would mean to halt in the middle of a national administration, stop progress, and delay the return toward normal conditions. The country can not afford to halt in its forward march even to await the momentous result of the next presidential election. The Republican Party has always stood for orderly progress along safe and sane lines of constructive legislation and administration. The next two years will prove no exception to the rule already so well established.

Mr. UPSHAW. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the recent approval by Congress of the settlement between the United States and Great Britain of the debt of Great Britain to our country, totaling approximately $4,600,000,000, stands as a notable example of nonpartisan statesmanship, as the plan was almost unanimously adopted.

A further far-reaching result is that the settlement will stand as a model for the negotiations with the other nations of the world, not only in the obligations due the United States but also in all settlements between nations.

The debts between nations have stood as a black cloud on the horizon of international relations, a menace to the peace of the world. They have stood as the nightmare of instability and unhappy, chaotic uncertainty.

The statements made by great leaders on both sides of the Atlantic as to the significance of the settlement already reached is not an exaggeration. It stands as a high example of Anglo-Saxon unity. It gives a basis for the establishment of the ties of amity, comity, and fraternity. It makes possible a standardization of the settlements of the obligations of nations that will insure the tranquillity of the world.

BOTH BORN IN GEORGIA.

It is with peculiar pride that as a Representative of Georgia I can point to the initiation of this monumental program of profound significance to all the earth on the part of an organization that had its birth in my State in 1837 and to a man who has been the directing executive of that organization for more than a decade who is a son of Georgia. I refer to the Southern Commercial Congress and to Clarence J. Owens, president of that organization, both born in the city of Augusta.

Doctor Owens, as director general of the Southern Commercial Congress, organized the American commission in 1913 that made the exhaustive investigation of agricultural organization in 18 countries of Europe. It was his genius that organized and directed this epochal work that resulted in the Federal farm loan act, under which approximately $1,000,000,000 has been loaned to American farmers. Every acre of land in America is now a basis of credit for a long-time loan at a low rate of interest and on the amortization plan. The record of this work may be found in Senate Document No. 214 of the Sixty-third Congress. When the Congress of the United States passed the law in 1916, with refreshing magnanimity, published in Senate Document No. 500 of the Sixty-fourth Congress, containing the law, it gave to the Southern Commercial Congress the credit for the initiation of this constructive, statesmanlike achievement.

Now, in 1922 the same organization, under the presidency of the same Georgian, directed the International Trade Commission in a further investigation in Europe. In fact, the congress has to its credit eight foreign missions, each of which has rendered a conspicuous service to the country. But in 1922 Doctor Owens was able to stir the imagination of European statesmen and business leaders by reporting the result of the work of the American commission in 1913 through the application of the principle of amortization to farm finance in America. He then boldly announced, at a time when no definite, concrete plan was before the public and when the nations were staggering in economic uncertainty—he announced two words as containing the key to the solution of the problem of the settlement of the debts of nations, namely, moratorium and amortization. From Berlin it flashed over Europe and throughout America. The plan was submitted to statesmen, business organizations, and debt-funding commissions in Europe and the

United States. The report of the International Trade Commission was submitted to the fifteenth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress in Chicago November 20 and was published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under date of January 25.

The principle of amortization is no new scheme of finance in the world, but it was left for the inventive genius of Clarence J. Owens to apply it in actual tables of amortization to the program of the settlement of the debts of nations due the United States. These tables were declared authentic through a certificate issued by the department of mathematics of the University of Chicago. They were placed in the hands of Secretary Mellon, the chairman of the United States commission, and also in the hands of Hon. Stanley Baldwin, chairman of the British commission. Secretary Mellon, Secretary Hughes, and Chancellor of Exchequer Baldwin in their letters to Owens had the following to say:

(Letter from Hon. A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.)

NOVEMBER 4, 1922.

CLARENCE J. OWENS, Esq.,
President the Southern Commercial Congress,
Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge your letter of October 31 inclosing copy of the preliminary report of the International Trade Commission which was assembled by the Southern Commercial Congress.

I note that a copy of the final report will be sent immediately after November 20, when it is to be released.

I also note your offer to send a complete report as to a plan of amortization, and beg to say that I should be glad to receive the same.

Thanking you, believe me, yours very truly,

A. W. MELLON, *Secretary.*

(Letter from Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.)

NOVEMBER 14, 1922.

Mr. CLARENCE J. OWENS,
President the Southern Commercial Congress,
Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. OWENS: I regret that on account of the pressure of work in the department I have been unable before this to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 31, inclosing a copy of the preliminary report of the International Trade Commission assembled by the Southern Commercial Congress. I am deeply interested in the important subjects to which this report refers, and I appreciate your courtesy in sending me a copy.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

(Letter from the Hon. Stanley Baldwin, chancellor of the exchequer and chairman of the British mission of Great Britain to the United States.)

SHOREHAM HOTEL,
Washington, January 15, 1923.

Mr. CLARENCE J. OWENS.

DEAR MR. OWENS: I am very grateful to you for being so good as to furnish me with a copy of the preliminary report of the International Trade Commission of the Southern Commercial Congress, together with amortization tables for the payment of the debts of nations, including German reparations.

I should like at once to express my admiration of the careful research and mature thought which have been brought to bear upon questions of great intricacy and difficulty.

It was a great pleasure to me to have the honor of a conference with you and the advantage of being favored with the impressions you have derived as a result of your extended tour on the Continent of Europe.

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY BALDWIN.

I gladly gave my vote for the approval of the settlement of Great Britain's debt to our country. I am proud that the mother country was the first among the troubled nations to negotiate and arrange for the payment of her debt. We may rejoice in the act that brings a new sense of appreciation of the blood of our fathers that runs true to the highest standards of ethics and international justice. We are living in the day when the statue of George Washington stands on a pedestal the equal of that of Nelson, in Trafalgar Square, at the capital of the British Empire. The settlement between America and England now becomes the model, and a new feeling of security is felt around the world and a new hope is born that peace may prevail and righteousness exalt the nations of the earth. Blind men may fume and fret about a rate of interest or a "pound of flesh," but statesmen who see our international needs have found a reasonable basis on which to build the security of the future. For the great present, at least, a preventive method has been applied as a protection against another "selective draft," another mobilization of millions of men and billions of wealth to be fed to the god of war.

Never mind about the differential in interest. If England's sturdy arm and bleeding heart had not suffered first and most for civilization, the cost to America would have been many billions more of money and perhaps a full million of the flower of our country's manhood. England and America need each other, and this mighty handclasp of Anglo-Saxon fellowship will help to steady the feverish pulse of the restless world.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., on October 19, 1922, there was dedicated a splendid statue in memory of the services of Andrew Gregg Curtin, Pennsylvania's governor during the Civil War. It was my honor to deliver the address at the dedication ceremonies when the memorial statue had been unveiled by William W. Curtin, son of the war governor. At the request of many posts of the Grand Army of the Republic I am placing in the RECORD my address on that occasion.

"GOVERNOR CURTIN—CAPTAIN COURAGEOUS."

Mr. Chairman, men and women, boys and girls of Pennsylvania, a great man is not only born but made. Andrew Gregg Curtin was born of the stuff from which come men of fiber and force and fire, and his time made him a captain of liberty who left his impress upon American history. His ancestors were pioneers from old Emerald Isle who faced hardships and dangers unafraid and made the Pennsylvania wilderness to blossom as the rose. Inevitably his mother was one of God's noble women, for Curtin, like every other great man, was what his mother made him. From her he received inspiration for service to America through public life. Her father, Andrew Gregg, had served in the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate and made a record for red-blooded patriotism excelled by none of the statesmen of those formative times.

At his mother's knee Andrew Curtin learned of the glory of a people's nation where every citizen is an uncrowned king, a sovereign in a government founded to give and guarantee simple justice to each and all.

That was the keynote of his life. When there came the times that tried men's souls Andrew Curtin was prepared for leadership by a mother whose devotion to the righteousness of democracy had made his infant sinews strong as steel. He had a chart for action; the compass of his soul pointed straight to the star of people's rule. Out of his faith in America and her people came that invincible force which mastered opposition, developed power as it proceeded, and compelled victory.

Even as a boy he swept valiantly into the thick of the battle for equal rights and equal opportunities. The bitterest political struggles in Pennsylvania before 1860 were over the question of public schools. In this day of universal recognition of the common school as America's greatest institution it is almost incredible that there was a time when it spelled the doom of a candidate for public office if he declared in favor of the education of all children at the expense of the community.

The plan of education followed was that of pauper schools. Only the children whose parents declared they were too poor to furnish means of education were permitted to attend the State schools. This shameful badge of pauperism prevented many parents from applying for the permission, and ignorance and illiteracy were the natural results.

In the battle to change this odious provision into a program for the public education of every child, rich and poor, Andrew Curtin had a leading part. His first public office was superintendent of public instruction. His dynamic energy helped to transfer a jellyfish system of schools into a vertebrate organization, strong and robust. He founded the normal schools and made them training stations for the teachers who should guide the young generation along the path of efficient citizenship. He insisted upon increasing appropriations for the schools, and in spite of all opposition he had his way.

His philosophy was clear. The people must rule; therefore the people must be enlightened. Without evasion or mental reservation he believed in democracy, equal rights for all. With level-eyed vision he saw that the equality of the Declaration of Independence is a mockery and delusion unless every child has a fair start in the race of life. There must be light for every mind, knowledge for every child. He proposed to see that all those upon whom the duties of citizenship should rest secured at the expense of the State the fundamentals of an education.

How important was this task! The Pennsylvania lads who answered Curtin's call to rally to the defense of their threatened country were trained in Curtin's common schools. His schoolhouses had proved fortresses of liberty. His arguments were vindicated in the sight of all men. The young men of Pennsylvania, in the schoolhouses of the State, came to know the truth and the truth made them free. When the test came they helped Curtin make Pennsylvania, in graver perils than all the other northern Commonwealths, the barrier against which the fury of rebellion dashed to its own destruction.

Andrew Curtin was born and lived his early manhood years in an atmosphere of cowardice and compromise. Slavery cast its baleful shadow over the entire Nation. The slave-holding autocracy was in the saddle in Washington, demanding that its "peculiar institution" be recognized as sacred everywhere. Great leaders made efforts, vigorous though vain, to serve God

and mammon. Statesmanship was the art of neutrality, and political parties juggled with every issue save this fundamental one, upon whose solution life and death depended.

Impossible to make Andrew Curtin a neutral in such a time. He could not stand halting between two opinions. Like the prophet of old he shouted, "If the Lord be God, follow him; but if Baal, follow him!" His brain found fuel in his blood, and his mind held converse with his heart.

He saw that underneath the issues of slavery and State's rights was a vaster issue still—whether a Government conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal was to endure or perish.

Keep silent? He felt it to be the supreme sin. Here was the mightiest problem that could face the Nation. Upon it he concentrated all his powers and stood by his convictions with virility. In the midst of cold neutrality he was like the lens which can catch up a sunbeam even on a winter day and burn a hole through an oak plank. He refused to stand without opinions when the greatest need was courageous, constructive thinking and speaking. Had others been like him perhaps war could have been avoided. Perhaps legislation would not have been enacted through bloody war, with columns of troops as voters, and bullets, bayonets, and cannon as votes. In any case it was eminently appropriate that Pennsylvania, the keystone in the temple of the Republic, should furnish the great champion of unity in the hour of division and disunion. William Penn had founded his Commonwealth as a monument to fraternity and equality. He came to America "to prove to the world that there is in human nature virtue sufficient for self-government." The separate and sacred mission of Pennsylvania among the Colonies was to proclaim the power of justice and neighborliness in dealing with the Indians, the negroes, and white men. It was a son of Pennsylvania, James Wilson, who wrought most forcefully in the United States Constitutional Convention to make the new charter a bulwark of democracy.

There was a still more compelling reason why Pennsylvania should furnish a great champion of the sovereignty of the American people. President James Buchanan was a Pennsylvanian. Swayed by advisers whose whole political philosophy was founded on State sovereignty, though Chief Magistrate of the Nation, he was an ally of disunion.

While secession threatened destruction and anarchy was proclaimed by political leaders in 1860, Buchanan wavered in doubt and uncertainty. Then in his annual message, December 4, 1860, he gave only counsel of despair.

You may be called upon—

The President said to Congress—

to decide the momentous question whether you possess the power by force of arms to compel a State to remain in the Union. Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission, which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? After much serious reflection I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the Federal Government.

The South was jubilant over the official pronouncement of its own false doctrines. The lovers of the old Union were filled with forebodings and torn with anxiety. Abraham Lincoln, their choice for President, would not take his office for three months, and there seemed in all the Nation no man in commanding position who could voice the convictions of those who believed in Union and liberty as one and inseparable, and that the only sovereign is the power of the whole people.

In that pivotal hour Andrew Curtin delivered his inaugural address. He had been elected Governor of Pennsylvania in October and his victory made possible the election of Lincoln. He had carried the flag of his cause from Lake Erie to the Delaware in a campaign of matchless brilliance. A. K. McClure, chairman of the State committee in charge of that campaign, has said that the triumph of Curtin in the election proclaimed to the world that the Keystone State was ready for any sacrifice in the cause of a "Government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

Thus it was that out of the darkness caused by a Pennsylvanian in the White House there rose the morning star of hope in the person of the new occupant of the executive mansion at Harrisburg. Fearlessly and with matchless force he met Buchanan's challenge.

Ours is a National Government. He declared in his inaugural message, January 15, 1861—

No part of the people, no State, or combination of States can voluntarily secede from the Union, nor absolve themselves from the obligations to it. To permit a State to withdraw at pleasure from the Union, without the consent of the rest, is to confess that our Government is a failure. Pennsylvania can never acquiesce in such a conspiracy or consent to a doctrine which involves the destruction of the Government. It is the first duty of the national authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws; and Pennsylvania, with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful, and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the National Union at every hazard.

Two men from Pennsylvania had set the battle in array. The same Keystone State had nurtured the men who placed State sovereignty against people's sovereignty and an ocean of blood was to flow before the issue was decided—

One ship drives east and the other drives west,
While the selfsame breezes blow,
'Tis the set of the sails and not the gales
That bids them where to go.

Governor Curtin knew exactly where he was going, and that is the first requirement for any man who is to steer the ship of State.

Thank God in that hour of gathering storm the sails of Pennsylvania were set by Andrew Curtin toward the goal of one Nation, one people, and one flag.

Less than two months after this vibrant message Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States. His masterful inaugural showed the effect of Governor Curtin's faith—

"Why should there not be patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people?" said Lincoln. "Is there any better or equal hope in the world?"

But his kindly counsel could not prevail. Mobbism, sectionalism, and fanaticism were bent on the ruin of the Republic. Soon came the firing on Fort Sumter and the dire need of self-defense. Lincoln issued a call to the governors for 75,000 men to preserve the Union. Liberty drew the sword for a death grapple with disunion.

It was another decisive hour. Many supporters of Lincoln drew back in dread at the thought of a fraternal war. From many States came a blazing opposition. The Governor of Maryland called for troops to serve only within the State and then suggested to Lincoln that the dispute could be settled by the British ambassador. The Governor of North Carolina declared he would not be a party to—

this war upon the liberties of a free people.

The Governors of Tennessee and Arkansas flayed Lincoln for his proclamation, and the Governor of Missouri replied:

Your requisition is illegal, unconstitutional, inhuman, and diabolical and can not be complied with.

Grandly, in the midst of this roar of opposition, rose the reply of Pennsylvania's governor. Instantly the entire resources of the Keystone State were tendered to the President. Immediately he issued a call for volunteers. Within 12 hours 500 laborers, miners, and mechanics from the mines and mills of Pennsylvania had laid down their tools and in their everyday clothes were on their way to Harrisburg to be mustered into the service of their country.

The State of Pennsylvania had neither arms, uniforms, nor munitions for them, but Governor Curtin took them into the service and sped them toward Washington to defend the Capital.

Galusha A. Grow, Congressman from Pennsylvania, who was Speaker of the House under Lincoln, was on his way to Washington on the 18th of April. He describes how the Keystone volunteers, clothed in the begrimed and blackened suit of the mines and workshops, filled the cars.

This little heroic band of laborers from the interior of Pennsylvania—

says Speaker Grow—

to whom Congress subsequently awarded medals and votes of thanks as first defenders, were the vanguard in the mightiest conflict of arms in the history of the race.

Splendidly was Curtin's faith in the common people vindicated. Patriotism does not grow in the soil of idleness and luxury. It thrives among the industrious citizens of a nation. It was the workers of Pennsylvania who saved Washington from rebel capture in the spring of 1861 and the workers of America who saved the Union.

Great throngs of Pennsylvania men crowded into Harrisburg in answer to the governor's call. Camp Curtin was established on April 18, and through this great training center went hundreds of thousands of fighting men.

The officials at Washington forebade further enlistments, because the men were not needed. Curtin, with far-sighted wisdom, mustered them into the Pennsylvania reserves and held them. Came a time when anguished calls for help rose from Washington, and these Pennsylvania reserves stopped the rout of Bull Run and saved the Capital City on the Potomac.

Curtin's work in organizing the soldiers is a story of inconceivable energy. In the beginning there was a situation which caused William Tecumseh Sherman, on his way to Washington with his famous Light Artillery, to exclaim, "How defenseless! A small body of organized men could ravage your mighty State." Pennsylvania was unprepared. Its borders were unguarded, its

weapons rusty and broken. But Pennsylvania had Curtin and a loyal people.

In the end 454,842 men had answered the governor's call—a force great enough to have held back the armies of the world.

To every one of these soldiers of freedom Governor Curtin was a comrade indeed. His proudest name, "The Soldiers' Friend," was no claptrap title, no cunning invention of the politician; it was the creation of the mess, the hospital, the field.

Every Pennsylvania regiment carried the colors of the Keystone State, placed in its hands by Governor Curtin. The first presentation was made at Tennallytown, Md., on the 10th of September, 1861.

I present to you to-day as the representative of the people of Pennsylvania these beautiful colors—

Said the governor—

Thousands of your fellow citizens at home look to you to vindicate the honor of your State. They follow you with their prayers. They look to you to vindicate a great Government. May God, in His wisdom, protect your lives, and may right, truth, and justice prevail.

Those war-torn banners and all the others were returned in 1866 and were presented to the State by Maj. Gen. George Meade, victor of Gettysburg. They were riddled with shot and shell, blood stained and cannon scorched, but they blazed in imperishable glory. They had been carried through a thousand battles by Pennsylvania veterans, who nobly "vindicated a great Government, sustained legitimate power, and crushed out rebellion."

Governor Curtin accepted the flags he had given the regiments.

If there be men—

He said—

more distinguished than others, more entitled to our highest veneration, it is the private soldier of the Republic. If we follow him through all the suffering and privations of the service, his long, weary months, his perils on the outposts, his wounds and sickness, even in the hour of death, we trail him back to that sentiment of devotion to his country that led him to separate from home ties and to offer even his life as sacrifice to the Government his fathers gave him and his children.

Then, after recounting the deeds of the soldiers in the field, he expressed again that heartfelt conviction which molded his life as he paid tribute to the "great body of the people of Pennsylvania for their loyal support in storm and stress in the noble task of placing the American Government upon the enduring basis of justice and liberty."

One day I stood in the State museum beside the cases containing these battle-torn flags which Curtin gave to Pennsylvania's fighting men and which were brought back to him in victory.

Two girls of the type known to-day as "flappers" were inspecting the museum. When they came to the wall cases they turned away. "Let's go on; there's nothing but old flags here," said one to the other, and they passed, giggling, out of sight.

"Nothing but old flags," but, great God of hosts, they were baptized in the blood of Pennsylvania's bravest and best. Those flags had led the way for the Nation's life in a thousand charges and assaults. Ringed with battle smoke, they had waved defiance in countless death stands. Those who have eyes to see can vision in those old flags the symbols of the temple of the Republic, every stone cemented with the blood of brave men. Pity, indeed, the blind ones who see in them "nothing but old flags."

Governor Curtin was the incomparable leader of war activities. He was like that mighty Prometheus who brought fire from heaven that men of skill and industry might begin their long journey toward truth and power.

Around the balcony of the Congressional Library is the illuminated legend, "To the souls of fire I give more fire, and to those who are manful a might more than man's." The great heart of this man glowed with religious fire for the people's sovereignty. He cared not to be great but as he saved or served his State and Nation.

That fire never dimmed when darkness came. In the autumn of 1862 reverses to the Union armies plunged the North into depression. A violent campaign was waged against Lincoln. The slogan was, "End the war and make peace with the Confederacy." Copperheads wound their slimy way through every community. Men were discouraged from enlisting, and soldiers were encouraged to desert.

Like a storm shaking the mountains was the feeling of disaffection which swept the elections of 1862. New York defeated loyal Governor Morgan and elected Horatio Seymour, who opposed the war. New Jersey gave a copperhead candidate a majority of 15,000. Ohio defeated Lincoln's friends and gave practical indorsement to Vallandingham. Indiana cast 10,000 majority against the administration. Illinois sent nine antiwar Congressmen to Washington against four loyal supporters of her most illustrious son. The 10 great loyal States which had sent 78 Members to Congress to uphold Lincoln against 37 who opposed him now reversed their action and sent 67 to Washington to oppose Lincoln with only 57 to uphold his hands.

Armed foes had never dealt such blows to Honest Abe. It seemed the utter wreck and ruin of the Union in a cowardly suicide.

In this hour Governor Curtin stood like a lion at bay. With audacious courage he called a conference of loyal governors at Altoona. He knew the need of the Nation was morale more than matériel, cooperation more than cannon.

That conference at Altoona was one of the turning points of the war. Long years afterwards Curtin was denounced in Congress by a former rebel official as the man who turned the tide against the Confederacy by the results of the Altoona conference.

The address of the governors to Abraham Lincoln fired the hearts of every loyalist. They called for the summoning of another army of 100,000 men.

No matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers shall not fail to be performed.

In ringing declarations these governors pledged themselves and their States to the Union—

until its cause shall conquer, until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel force shall yield a dutiful, rightful, and unconditional submission.

The results were epochal. The North was welded into a more perfect union; the opposition was silenced; the South was shown that it dealt with a united North, and that Abraham Lincoln spoke truly for the American people. The Altoona conference was an inestimable service performed by the fearless and undaunted war governor of Pennsylvania.

Shortly after this event came the gubernatorial campaign. Curtin, broken in health through his unending labors, refused to be a candidate. But the people would not permit the retirement of their champion. He was renominated by acclamation, accepted the task, and began a contest which was the gravest, most earnest, and intense in the history of the Keystone State.

Red fire and blaring bands and cheering marchers were not in evidence. Curtin talked to the people heart to heart. The vast army of Pennsylvania men fighting under the flag were disfranchised and that almost unanimous vote lost to Curtin. But these soldiers poured back their entreaties to every relative left behind. In the end Curtin was triumphantly reelected, and Pennsylvania once more declared her faith in her governor and her Government.

Curtin's triumph brought joy to Abraham Lincoln in the White House. He asked that Curtin go to New York to assist in the election of a loyal governor. A great mass meeting was held at Elmira and thousands of people crowded to hear the war governor of Pennsylvania. Curtin rose to his full height, and with face and heart aglow, thundered out:

I have lashed the Keystone to this rebel craft and by the Eternal I will fight her while I have a man or a dollar left.

The people heard and gloried in this one man's undaunted purpose. The Empire State was saved to the Union cause.

When the Confederate Army under Lee broke over the borders of Pennsylvania, destroying with fire and sword, Curtin traversed the State like a Peter the Hermit, preaching a new crusade.

Five counties of our State are invaded and in the hands of rebels—

He shouted to great crowds in the cities—

Five counties are overrun, and the soil of Pennsylvania is poisoned by the tread of rebel hordes. My God! can Pennsylvanians sleep when Pennsylvanians are driven from their homes? Let us sleep no more until not a rebel foot shall poison the soil of Pennsylvania.

It was his Herculean efforts which threw great numbers of new levies into Gettysburg and helped to win victory in the deciding battle of the war. And it was Curtin who shortly after the battle originated the movement for the preservation of that battle field as a sacred spot for all future time.

From 1860 to 1865 Governor Curtin was regarded by Abraham Lincoln as his surest and truest helper. Once in the midst of his loneliness and darkness he wistfully wrote, "I wish I could see Governor Curtin."

He had been in closest touch with Curtin during the pivotal campaign of 1860. On February 22, on his way to his inaugural at Washington, he stopped at Harrisburg and was introduced to the legislature.

On the outbreak of hostilities he had summoned Curtin to Washington, and all through the war there were telegrams, letters, and interviews between these two great leaders.

Once in 1864 Lincoln sent this letter to Curtin:

Herewith is the manuscript letter for the gentleman who sent me a cane through your hands. For the life of me I can not make out his name, and therefore I cut it from his letter and pasted it on, as you see. I suppose you will remember who he is, and I will thank you to forward him this letter. * * *

A. LINCOLN.

Through it all Curtin was putting Pennsylvania in the vanguard of war relief as well as war. Pennsylvania was the first State to send her humane representatives to every camp where her soldiers were to be found. She was the first to give them her own flag and charge them with the honor of the State. Pennsylvania was the first to furnish systematic aid to the sick and wounded. She was the first to send her agent to Washington as the advocate of the soldier in need. She was the first to enable every mourner to bring the dead back to Pennsylvania for burial, and she was the first to build institutions for the care of the orphaned ones whose natural protectors had died for the Old Flag.

It was on the bleak Thanksgiving Day of 1863 that Governor Curtin met on the street of Harrisburg two ill-clad children begging for bread. As they stretched out their little hands in entreaty they said, "Father was killed in the war." Curtin's hand went to his pocket, not his handkerchief to his eyes. Nor was he satisfied with that; he registered a vow that the orphans of Pennsylvania should be protected and cherished by the State. That very night he addressed a great gathering and asked, "Can the people of Pennsylvania feast this day when the children of her soldier dead beg bread from door to door?"

He began a battle for State appropriations for soldiers' orphan schools. There was opposition, and Curtin brought 345 little orphaned children before the legislature to plead their own cause. In the end he triumphed, and the sharpness of sorrow was eased for many thousands of mothers, while their little ones were given the training prohibited by poverty. The fathers had power to die that the truth might live. Governor Curtin made sure that their devotion did not mean misery and blight for their loved but helpless little ones.

All these great welfare and relief programs were Curtin's, but he never failed to give credit to the people who made them possible.

At a great banquet in his honor in Philadelphia after his second term expired he said:

When others doubted or hesitated Pennsylvania's faithful people were unfaltering in their fidelity. She was first in her offering as she was most heroic in her suffering.

Such a people must of necessity have had a great leader, and such a leader would have created a great people.

Finally the fratricidal strife ended and the conquered soldiers of Lee laid down their arms at Appomattox. The tumult and the shouting died, the captains and the soldiers departed, but Andrew Curtin did not forget those who brought the victory.

"Let us have peace," was his desire as it was of the great Union commander. He sought to bind up the hearts of war and restore North and South to union and fellowship. He was ready to—

Fold up the banners, smelt the guns,
Love rules, her gentler purpose runs;
A mighty mother turns in tears
The pages of her battle years,
Lamenting all her fallen sons.

Yet first in his heart always were the sons of Pennsylvania. Years after the war had ended Curtin was sent to Congress, elected as a Democrat by the people of the Center County district. The first bill he introduced was a grant of pension to Susan Bayard, widow of a Pennsylvania soldier. His second measure was to grant medals to Pennsylvania soldiers. Another was to establish a general policy of pensions to the widows and orphans of Union soldiers.

In the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress Curtin introduced 34 bills, and 32 of them dealt with the soldiers who saved the Union. Truly that old title of "The soldiers' friend" was well deserved!

As a Member of Congress Curtin was just what he had been as private citizen and as governor—a believer in equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

He feared nothing save that he might be unjust. On March 29, 1886, he introduced in Congress a resolution asking that a study be made into corporate activities and the relations between capital and labor.

In speaking on it in the House, he said:

My resolution proposes to investigate the cause of the present unrest among the people of this country. If corporations have violated the right of property or liberty belonging to the humblest man in this country, he has a right to redress which this august assembly should not deny. If the workingmen have been wronged let us understand it, and let us lay the strong hand of this Government upon those who have wronged them. Let us redress their wrongs and insure to them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

To him the welfare of the people was ever the supreme law, and in that cause he wielded as brave a blade as ever flashed defiance in the face of wrong. This brave spirit battled for the rights of man against greed and injustice, mourning with those who wept, scorning the bribes of mammon, and the threats of power. His was the joy of steering true toward that star he saw in his youth—the brotherhood of man.

Others wrote their creeds on parchment, Curtin wrote his in living hearts. Constitutions and charters and bills of rights are important but vastly more important are heroic men like Curtin who make their lives the embodiment of justice and service.

In every place he occupied—superintendent of public instruction, Governor of Pennsylvania, minister to Russia, member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, Congressman of the United States—Andrew Curtin stood four square for the freedom and justice symbolized by the Old Flag he loved so well. He never wore a party collar and never surrendered his own independence. Higher than office he put manhood and higher than political allegiance he put right and truth.

To the day of his death he kept the faith. Some cynic put into the mouth of one of his creations of fiction the saying, "Youth is a blunder, manhood a struggle, and old age is a regret."

It is a falsehood. By the life of Andrew Curtin we may know that youth is opportunity, manhood is achievement, and old age is a holy memory of deeds well done.

And when America can no longer produce men of the mold of Andrew Curtin she must die. There is in every State and nation varying strands. Base and unworthy are some of them, but there are also those of heroism and devotion to ideals.

Out of this dedication ceremony, through which Pennsylvania pays tribute to the memory of the man whose name is inseparably associated with her noblest records, comes a challenge to us all.

We must help break through the base Pennsylvania into the heroic Pennsylvania. Our fathers of the sixties, under the leadership of Andrew Curtin, were able to do it. In our own days it has again been accomplished in the iron test of war. Facing the threat of the Prussian power, which sought to conquer democracy by despotism. Pennsylvania proved her ability to recover heroism as her own.

The Keystone State furnished one-tenth of the mighty armies numbered against the Imperial German Government. She registered a total of 2,067,827 fighting men ready for service. She subscribed a total of $2,709,000,000 for Liberty and Victory bonds, which was $88,000,000 more than the total cost of the North of financing the entire four years of the Civil War.

In taxes Pennsylvania provided $500,000,000 more during 1917 and 1918 than the entire North paid in taxes during the Civil War.

Right nobly did the State of Curtin respond to the new test and trial. Over there the Twenty-eighth Division of Pennsylvania was chosen to meet the spearhead of the German attack upon Paris. So well did they meet the test that Pershing exclaimed, "These are not soldiers; these are iron men." The fame of the Iron Division of Pennsylvania will forever have a place in American history. But let us not forget that without Gettysburg and Antietam and Appomattox there would have been no Belleau Wood and Chateau Thierry and Argonne Forest.

Nor can we fold our hands in the victories won. Democracy is not an achievement, but an opportunity. The victory at Appomattox did not free men from greed, from hatred of one another, from injustice, from cruelty. To-day, as in Curtin's time, comes the all-important question, "Where shall be lodged the sovereign power in American Government?"

The idea of the South was that the States were sovereign rather than the Nation; that secession was a more important right than unity; that human slavery was more sacred than human liberty.

That heresy was shot to death in the stress and storm of civil strife. Still, in new guise and in new form, it comes again to menace the Republic. Disunion rises from the tomb; the slave whip echoes again in the land.

Great combinations of capital, working through political machines, are making desperate efforts to usurp sovereign power. They manipulate the ballot and rob the ballot box. They seat their creatures in places of power. They pour unholy privileges into the laps of the preying few.

The battle to-day, which, pray God, may be settled in peaceful revolution by honest ballots, is to make sure that governmental

power shall reside directly in the great body of the American people. The people must be made masters of constitutions, Congress, and courts.

Our instrument is forged. It is welded in the fires of 1776. It was tempered in the sixties and on Flanders fields. No call to war now, but a higher, better conflict to overcome social injustice and unholy greed for gain. Give us Curtin's hope and faith and burning endeavors for liberty and justice for every man and woman and little child and we shall throw off hate and disunion and base desire and build the Republic into the temple of justice. He and his generation made a political union. Ours is the more difficult task—to make a vital union out of men from every tribe and tongue and nation. Working in comradeship, we must organize the American community and overcome the divisions which threaten our Union.

Then Curtin's State will belong to the sons and daughters who have wrought out her character in the molding of their faithful hands. Her wealth will belong to those who have given her riches and greatness by steadfast service. Her flag will belong to those who count no sacrifice too great to make its trinity of color stand for truth, justice, and humanity.

This monument which we dedicate to-day to the name and fame of one of Pennsylvania's greatest sons marks a great upward movement of American people. It commemorates a milestone in our history. It is a finger upon the great dial of American civilization. The spirit and character of the man we honor will be cherished in the hearts of Americans until patriotism is dead.

We do well to erect this monument to the great war governor. Charles Sumner proposed in the United States Senate to strike from the battle flags of the Union all mementoes of our Civil War. He declared that if we could forget the conflict and erase all its remembrances, passion would be lessened and harmony restored to embittered sections.

But Sumner was wrong. Curtin was wiser in the wisdom of the heart. He knew the hallowing effect of great trials and sorrows upon a free people. He believed that harmony is based upon understanding and that it is the truth which makes us free, even the truth about "the old, unhappy, far-off things and battles long ago."

Never did he forget the crisis time and its lessons, and as he lay in his casket in his Bellefonte home October 7, 1894, there reposed upon the breast of the dead chieftain the shield of the Loyal Legion, and engraved upon it the motto, "Laws rule; arms defend."

It was the guiding star for his service spirit.

Laws rule! Obedience to the laws is the acid test of every citizen's patriotism. Arms defend! Only recreants will refuse to pledge life, fortune, and sacred honor to the declaration that men shall be free and equal in this new holy land.

Gathered here to pay tribute to the man more influential in the preservation of the Republic than any other, save Abraham Lincoln alone, we may gather inspiration for our own tasks to-day.

We, too, in less exalted stations, may have his consuming passion for freedom and his invincible faith in the people, in the Republic, and in God. We, too, may have implicit confidence that, though "injustice and falsehood seems to flourish, doomsday comes to them at last."

Here at this monument, erected on old Camp Curtin to the memory of Pennsylvania's mighty men of faith, the past speaks but the future calls. May the course of America in the years ahead be charted by those whose hearts beat in sympathy with the noble purposes of the gallant captain who steered his vessel through stormy seas into safe harbor. Then we may truly say:

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State,
Sail on, O Union, strong and great;
Humanity, with all its fears,
And all its hopes of other years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What workmen forged each rib of steel,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope.
Fear not the sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave, and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not the rent made by the gale.
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea;
Our hopes, our hearts, are all with thee;
Our hopes, our hearts, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee.

Mr. ROSSDALE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that Mr. ISAAC SIEGEL, my colleague in the House of Representatives, is the senior Republican Member of the House from Greater New York, I feel that I can not permit this occasion to pass without calling attention to the general feeling of the people of New York regarding his retirement. The following is from the Harlemite, and written by Mr. Edward Corsi, one of the best-known workers in behalf of Americanization in the United States:

THINGS TO THINK ABOUT.

(By Edward Corsi.)

The retirement of Representative ISAAC SIEGEL from public life is an event regretted by all citizens of East Harlem, regardless of party affiliations. We would not be fair to ourselves nor just to him if we were to allow this event to pass unnoticed.

We say in perfect confidence that ISAAC SIEGEL was the most competent Congressman that ever represented the twentieth district in the National House of Representatives. Not only was he the most competent but undoubtedly the most representative. He was one of the people, an East Harlemite whose long residence in this section made him thoroughly familiar with the hopes, aspirations, and needs of the 300,000 men and women who make up the district.

He was indeed a servant. He served conscientiously and honestly, always eager, always ready to interpret the wishes of the great mass of the people who had chosen him to speak for them in the councils of Government. His record for eight years speaks for itself. Men in all walks of life have congratulated him for his splendid work; the humblest in East Harlem have always spoken well of him, the proudest have regarded him a real man.

As Commissioner Largy has well said, "SIEGEL was like a doctor to the district, ready for consultation and for aid at all times."

But what is to be appreciated in this man's record is not so much his splendid congressional work, his earnest efforts to secure justice for all men and a square deal even for the humblest immigrant, but his deep attachment to his community, his love of the men and women around him, his eagerness to do his bit at all times, even at a sacrifice to himself.

There are politicians in this section who do much prattling about their interest in the public welfare. They are ever ready to lend their names to social and philanthropic work. But those who prove their interest with deeds, who give more than their names, are shamefully wanting. There are politicians who are doing much "for the people" in a social and charitable way, but not for the people of East Harlem.

SIEGEL'S charity began at home. The "people" for him have been the people of East Harlem, his own people. The Institutional Synagogue is a monument to his public-spiritedness. His cooperation with the public agencies in this section was never wanting. He was always ready to give his time, his work, and even his limited funds in order that the generations in East Harlem might grow up in a better and kindlier world. East Harlem is thankful to this man. He deserves more than mere thanks.

The Harlemite regrets the loss of Representative ISAAC SIEGEL, but it finds gratification in the assurance that East Harlem will have in citizen ISAAC SIEGEL a most potent and willing force for the local public good.

Welcome home, ISAAC SIEGEL!

How the Republican delegation of the House of Representatives of the State of New York has considered my colleague, Representative SIEGEL, can best be told by what they wrote to the President. Among other things they said:

Mr. SIEGEL has served continuously as a Representative in Congress since the 4th of March, 1915. He has impressed us by his high character, great ability, and untiring energy. Mr. SIEGEL has practiced law actively for many years at the city of New York, in both State and Federal courts. He is, in our opinion, in every way worthy of holding the office of United States district judge, and we believe that his appointment would be a fitting reward of disinterested, fearless, and distinguished public service.

Of Mr. SIEGEL, Maj. Philip J. McCook, justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, said on November 10, 1921:

What I can say, however, and what I assert emphatically is that no one from this locality has been more useful to the people of New York at Washington, and especially during the critical period of the war, than Congressman SIEGEL. This, I think, will be found true wherever you look; but where I noticed it particularly was in the conduct of the draft. I believe I was the first person in this city consulted about the draft by Governor Whitman, and I was frequently in conference with General Crowder. Later I was director of the draft for New York City. Through all this time the services of Mr. SIEGEL were conspicuous. He encouraged the people. He backed the Government. He educated the immigrant. He assisted the boards and myself. It would be difficult to exaggerate what such intelligent, courageous, and patriotic conduct meant at such a time.

I remember well in May of 1917 General Crowder asked me whether registration for the draft would cause any rioting in New York. I assured him to the contrary and he was greatly relieved, saying, "New York is a cross section of the country with its mixed population; if there is no trouble in New York, there will be little or none anywhere." It was men like SIEGEL who prepared the public mind here and held it on a true course.

Two hundred and fifty-five lawyers, including more than 40 judges of the supreme court, asked for the appointment of Representative SIEGEL as judge of the United States district court for the southern district of New York.

It would fill volumes giving expression as to what they thought of him.

I feel that the general view of New York's public opinion as among lawyers is expressed by Nelson Cromwell, of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, which reads as follows:

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL,
New York, February 8, 1922.

Hon. H. M. DAUGHERTY,
Attorney General of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to refer to the candidacy of Hon. ISAAC SIEGEL for appointment as United States district judge for this district—the southern district of New York.

I have known Congressman SIEGEL for several years and have observed his discharge of public duties. A branch of my professional practice has engaged me frequently in the district court for more than a score of years and I regard this court as a most practical and useful arm of jurisprudence in this great center of business life—in reorganizations of industrial, commercial, and railroad matters; in receiverships and bankruptcies; in the closer touch with the affairs of men. For this particular office I think any man merely learned in the law would be a misfit. My experience convinces me that the court is best served by a lawyer acquainted with general affairs of life, who has mingled closely with his fellows and comprehends their business and requirements; who understands the true relation of law to business; who has appreciation of the variety and development of the affairs of this great community.

These qualifications Congressman SIEGEL possesses and has exhibited in the years of his public service and fit him, together with his early training as a lawyer and his knowledge of Federal legislation and its spirit, to discharge judicial duties. Our best judges have been found this way, for modern life demands a different type of judge from that of a century ago.

I think Congressman SIEGEL has in him the making of an efficient judge, and I respectfully join in commending him to your consideration.

Very truly yours,

WM. NELSON CROMWELL.

Congressman SIEGEL's home-coming is fully described in the inclosed article, which appeared in the Harlemite, reading as follows:

EAST HARLEM REPUBLICANS PAY GLOWING TRIBUTE TO EX-CONGRESSMAN SIEGEL.

"Welcome home to our ISAAC SIEGEL."

Such was the slogan that welcomed ex-Congressman ISAAC SIEGEL home on Monday night when about 500 loyal Republicans packed the clubhouse at 158 East One hundred and sixteenth Street and cheered their Representative who had just completed eight years of splendid public work in Washington.

It was one of the warmest receptions ever tendered any public official in East Harlem, and it was, above all, spontaneous and sincere. There was not a man in that large audience who did not feel that the district and the organization had lost one of its ablest, finest, and most conscientious servants. Every remark, every reference to the ex-Congressman brought forth thunderous applause. The speakers who praised the man and his work were engaged in no ordinary political flattery. They spoke as they felt. And all felt that the going of SIEGEL is something to be deeply regretted.

Commissioner Charles B. Largy, the leader responsible for having given SIEGEL the opportunity to serve the district, was the speaker of the evening. "I wish I had the words to-night," he said, "to give praise to a man that is deserving. I think it was about this time 10 years ago that I was selected as leader by petition, my predecessor having resigned before the primaries. One of the first duties that faced me was the selection of a congressional nominee. When I called at headquarters two or three names were suggested to me. I said, 'Mr. Chairman, that practice must cease. I want to beat Tammany Hall.' They thought I was joking. Well, I might have been crazy to tell them that. But I knew what I was talking about. I had not said anything to SIEGEL, but I had watched him very carefully. I stood out for his nomination. It led to a fight. But finally I won, and SIEGEL was nominated. You know the consequences. The opposition resorted to everything to beat us, but we won.

"After his election he came to the clubhouse very often and made appointments like a doctor, giving advice and too often financial aid to those in need. His work at Washington was the best any man could give. His platform was strictly American. He was the best Congressman this district ever sent to Washington."

Major La Guardia, who succeeds SIEGEL at Washington, spoke of the splendid record established by him. "It is extremely difficult to take the place of ISAAC SIEGEL, who has such a splendid record and who is so well liked in Washington. I shall feel happy if I can only approach the enviable record he has set.

"It is fitting and proper that he should know of your satisfaction and appreciation of his services. After a man in public affairs leaves for private life he does not get many words of appreciation. You always hear of what a man has failed to do. Very seldom does he get a slap on the back and the words, 'Well done.' So this evening let your retiring Congressman know of your feeling toward him."

While Congressman La Guardia was speaking SIEGEL came into the hall. All stood up and three cheers for SIEGEL were ordered by La Guardia.

Commissioner Largy presented SIEGEL with a gold watch and chain, a gift of the club.

"This is, of course, a very eventful day and one of the saddest days," SIEGEL said; "but this is one of the happiest nights."

He accepted the gift of the club, and in thanking them told how his success was due to their cooperation and good will. He reviewed his work in the House, especially in immigration cases. Referring to his successor, he said: "I think our greatest accomplishment has been the election of a man whom I have stood for since 1918. I refer to my Congressman, friend of friends, Major La Guardia."

Others who spoke were ex-Congressman Thomas Ryan, Mrs. Laura Prisk, Jacob Arthur Adler, and Rabbi Herbert Goldstein, a lifelong friend of ex-Congressman SIEGEL.

A number of songs were sung by Bob Schafer, the Ritz Girls, and Master Seymour Reichstert, an immigrant lad, who sang in three languages.

RESOLUTION.

At a regular meeting of the Republican Club, eighteenth assembly district, Manhattan, N. Y., held on the 5th day of March, 1923, at its clubhouse, No. 153 East One hundred and sixteenth Street, Manhattan, N. Y., it was duly resolved as follows:

"Whereas the Hon. ISAAC SIEGEL has for four consecutive terms been elected Congressman from the twentieth congressional district, and his term of office expired on the 4th day of March, 1923, whence he returned to private life; and

"Whereas during his public career of eight years as Congressman he rendered unsurpassed service to the country and his constituency, and his excellent record as such known the country over; and

"Whereas as public official and as man his heart was ever ready to embrace and soothe the woes and tribulations of all who saw fit to seek his aid and comfort, and his devotion to mankind and humanity and full performance of his duties remains unexcelled; and

"Whereas the members of this organization, of which the said ISAAC SIEGEL has been a most loyal member for many years, being proud of him and desirous of expressing to him their sincere thanks for his undivided, untiring, and constant attention to them and their many friends:

"*Resolved*, That the members of the eighteenth assembly district north regret the loss of his services as Congressman to the Nation and the public at large, for whose interests and welfare he devoted all of his time during his tenure of office; while in public life ever ready to aid the weak and helpless, without regard to one's race, creed, or color; his one long and constant battle has been for humanity; no request or demand was ever ignored; modest and unassuming, he dispatched the duties of his high office with courtesy, promptness, and sincerity; he sacrificed all that justice and righteousness should be done; no poor or weak asked in vain; let glory reign with him to the end; let his remaining years be blessed by fruit borne as a result of his hard labor; whether in private or public life of him memory should be none other than of a relentless protector of life, liberty, and property; and

"Rejoice to remain his companions and wish him and his family a happy, prosperous, and long life."

On February 27, 1923, Congressman SIEGEL expressly stated in the House his views regarding our duty as citizens, and particularly in relation to the immigration question. I feel that I would not be doing justice to him unless I quoted part of what he said:

We have recently seen how Italy has quietly and peacefully handled a change in the manner of the conduct of its Government and how successful that change has been. As we have said, no one will assert that the Polish Government which has been recently set up is not endeavoring in every possible way to maintain its stability. The same is true of Czechoslovakia, where common sense and reason seem to be the guiding standard in all changes being done. Yet under the proposed legislation, if the census of 1890 is taken as the basis, these people will be discriminated against. If we look across the seas and see how things have been turned topsy-turvy by the miners and railroad men, it must set thinking men to slowly come to the belief that immigration from Great Britain is not in any respect better, as far as this country is concerned, than those who have come from the other countries and who have helped build our subways, construct our buildings, lay the railroad tracks, and in general do the rough work of the Nation.

NO ROOM HERE FOR THE FALSE PROPAGANDIST.

The person who attempts to raise religious and racial prejudice is unworthy of American citizenship. We are in grave danger of losing our sense of fair play and of treating men according to their real worth. So extensive has been the carrying on of false propaganda against the foreign born and immigration in general that hatred and prejudice against them seem, temporarily it is to be hoped, to have supplanted reason and common sense. What have been heretofore conceded and undisputed facts as to the foreign-born rendition of hard work in the building of roads, railroads, subways, and building construction are now being denied by writers in muckraking magazines, who seem bent to make money on sensationalism and forgetting the numerous warnings which have been sounded by every true American statesman for more than a hundred years, that he who creates racial and religious schisms in our midst is unworthy of American citizenship and false to its ideals and traditions.

No milder words can express the true characterization of such creatures. Not contented simply giving facts, they persist in drawing false conclusions even after having adopted false premises as a basis thereof. The same is true of lecturers and writers who are coming here to sow the seeds of racial and religious dissent and simultaneously mulcting Americans of their dollars.

The American people in their hearts are the fairest and most just on the face of the globe. How long will they permit this spirit of intolerance and falsehood to be preached? How long will they permit these poisoners of public opinion to reap the harvest of dollars from the sale of such publications and at the same time damaging the body politic? Every believer in the liberty and freedom of the press to have the right to publish the facts must give these matters grave concern and thought. To vilify human beings because they are immigrants or their descendants, without real reason, regardless of whether they are citizens or declarants, is a pastime which eventually must produce evil consequences. I make these remarks after having watched for more than eight years the growth of this un-American spirit in our midst. The real American realizes that patriotism does not consist merely in fighting for one's country on the battle field. It means more than that. It means the desire and the will to serve the Republic most faithfully at such a time as the Nation requires one's services.

The real patriot to-day is the man who gives the best that he possesses in behalf of the American people, whether in public service or in private life. To merely work and to expend one's earnings are actions that a machine could just as well perform. We are living in an age when the individual must not only serve himself but must make constant sacrifices for the common welfare. By that I mean that it is the duty of every citizen to participate in every movement which tends in any degree to improve the body politic and the general welfare of the community in which he resides.

Such a citizen when he simply votes does not consider that by such an act alone he has performed his full duty to his country. He takes an interest in the public-school system by actively participating in the discussion as to whether children get the most that can be secured from that particular educational curriculum. He makes every effort to improve conditions in his immediate neighborhood and urges the establishment of playgrounds for children. He occasionally finds time to visit public institutions for the purpose of learning how they are being managed and perhaps make some suggestions. He learns early in life that it is better to help develop and build up than to be one whose sole occupation in life is to criticize, destroy, and tear down. He loves his country and flag most who does all in his power to observe most faithfully both the moral and legal law in what he does. Now and then he finds time to visit the hospitals and write letters for such physically incapacitated patients who need such aid or render other assistance. He observes his own religious faith and respects the belief of his neighbors. He loves his home life and takes a deep interest in the education of his own children. No sacrifice is too great for him to make in their behalf. He learns early in life that public office is a public trust. He would rather give up his office than surrender his conscience. He puts truth above all things. He hates the hypocrite. He demands sincerity.

When his country calls for volunteers he is not a slacker. He is one who believes in deeds and not mere utterances. He observes the Ten Commandments and is not jealous of the prosperity of his neighbor, regardless of the place of his birth. Such is the real patriotic American citizen. Such is the type that we desire our citizens to be. Such a kind does not seek thanks and does not expect it. Such a type is rarely found mentioned in the newspapers or other public prints. He goes through life loyal, honest, energetic, faithful, devoted, and a constant inspiration to all who know him, and when he passes from this world to the far beyond, his friends who remain realize that a faithful servant of this world has met his reward.

Mr. RIDDICK. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, Abraham Lincoln, the first President elected by the Republican Party, stood foursquared for principles. In the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858, upon which hinged the election of a United States Senator from Illinois, we behold two types of men—the politician and the statesman, the former with his mind able to grasp only the immediate advantage, the latter with a vision that comprehends the eternal verities.

In that debate Douglas played to the galleries. He followed the line of least political resistance. He echoed the sentiment of the unthinking. He was a trimmer who sought votes for himself in the election immediately at hand rather than the solution of a great problem which involved the fundamentals of civilization and the perpetuity of free and popular institutions as embodied in the United States Government. Douglas was willing to and offered to compromise these institutions in order to gain a temporary victory at the polls.

Lincoln, the statesman, was a man of convictions and the courage to stand by them. He refused to take a compromising position upon the question of slavery, which was the issue of the hour. It was during these debates that he gave utterance to the statement that "this Nation can not exist half slave and half free." Lincoln took this uncompromising attitude against the advice of the small politicians of his day, who were afraid to stand up and fight for the right, afraid to take a defeat for the sake of advancing the cause of truth, just as the small politicians of to-day follow popular clamor and become slaves to it. Lincoln had his country in mind rather than his personal fortune; he was more concerned with saving his Nation and the priceless possession of free institutions than he was in saving himself from a political defeat. Because he took this uncompromising position he lost the election in 1858 and with it the Senatorship, but by so doing he gained the Presidency of the Nation two years later.

Let this not be construed to convey the insinuation that he lost the Senatorship because he saw by so doing he would gain the Presidency. Not so. He lost the Senatorship because he had the courage to put his destiny to the touch regardless of the consequences, and current historians of that period confirm the assertion that after the elections of 1858 it looked as though Lincoln had not only killed himself politically but had strangled the Republican Party in the day of its infancy.

But the American people fundamentally are sound. Fundamentally the American people, upon sober second thought, reach down and lay hold of the inexorable logic of a situation. This is proved by the fact that no mouthing demagogue has ever yet grasped the reins of power in this country and held them. This is proved by the fact that at every crisis in this country's history the rank and file of our citizens have arisen to the emergency and decided the issue from the standpoint of mental sobriety and intellectual integrity.

So it was at that critical period of American history. Lincoln led his party through the gates of defeat for principle's sake into the possession of the national administration within the short span of two years, an administration which was destined to play the most important part in preserving free institutions that any human agency has ever played since the hand of time began recording history.

The moral of this is obvious, and there is need of its application to the problems of to-day. All government is a compromise upon details, but no government can exist which compromises principles. Much less can a political party survive and have virility which compromises principles. The application may be carried to the individual. No political weather vane who whips and twists in response to the gusts of popular passion long remains in power. Let it be said, to the credit of the American people, that no such man has ever yet been lifted to the seats of the mighty. Men who tack and turn to every passing wind are sailboat politicians. They never dare venture far from shore. Shallow, they frequent shallow waters. Every storm sees them scudding for the protection of the shore. Such men never have been leaders in the Republican Party, and if the rank and file of the Republican Party remain true to the principles of their fathers such men never will attain leadership in the party. The leader of his party and of his countrymen is he who guides his course not by the weather vane but by the compass of principles which is always squared by the fixed star of truth and justice. He it is who is able to plow the deep, who rides the storm, and makes his port.

Let the Republican Party to-day cease dickering with the sailboat politicians, cease compromising with the political weather vanes, cease catering to passing whims. By so doing it may possibly—yes, quite probably—meet with a defeat. If so that defeat will prove the strength of the party, the righteousness of its principles, and the sanity of its policies, quite as truly as the defeat of Abraham Lincoln in 1858 proved his strength and his righteousness and resulted in his elevation to the presidency as the leader not only of his party associates but the leader of all patriots who had the integrity of the Union at heart. That party which can not stand defeat for the sake of a principle has not sufficient vitality to justify its existence.

Fundamentally the issue debated by Lincoln and Douglas was that of popular government by free agents. It was not the issue of the physical freedom of black human beings as is believed to-day by those who have an incomplete or a distorted knowledge of history. That problem did not arise until the war was half over and was incidental to the war. The emancipation proclamation was decided upon as a measure of war to weaken the South and hasten victory for the Union.

The issue upon which Lincoln took his uncompromising position was deeper than that. It involved the freedom of all labor and the right of all laborers to enjoy the product of their toil. By the same token it involved the right of free capital and the right of the man who invests his capital to enjoy a profit therefrom. Underlying the issue was the centuries-old struggle between an oligarchy or aristocracy and a democracy, between a narrow, arrogant, crushing paternalism and a broad, inspiriting government which encourages the individual to do his best, guaranteeing him the right to profit by his initiative and industry.

Douglas pleaded for a compromise with the slave-holding oligarchy, for a compromise with a system that is the antithesis of a free, progressive government. Lincoln held firmly to the elementary principles of freedom and progress which guarantee the individual not only his freedom as a citizen but freedom in the disposition of his muscle, his brain, his time, his talents, his energy; freedom to reap if he sows, freedom to profit if he invests.

That is largely the issue to-day. The paternalistic ideas which are being advanced to-day are but a variation of the ideas which Lincoln and the Republican Party combated and successfully withstood. Without intending to be partisan it nevertheless must be recorded that paternalism finds a welcome in the Democratic Party. Democrats talk about individualism but practice paternalism. Bryan's free-silver theory was the essence of paternalism. The theory that Government fiat could create and maintain values, the free-silver idea of Bryan and the Democratic Party nearly 30 years ago, was the advance agent of the Lenin-Trotski system of finance.

Russia to-day is giving the world an example of paternalistic government with its system of fiat money. Russia is the promised land of the paternalistic, the elysium of those who believe in government ownership and control; who believe that capital and capitalists are a menace; that private enterprises should be operated on the shares; that every corporation should be regulated and bedeviled and sandbagged; that every man with a dollar should whack up with the one who has none; where the thrifty are punished by having that which they have saved taken from them and given to the shiftless and the improvident.

Russia to-day is the home of the demagogue. It is ruled by the Bolsheviki, which is a Russian term for the "rule of the many." Russian communities are ruled by committees composed of "poor peasants"; these committees under the Bolshevik régime being composed wholly of the shiftless, the improvident, the wastrel, the vodka drinker. No man who owned property of any kind, even land, or who conducted a business, was permitted to sit upon these committees of "poor peasants" whom the Bolshevik régime created and set up as the ruling power in every community.

The Bolshevik régime in Russia began with the same agitation that is conspicuous in so many quarters in this country—agitation for the regulation of public and quasi public utilities, government control of the railroads and the mines and the key industries, the imposition of exacting conditions upon those who had capital invested and the restriction of their right to profit by their investments; then quickly followed the seizure of all private industry and business and the confiscation of all private property of all kinds.

The leaders of this movement obtained their strength and power from the support of the masses who were led to believe that only the property of the rich and the nobility would be confiscated. But true to human nature and true to human history, once the system of confiscation was introduced and firmly intrenched, it did not end with the wealthy and the nobility. It wound up with the confiscation of the land and the cattle and the grain of the peasants, the very ones who had set up this hideous form of government.

As a result, Russia to-day presents a scene of desolation and misery unparalleled in the annals of history. Thrift has been throttled. Individual initiative has been brutally murdered. Incentive to accumulate has been destroyed, root and branch. The result of this has not only been the absolute, utter ruin of the transportation system, the mining industry, all the industrial fabric of Russia, but the certain knowledge that he may not be permitted to enjoy the fruits of his own toil has resulted in the peasant abandoning the arts of husbandry until the very soil has lost its ability to produce and the great fertile lands of that country have reverted to waste.

Let those of America who are now giving a willing ear to the vaporings of like demagogues, who paint for them a picture of the glories of government control and ownership, take warning while yet there is time. No demagogue has ever yet lived who discovered a way to compel labor to work against its will to its own disadvantage; neither has any demagogue discovered a way to compel capital to work against its will to its disadvantage.

Beware of the demagogue, whether he be a labor demagogue or "dirt farmer" demagogue. The labor demagogue never works, he never strikes. He sits in luxuriously furnished offices and draws an annual salary greater than that paid the public officials of our Federal Government, greater than that paid the officials of the majority of private corporations. He draws this salary not for the purpose of promoting the cause of the laborer but for the purpose of creating discontent and fomenting discord in the labor world.

It is said that in China physicians are paid a regular stipend for keeping their patients well. The moment the patient becomes sick the pay of the physician stops. If that rule were applied to the labor demagogue there would be fewer strikes. If the labor demagogue who is responsible for the eruptions in the industrial world were compelled to take his place in the line of men whom he has succeeded in getting to strike and take his turn in drawing his meager weekly strike benefits, we would soon have an era of industrial peace in America the like unto which has never been witnessed since the angels sang together at the dawn of creation.

The labor demagogue who prates about "horny-handed sons of toil" exhibits no callous in his palms. He sees to it that when his dupes go with empty bellies to "advance the cause," he continues to draw his fat salary which enables him to shove his feet under the mahogany and break bread three times a day.

No less dangerous is the "dirt-farmer" demagogue. The "dirt-farmer" demagogue is not peculiar to this day and generation. Within the memory of men now living and in public life we have had demagogues elected to the Congress whose main, if not sole, bid for popularity was their claim they wore no socks. Thank God, we have at least made progress! Even those who stoop the lowest to conquer to-day have advanced beyond that stage where they believe the garbing of the nether extremities in proper habiliments is no longer a practice confined to those who have dark dealings with the moneyed powers.

The demagogue who hurls imprecations and breathes destruction upon those who have by thrift accumulated has not been a strange sight since the days of "Bloody Bridle" Waite. The demagogue who demonstrates his love for the common people by scorning the raiment of the well dressed has not been a novel sight to the American public since the days of "Honest Bill" Sulzer, who, when elected governor of the great State of New York, openly showed his scorn for frock coats and plug hats as the appurtenances of the devil by appearing in the inaugural procession in slovenly garb. He was not in office six months until he was exposed, impeached, and kicked from office.

Beware the demagogue who seeks to prove he is a "dirt farmer" by wearing a costume of the kind attributed in the funny papers and on the vaudeville stage to the rural "jay." Such a politician is a travesty upon the real farmers of America, who, as a class, are better dressed, better fed, better read, and more widely traveled within the confines of the United States than any other class of American citizens. The American farmer is not a "rube" nor a yokel, nor does he regard it as being a tribute to him for anyone who pretends to represent him to act a "rube" and a yokel. It is no more a sign of devotion to the welfare of agriculture for a man in public life to ape the stage caricature of a farmer than it is an exhibition of reverence for him to spit upon the matting in the church aisle, or an acknowledgment of the value of sanitation to pick his teeth with a jackknife.

What did any of these labor and "dirt farmer" demagogues ever do for the farmer and the wage earner? What law did they ever place upon the statute books that worked to the uplifting of either class or to any other class of Americans? All the demagogues collectively, from the days of "Sockless" Simpson and "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman down to the present time, have never written upon the pages of legislation a single law that was of benefit to anyone.

The laws that developed the great Mississippi Valley and extended aid to the farmers of that section of the country were placed upon the statute books by one or the other of the great political parties, largely by the Republican Party, because during all the years that the development of the West and Middle West was in progress the Republican Party was in power in either one or both branches of Congress.

The homestead acts, the reclamation and irrigation legislation, forestry legislation, the laws opening public lands to settlers, the laws giving rights and privileges to live-stock interests who wished land for grazing, the law creating the Department of Agriculture, as well as the laws which created from time to time the various bureaus of that department, are all the product of the Republican Party, by men who were 100 per cent Republican, holding their commission from the Republican Party, responsible for their actions to the Republican Party and to the country.

These laws were placed upon the statute books and operated to the development of the great agricultural heart of the United States before ever a farm "bloc" was heard of, before ever a lot of self-constituted, self-appointed, high-salaried lobbyists stationed themselves in Washington to prey upon the farmers upon one hand and attempt to browbeat and intimidate the National Congress upon the other hand.

What is true of legislation for the farmer is true of legislation for the wage earner. This Nation began its tremendous industry development after the Civil War, during the period when the Republican Party was in control of all branches of the Government. The policies of the Republican Party and the legislation it enacted were of such a character that the standard of living conditions, the level of wages, and the general welfare of wage earners were all raised to such a point in the United States that this country attracted from every other industrial nation of the world millions of immigrants.

The beneficial labor laws placed upon our Federal statute books are almost wholly the product of Republican Congresses elected in spite of the opposition of the majority of so-called labor leaders, such as Samuel Gompers. The labor legislation upon the statute books of the Northern States is incomparably superior to that upon the statutes of Southern States which are solidly Democratic. Practically every bit of legislation, either Federal or State, enacted in behalf of women wage earners and enacted for the protection of the children of the country has been written by a Republican Congress or by a Republican legislature.

There is no influence in America to-day that is more dangerous and more insidious than the influence exerted by those organizations which purport to represent the farmer and the laboring men, but which in point of fact represent nothing except the wishes of their highly paid executives. Executives of such organizations as the American Federation of Labor, on the one hand, and the American Farm Bureau Federation, on the other, have advocated legislation during the life of this Congress which was not to the interest of either the farmer or the laborer. They have advocated legislation in the name of the farmer and the laborer, upon which the rank and file of their organizations had been given no opportunity of voicing an expression and to which a great number of the rank and file of their organization expressed violent opposition. The executives of these organizations have unlimited power voted to them and vested in them at their annual conventions, which they forthwith abuse by using it to blackjack Members of Congress into acquiescence with their personal wishes regarding public measures.

To be more specific: Where does Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and his immediate clique in charge of that organization obtain his authority to speak in the name of the wage earners of the country against prohibition? Where does he obtain his authority from the rank and file of wage earners to denounce the courts of the land? Where does he obtain his authority from the rank and file of the wage earners to condone red-handed massacre, provided those who commit it hold a union card? Yet he and his clique have done

this repeatedly, claiming they were voicing the opinions of the wage earners of America.

Or where does Gray Silver, who signs himself "legislative representative" of the American Farm Bureau Federation, obtain his right to espouse the giving away of the greatest water-power rights in America to the richest man in America? Where do Gray Silver and the other executives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, as well as the trade organ of that body, obtain their authority to speak on behalf of the farmers of the country when they join hands with the Democrats, the importers, and the notorious free-trade lobby interests at Washington to attack the principle of protective tariff, to publish and disseminate false and vicious propaganda against the protective tariff law now on the books?

According to newspaper accounts, which have never been contradicted, Gray Silver informed nearly 2,000 South Dakota farmers that "Congress is besieged with paid lobbyists for the sole purpose of killing legislation on the Muscle Shoals proposition." According to the report, "Mr. Silver bitterly denounced the actions of Members of Congress, who 'no longer hear the voice of the people and whose letters to their constituents remarkably resemble the propaganda of certain big interests.'" The members of the United States Senate Committee on Agriculture who filed a report denouncing as a fake and an outrage the Henry Ford Muscle Shoals proposition were Senators NORRIS, of Nebraska; PAGE, of Vermont; MCNARY, of Oregon; KEYES, of New Hampshire; GOODING, of Idaho; NORBECK, of South Dakota; HARRELD, of Oklahoma; MCKINLEY, of Illinois; and KENDRICK, of Wyoming. Which one of these did Mr. Silver have in mind when he accused the opposition to the Ford plan of being backed by the interests of Wall Street?

How many farmers of South Dakota think their Senator who signed this report is being handled by the big eastern interests and that his opposition to the Muscle Shoals grab is dictated by any unworthy motive? How many farmers of the Middle West and Mountain States think that big eastern interests are handling such Senators as those who signed this report against the Henry Ford grab of Muscle Shoals?

Who are the paid lobbyists appearing in Washington in connection with Muscle Shoals? The Members of this Congress could throw a great deal of illumination upon that subject were there an investigation made. It is a matter of common talk as to which side in this fight is spending tremendous sums of money and is maintaining a corps of lobbyists in and around the Halls of Congress, who infest the offices of Congressmen and bombard them with literature and threaten them with political extinction if they do not vote thus and so. Members of Congress could give a great deal of information regarding which side of the fight—the Henry Ford side or the opposition—has expended great sums of money in sending plate matter to country newspapers which deliberately falsifies figures, deliberately sets forth conditions which do not exist, and represents Mr. Ford as making guaranties which he and his official representatives flat-footedly refused to make before the congressional committees holding hearings upon the subject.

Unfair and untruthful although the misrepresentations of Mr. Silver and his associates are upon this subject and upon the subject of the tariff, still more despicable are their cowardly innuendoes that all men who oppose them are actuated by base motives and are controlled by sinister influences of great wealth. There is no crime in having great wealth; but if there were, as the innuendoes of this organization would have it appear, then Mr. Silver and his crowd should immediately sever their relations with Henry Ford, who is to-day acknowledged the richest man in America, who is to-day reaching out and getting control of more sources of wealth than any other man or any other set of men, who to-day is financing, directly or indirectly, more propaganda than any other man or set of men in the United States. If it be a crime to be associated with men identified with Wall Street, then Mr. Silver and his crowd should immediately sever their relations with Mr. Bernard Baruch, whose intimacy with Wall Street is only exceeded by his intimacy with the executives of the American Farm Bureau Federation executive office and his intimacy with the inner circle of the Democratic Party.

The same moral can be applied to those who sit in high places in labor circles. They are continually appealing to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant and the thoughtless by denouncing capital and capitalists. Yet these men themselves are capitalists. They draw salaries in excess of the salaries of any public official of the United States with the exception of the President. Their organizations own not only real estate and property worth millions but they hold securities worth millions.

It was disclosed during the miners' strike last summer that William Green, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers' Union, had borrowed $200,000 of a Wall Street bank with which to help finance the miners' strike. The bank in question stated they had loaned the money as a business proposition, the loan being amply secured by gilt-edge securities. It also stated that it had loaned money to other labor organizations upon gilt-edge securities.

At the same time W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Workers, announced that in 1917 his organization had borrowed money from Boston banks with which to finance the New York street railway strike. He was quoted in the newspapers at that time to the effect that his organization owned over $5,000,000 of gilt-edge securities. At the same time it was announced that the Illinois miners' union, through Frank Farrington, had borrowed $150,000 from the Springfield, Ill., bank upon gilt-edge security.

One of the biggest banking and commercial institutions in the United States is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. They own one of the largest office buildings in Cleveland, Ohio. They control the Brotherhood Insurance Co. with $180,000,000 in policies. They own and control the Brotherhood's bank in Cleveland, Ohio, the Brotherhood Investment Co., a $10.-000,000 corporation; the People's Cooperative Bank, of Hammond, Ind.; the Transportation Brotherhood's Cooperative Bank, of Minneapolis; the San Bernardino Valley Bank and two branches, in California; the Federated Banking & Trust Co., at Birmingham, Ala. Still more recently they have bought into the Empire Trust Co., of New York City, and Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was elected a director of that trust company and will sit side by side with Charles M. Schwab, T. Coleman du Pont, and other well-known figures in New York financial circles on the Empire Bank Trust Co. directorate.

Every honest man, whether he be a laboring man, a farmer, or a business man, will rejoice that this great labor organization has prospered and has expressed its faith in the institutions of our country. But what a rebuke do these facts administer to the demagogues in the labor world whose only hope of maintaining their high-salaried positions is in successfully keeping alive the flames of class prejudice and hatred and who are constantly preaching that legislative and judicial bodies which seek to protect the rights of property are enemies of the common people.

What protection will be left the labor organizations possessing property if the courts are stricken down, as labor demagogues advocate? What protection will be left the individual who accumulates property of any kind if the courts are stricken down? What is to become of property rights and investments if, due to radical agitation, there is enacted legislation of a confiscatory character? What is to happen to those who wish to save and invest if the radicals seize control of the Halls of Congress and enact laws which, due to their paternalistic character, lay upon the shoulders of the people tax burdens which amount to confiscation?

These are things which concern the laboring man who is trying to acquire for himself a home far more than they concern the man of immense wealth who can take his wealth and flee the country, if necessary, just as has been done in Russia and is being done in Germany and Poland and other European countries where taxes have become confiscatory. These are things which concern the farmer who is endeavoring to "pay out" on a piece of land far more than they concern the railroad magnate or the banker who can turn their wealth into intangible property and thereby save it from the back-breaking burdens of taxation.

Reverting to the Henry Ford Muscle Shoals proposition, which finds its greatest lobbyist in the Washington representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the fact that Henry Ford is trying to get possession of this immense source of wealth is not in itself an argument against his proposition. But his proposition is entitled to no more or no less consideration than if it were made by Mr. Rockefeller or J. P. Morgan, or the head of one of our great packing plants, or the president of one of our great railroads. Mr. Ford to-day is the wealthiest individual in America. He has a bank balance of over $80,000,-000, according to financial reports. He is getting control of key industries, is building up transportation systems, is acquiring power sites in various sections of the country. This in itself is not deplorable, but it must be taken into consideration in connection with his desire to lay his hands upon Muscle Shoals.

The argument that Mr. Ford is a public benefactor is not borne out by the facts. Mr. Ford's proposition must be weighed upon its merits and not upon the fictitious and mythical personality with which he has been endowed by his admirers and his paid representatives. Mr. Ford is not a public benefactor. In time of war Mr. Ford was quite as great a profiteer as any

other war profiteer. He made tens of millions of dollars out of war contracts, although his paid propaganda circulated the story that he returned to the Government all the profits he made from war contracts. The records of both the Treasury Department and the War Department show this statement to be absolutely false. Not only did Mr. Ford not return one penny of the tens of millions he made on a cost-plus basis during the war, but he even went so far as to file a claim against the Government for damages due him because of expenditures he made to fill contracts which were canceled. These claims were allowed the same as they were allowed to other manufacturers, and he pocketed the millions he acquired in this manner.

Mr. Ford is not a philanthropist. Mr. Ford is out to make money. Mr. Ford's Muscle Shoals proposition does not guarantee to make one pound of fertilizer at any price. Mr. Ford's personal representative, Mr. Mayo, in testifying before the House Committee on Military Affairs, frankly admitted, in response to the direct question, that in event Mr. Ford found he could not make fertilizer at Muscle Shoals at a profit, he would not make any and that there would be no court in the land that could compel him to do business without a profit. The best that Mr. Ford promises in event he obtains this, the greatest piece of property in America, if not in the world, is that he will make fertilizer provided he can do so at a profit of 8 per cent.

The farmers of this country had their experience during the war with those classes of dollar-a-year men and other alleged benefactors who did business on a cost-plus 8 per cent basis. The real farmers of the country should go slow before they take the word of two or three high-salaried lobbyists in Washington, having expensive suites in expensive office buildings, before they take the word of such men as signed the Senate Agricultural Committee's report denouncing Ford's proposition as impossible and indefensible.

Abraham Lincoln was a Republican. He was a party man. He believed in party government and party responsibility. He worked with and within the party organization to save the Union. There is a timely moral in this for the present generation. The necessity of party loyalty and party work can not be overestimated at this period in our national affairs. By virtue of its organization and institutions this is a Government of parties which receive their commissions from the people, are held responsible by the people for their conduct of public affairs, and are compelled to make an accounting to the people at the elections. Those who would destroy party loyalty and break down party solidarity are seeking to destroy the only system of responsible popular government we have. They are seeking to replace responsible party government with irresponsible government by cliques, factions, blocs, groups, and individuals. If a party's ability to carry out its policies be destroyed by breaking down its solidarity it is at the same time and by the same process absolved from any blame for whatever may be done by those cliques which seize control of public affairs but which can not be held for an accounting to the whole people.

It is not a sign of political independence and mental integrity to break down a party organization. It is rather an exhibition of a desire to evade responsibility and to pursue a course dictated by passing whims rather than one by the fundamentals of political economy. Those who seek to disorganize within the party invariably, if put in control of public administration, disorganize the government. Those who object to party organization and party discipline are possessed with a spirit of rebellion against all organized government, and of disciplinary influences which are the foundation of orderly institutions.

It has become the fad among certain classes to-day to decry political parties, to speak of party organizations as though they were corrupt and exercised a corrupting influence upon the Government. This is a gross libel, uttered either by those who are ignorant or by those seeking to destroy party influence in the Government because they find it stands between them and their selfish or corrupt desires.

It is charged that party organizations are controlled by predatory interests and through the machinery of party organizations invisible and sinister influences secure control of public affairs. Instead of this being true, the contrary is true. A great party placed in control of the Government, held responsible to the public for the policies of public administration and for the legislative enactments during the period of its ascendancy, can not evade that responsibility or avoid an accounting at the next general election. If those policies and enactments have been in the interests of sinister influences rather than the interest of the people, the party is punished and hurled from power.

But where there is no party solidarity, where men charged with administration of public affairs and responsible for legislation owe no allegiance to party, refuse to submit to party discipline, defy party organization and act upon their own responsibility, either individually or in cliques and groups, there is no way for the country as a whole to hold them to an accounting. Instead of party government promoting special interests, party "blocs" and groups promote special interests. They are organized for that very purpose.

One evil leads to another. Special interests, seeing they can accomplish their ends through the formation of "blocs" where they can not through a great party, encourage such formation. Not only that, but it is well within the bounds of conservative statement that special interests, seeking legislation inimical to public welfare, often find in a "bloc" or group already formed a very ready and willing medium, provided it is sufficiently financed. And so it has come about in the present Congress that representatives of these groups, professing to speak for the people, are, in reality, the spokesmen of influences which would not bear the scrutiny of too close an investigation. So it has come to pass that representatives of organizations which pretend to voice the sentiment of great classes of citizens are using their power and influence to voice the wishes of a few designing interests with whom they have perfected amicable arrangements.

The breakdown of party government may largely be attributed to the primary system. A hue and a cry was raised against the so-called party boss. It became quite fashionable to join the clamor that people should vote for the man instead of the party. Through the press and from the platform and even the pulpit came the advice that if party lines could be broken down something constructive might be accomplished. Some of this advice was delivered in sincerity but in ignorance. Some of it was delivered by those who were fully aware that, because of their lack of integrity or intellectual poverty, they had no hope of receiving honors at the hand of any responsible, self-respecting party organization. No greater hoax was ever perpetrated upon the American people than that of wiping out the convention system and substituting therefor the primary system in the belief that thereby the processes of government would be purified, the character of the personnel of public officials elevated, and the quality of legislation improved.

Lincoln was a product of the party convention system. Had there been in vogue during his time the state-wide direct primaries where any demagogue could mount the stump and get away with any accusation, the war would have been lost, the Union would have been dissolved; this the greatest experiment in popular government would have been written down as a failure, and the hopes of mankind for the establishment and maintenance of free institutions resting upon the consent of the governed would have been postponed indefinitely.

This is not supposition. It is a matter of record that in the midst of the Civil War the demagogue, playing the part of treason, did lift his voice and secured the ear of the people. Had we been cursed then, as we are to-day, with the "bloc" and the group systems, obtaining their commission from a misinformed constituency often lashed to a passion in the heat of a campaign, Clement L. Vallandigham would have carried Ohio and been a hero of a political faction rather than the traitor that he was. It is a matter of record that in the neighboring State of Indiana a bloc controlled by the infamous and treasonable organization known as the Knights of Golden Circle elected a secession legislature, which sought to tie the hands of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war governor, the right hand of Abraham Lincoln, by refusing to appropriate money which Morton needed to help finance the defense of the State and of the Union. But in both cases the power, the solidarity, the virility, the red-blooded patriotism and loyalty of the Republican Party's machinery stood back of the men who were fighting to preserve this Union.

Abraham Lincoln was not the only product of the party convention. Men who for two generations following the Civil War formulated the policies of this Government and guided the destinies of this Nation were products of the party convention system. Grant, Garfield, Harrison, Blaine, Ingalls, Hoar, Reed, Allison, Edmunds, Logan, Sherman, Windham, Morgan, and so on through a galaxy of Republican leaders, while on the Democratic side such outstanding men as Hendricks, Thurman, Carlisle, and Vilas, all were the products of the convention system. All these men assumed the duties of public office with the knowledge that if they proved recreant to their trust not only they, as individuals, but their party with them, would be retired from public control in disgrace. In no nation, either ancient, medieval, or modern, has there ever been a group of statesmen who served the public more faithfully, who were

more zealous in their work, or who wrought so largely and so effectively as the group of American statesmen during the generation following the Civil War, a group which was the direct and sole product of party government, selected by the party convention.

But the people follow strange gods. Party convention was thrown into the discard in order that the electorate might vote for the man instead of the party. The public now witnesses the fruits of that system. Instead of perfecting popular government it is destroying popular government. Instead of bringing about a more direct responsibility to the people upon the part of public men, it has lessened that responsibility and made it not only possible but easy for men in public office to evade party responsibility for whatever happens.

Instead of purifying public affairs the party primary has made them more corrupt. The party leaders under the old system sought men with mental attainments and high character to carry the party banner and lead in the fight on the hustings. It did not matter to the party organization or to the leaders whether such men were wealthy in a material way or not. A poor man, if he possessed brains and character, could hope and expect party preferment. To-day, under the party primary, the poor man is barred. No one without a bank roll can aspire to nomination for office with any hope of success. Under the old party convention system the rank and file in the party worked for the party success because they believed in party principles and counted it an honor to give freely of their time and energy to bring victory to their party banner. Since the primary has been in vogue no man can be secured to work for the party or party candidates unless he is paid. The primary system has made it necessary for individuals seeking nomination to raise and expend great sums of money.

There is no exception to this rule. There are a few demagogues who have secured party nominations who claim their campaign expenses amounted to but a few hundred dollars. Such men are guilty of deliberate deception. One such man, who has gained considerable prominence throughout the country by reason of his radical ideas and bizarre interviews and speeches, boasted he had successfully defeated a large field of candidates in the party primary with the expenditure of only a few hundred dollars. But it later developed that a great radical organization with headquarters in a magnificent office building in the city of Washington possessed of a two-million-dollar campaign fund had sent into this man's State two score or more of paid organizers and speakers and had flooded his State with literature, all in order to nominate him because it was understood between him and them that he was to be their spokesman in event of his success. It later came out that another organization, having for its aims special legislation, had gone to his aid with organizers and speakers and literature.

This is the very essence of invisible government. This is the most corrupting influence that could possibly be at work. It should be kept always in mind that special interest is special interest, no matter what its name, and it is as corrupt and as corrupting for a radical organization professing to be for the people to buy the nomination of a candidate for public office as it is for a railroad to do so. It should be always kept in mind that the man who rises upon the floor of the American Congress with the label of some special organization of that character upon him is as venal as the one who rises upon the floor with the label of some private corporation stamped upon him. Neither represents the public. Neither is fit to occupy a seat in the halls of legislation.

The direct primary and the "bloc" system of Government is breeding a generation of political hypocrites. Men are using the party label to secure for themselves a nomination and election only to repudiate the party, its principles, its policies, and its leaders once they have secured their seat in the Halls of Congress or in the legislative halls in our several States. They use the party name as a baggage check upon which to ride to Washington. There are men in both branches of Congress to-day who were nominated in Republican primaries and were elected because they had their name on the ticket under the eagle, the emblem of the Republican Party, but who since they were elected have opposed the Republican Party at every step, have spoken and voted against every party policy, have denounced the fundamental principles of the party, and have boasted of their infidelity and treachery as though it were a virtue rather than a shame. Were such political actions indictable, these men could be convicted of perjury, forgery, and the securing of places and power under false pretenses.

These men in their egotism boast that their success is due to their popularity. This boast is given the lie by the fact that not one of them dare run in his State for election as an independent, his name on the ticket in a column not headed by the party emblem. It is not a violent assumption to arrive at the conclusion that a man who will resort to such deception to secure a seat in the halls of legislation will not hesitate to use the same methods after he has secured his seat; that an individual who will thus betray his constituency in order to gain for himself a position of influence and satisfy personal ambition will not hesitate after he has secured the position to betray the people again if by so doing he can gratify some other personal ambition. This is what the American people are reaping as a result of the primaries and the "bloc" system. The only cure for it is a return to old-fashioned party government. It was good enough to save the Union once, and it will be needed if we are to save free institutions again. Unless we do return to the system of party government there are two alternatives ahead of this country—one-man rule, which most likely will go to the individual who proves the most crafty and unscrupulous; or mob rule, with all that implies.

The direct primary has opened the way to the vicious and unscrupulous. It has enabled the partisans of one party to participate in the primaries of other parties to an extent that nullifies the will of the rank and file of the party holding the primary.

No greater crime against party government was ever perpetrated than that which marked the Michigan primaries of 1918. Because of the primary laws in that State it was possible for Mr. Ford to run as a candidate for nomination for the United States Senate on both the Democratic and Republican tickets. Now, it is obvious that a man can not be both a Democrat and a Republican. It is equally obvious that a man who places his name on both tickets is guilty of the basest sort of deception and is on the face of it attempting to trick the people. In this plot the leaders of the Democratic Party in Michigan, the leaders of the Democratic national organization, and even the high Democratic officials who directed the affairs of the Government participated. It was a deliberate, well-planned scheme for the Democratic Party to rape the Republican primaries in Michigan. This sort of a thing was absolutely impossible in the party convention. In view of this it is a travesty to speak about primaries being the medium through which the people can express their wish and obtain their free choice.

Or, take another instance: The candidate for nomination for a high office in a Middle Western State is a publisher and he owns a string of daily, weekly, and monthly publications. Through these he reaches more people of his State than any other one man. All of the political propaganda which he places in his publications to boost himself does not cost him a cent. In a campaign in his own State he refused to carry the advertisement of his opponent. This man is one of the most vociferous exponents of the direct primary. He is also loud in his denunciation of those who spend considerable sums of money to win a nomination or an election. Yet in his State if a man wishes to oppose him in the direct primary he must either suffer the fatal handicap of having no publicity as against the tremendous propaganda in the papers owned by the gentleman in question, or he must expend a tremendous sum of money in other papers to offset the self-advertising publisher candidate.

This same situation exists, with variations, in other States. It is breaking down popular government. It is muzzling free speech and making a farce of untrammeled expression of the public. None of this could happen under the party convention system.

The menace does not stop here. There is in existence a self-constituted organization known by the high-sounding title of Conference for Progressive Political Action. It has elaborate offices, occupying three or four floors in a marble office sky scraper in the city of Washington. It has a publicity department which employs more people and expends more money than all the old party organizations added together and multiplied. It has a staff of highly paid traveling organizers. It has a weekly publication which it furnishes to hundreds of thousands of individuals. Its head is a Socialist who has consorted with the most radical elements in the United States and who has been a candidate for office upon the Socialist ticket. It has for its executive officers a collection of Socialists, communists, and other radicals, sprinkled liberally with a number of Democrats who believe in paternalism. It has for its cardinal principles the destruction of the courts, the public ownership of railroads, mines, and key industries. Its literature and publications take advantage of the liberality of our laws to preach sedition, class hatred, and destruction constantly.

This organization in the primaries of 1922 and in the elections expended untold sums of money sending speakers, workers,

and literature into States and congressional districts to defeat men who refuse to subscribe to their violent, destructive, and seditious opinions. No railroad, no bank, no great corporation, indeed no group of private corporations or banking interests or railroad interests expended anything like the money or had at work anything approaching the tremendous organization that this Conference for Progressive Political Action expended or had in the field in 1922.

It worked under the guise of being nonpartisan. In point of fact, it lined up with scarcely any exception against candidates on the Republican ticket. Those exceptions were where the candidates on the Republican ticket were not Republicans but radicals stealing the livery of Heaven in which to serve the devil. This organization, which is daily, hourly at work breaking down the faith of the people in our Government, arraying the mass of people against those who have a competence, seeking to overthrow the courts of the land, advocating confiscation of railroads and mines thrives and accomplishes its purpose by reason of the direct primary. It would be utterly impotent under the old system of party convention.

This organization and kindred organizations are responsible for the nomination and the election to the Congress of bootstrap economists, who assert to the farmer they are going to lessen the cost of his living by reducing railroad rates and the cost of manufactured products and at the same time promise the workingman they are going to raise his wages. These are the gentlemen who are proclaiming the fantastic and impossible doctrine that they are going to cut down living costs all around by transferring the expense of running railroads, mines, and other industries from the shoulders of the shippers and consumers to the United States Treasury. But here they stop for the simple reason that they can not explain to the public how, if they increase the expenses of the Government, they are not going to increase taxes, and if taxes increase they must be paid by the man in the ranks.

These are the gentlemen who are advocating Government ownership of railroads. We had an experiment of that character for two years under the Democratic administration. It cost the taxpayers directly $2,000,000,000. The thing which afflicts the farmer to-day is the conditions brought about by Government control of railroads under the McAdoo régime. The high freight rates to-day are the result of the conditions fastened upon the transportation systems of the country under Government control. It succeeded in doing four things: It bled the United States Treasury of $2,000,000,000, which must be raised in taxes from the common people; it nearly wrecked the railroad systems of the country; it established and made legal a system of shop rules and working conditions and wage levels for the railroad unions which necessitated the raising of freight rates; and this condition brought about the fourth result, namely, the greatest distress the agricultural sections of America ever experienced.

Yet there are men in the agricultural sections of the United States who are now playing hand and glove with this conference for progressive political action, with these socialists, communists, and government-ownership fanatics in order to bring about a permanent control and ownership of railroads by the Federal Government and fasten upon themselves taxes indirectly and directly that will inevitably result in their utter ruin. There could be no more unholy and unnatural alliance imagined than the farmer joining hands with this outfit to turn over the industries of this country to the radical crowd.

It would have but one result in the world of transportation, in the mining industry, in all manufacturing plants—wages would be raised to a ridiculous level, hours of labor would be cut to a ridiculous minimum, a minimum of production would be set, and the result would be the rest of the world, and the farmer particularly, paying enormous tribute to the labor demagogues who would sit in control at Washington and by the threat of swinging the vote of their several million followers have a strangle hold upon Congress and the administration.

In this radical scheme to push up costs in the railroad world, in the mining industry, in all manufacturing industries—the bulk of which increase would be saddled upon the farmer because he is the largest buyer of transportation, of fuel, and all manufactured goods—are such organizations as the Conference for Progressive Political Action, the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, the Farmer-Labor Party, and other organizations having popular titles given strength and standing in the country by the support of men nominated and elected to office under the camouflage of their being Republicans.

In some quarters the voice of small politicians is being raised in advice that the Republican Party compromise with these elements; that if it does not it will go down in defeat. Never was more disastrous advice offered. It is on a par with the advice offered Lincoln in his first campaign to compromise with the institution of slavery and the advice offered later during the war that he should permit the "erring States to go their way" and thus bring about dissolution of the Union because that was the line of least resistance and the field of least endeavor and least anguish.

The Republican Party to-day is the only organization which stands between the forces of radicalism and destruction and the institutions of our Government. It is cordially hated and feared by those forces. That is evidenced by the fact that they and their satellites do not dare take the field openly against the Republican Party. Men who have the backing of these radicals do not seek nominations and elections as radicals but insinuate themselves upon the Republican Party under the Republican Party emblem.

"Boring from within" is the phrase used by radicals to describe this method of their efforts to secure control of the Republican Party. It is a phrase borrowed from Lenin and Trotski. It is apt; it is well chosen, in view of the fact that the objects ultimately desired by these gentlemen are the same as those of Lenin, Trotski, and their crowd of wreckers in Russia. There is nothing to be gained by compromising with these radicals. Those who cater to them earn their contempt, excite their derision, but never win their confidence or gain their support, while at the same time the party which would cater to them would justly earn the disgust of the solid, substantial worth-while Americans.

This Congress is drawing to a close. The written record will show it has enacted more constructive legislation than any American Congress in history. The written record will show it has enacted no class legislation, no destructive legislation, no legislation tearing down one section of the country in order to upbuild another, no legislation injuring one class of people in order to enrich another. It has been a Congress which has legislated for all classes and all people.

It found public and private conditions in the worst possible state, due to eight years of paternalistic government under the direction of a Democratic administration. It found the farmer bankrupt, 5,000,000 ordinarily employed wage earners walking the streets, business living from hand to mouth, industry paralyzed, taxes more oppressive than ever in the history of America, waste and graft rampant in the Government departments.

By legislation and by administration all this has been changed. It has been two years of rigid economy upon the part of both Congress and the executive branch of the Government. It has been two years of legislation reducing taxes. It has been two years of legislation putting business, agriculture, and industry back on their feet. It has been two years of retrenchment, two years of reconstruction, two years of working the country back to a healthy condition. All this has been accomplished by the Republican Party, in control of the executive and the legislative branches of the Government.

In the legislative branch it has been accomplished by Republican majorities in committees and on the floor of both the House and the Senate. It has not been accomplished by lobbyists who claim the credit for it. It has not been accomplished by "blocs" who claim they compelled the legislative branch of Congress to do their bidding. These lobbyists, these organizations, these "blocs" remind one of the fly that sat on the chariot wheel and exclaimed, "What a dust I am raising!" These accomplishments have been in spite of the "blocs" and the lobbyists and the organizations, not because of them. The Republican Party, in control of both branches of Congress, has legislated wisely and constructively just the same as it has legislated wisely and constructively in previous years when it had control of Congress. But here these gentlemen advertise themselves in order to keep the money coming into their coffers from the laboring men and farmers whom they dupe into paying dues. One would suppose that before they came on the scene of action and established themselves in high-salaried jobs no Congress had ever enacted a law in behalf of the workingman or the farmer or the business man or the country as a whole; and one, if he believes them, shudders at the prospect of their untimely demise, for if they go, wisdom shall certainly die with them!

Notwithstanding the splendid record of this Congress, no Congress has been more heartily damned and more unjustly maligned than the Sixty-seventh Congress. This misrepresentation and denunciation has its origin, its financing, and its distribution among those groups and "blocs" and individuals and lobbyists who have been unable to jam their schemes through this Congress. It has been aided and abetted by the "10 per centers" over the country—those who have secured 90 per cent of the leg-

islation they wanted but who are sore because they did not secure the remaining 10 per cent. It is human nature to complain because of the few things we do not get rather than to be thankful for the many things we do get. It is the privilege of the American people to criticize their legislative representatives. In fact, it is an American trait. The spirit of fault-finding is not new. The trouble maker has been a burden and a pest since the earliest time. There is every reason to raise the voice of warning against those who preach dissatisfaction, but there is no reason to despair because such doctrine is abroad. In the earlier days of this Republic similar conditions existed. In 1833 Daniel Webster made a speech in the Senate in which he said:

There are persons who constantly clamor. They complain of oppression, speculation, and pernicious influence of accumulated wealth. They cry out loudly against all banks and corporations and all means by which capitalists become united in order to produce important and beneficial results. They carry on mad hostility against all established institutions. They would choke the fountains of industry and dry all streams. In a country of unbounded libefty they clamor against oppression. In a country of perfect equality they would move heaven and earth against privilege and monopoly. In a country where property is more evenly divided than anywhere else they rend the air, shouting agrarian doctrines. In a country where wages of labor are high beyond parallel they would teach the laborer that he is but an oppressed slave.

Had Webster been living to-day he could not have described more accurately the situation. There is only one new element which did not exist in the days of Webster. That is the foreign propagandist—the propagandist and agitator who would have America forsake her time-honored policy of noninterference in the quarrels and bickerings, embroilments and wars, the age-long feuds of Europe. This class of agitators and propagandists are numerous. They are perhaps the best financed of any group of agitators in the country. They are now making a special effort to convince the agricultural sections of the country that the prosperity of the American farmer depends upon our interference in European affairs. He is being furnished all sorts of false figures, all kinds of misleading statements, in order to secure his support of the movement to have the United States shoulder the burdens of bankrupt Europe. In this connection I wish to quote from an article which recently appeared in the Saturday Evening Post under the signature of Garet Garett:

There is the fear that unless the European demand for our surplus agricultural produce is sustained the American farmer will be ruined.

Well, but here appears at once the unexpected circumstance that while the farm bloc was supporting the Borah resolution and was willing to support the administration in almost anything it might think to do for the purpose of saving Europe so that Europe could buy America's grain surplus—even then our exports of grain and grain products were running twice over what they were before the war, and had been running that way through the year, with exports of other food, like provisions, running at the same time half again as high as in normal times.

What is the explanation? It is simply that during the war and ever since our exports of food to Europe have been abnormal; not subnormal—abnormal. Fix that fact. They were abnormal during the war for obvious causes. They have been abnormal since the war because European agriculture is not yet back to normal. American agriculture has continued to supply the difference between normal and subnormal food production in Europe. Russia is still out. We are filling her place as food purveyor. But Russia presently will come back. Agriculture all over Europe is coming back. During the war Europe's annual grain production fell 1,000,000,000 bushels. The production in North America increased in the same amount. That kept a balance. In the last four years Europe's production has increased about 400,000,000 bushels. It is nearly halfway back to normal. And just to that extent her abnormal demand for North American grain is reduced. In the same way and for the same reasons the European demand for all American food products is tending to fall naturally—that is, tending to become normal again.

Instead of telling the American farmer that the American Government must settle things in Europe, must get German reparations fixed if it has to fix them itself, in order to sustain the foreign market for his surplus, the farm bloc ought to be telling him this: "Tranquillity in Europe will be a human blessing, though not for the reasons you think. Prepare yourself for the immediate effects. You will not like them. You are supposing that an abnormal postwar demand for food will continue. It will not. When Europe returns to a state of normal productivity she will be 95 per cent self-sustaining in foodstuffs, as she was before, and American exports therefore will fall to what they were before the war, which was much less than they are now. You are overproducing to meet the aftermath of a war demand which will tend to disappear no matter what we do. Therefore govern your work accordingly, as industry goes, and let your production down."

But, no. It talks to him of a food loan to Germany, and of continuing to give our surplus away—of giving, forgiving, and lending Europe the money with which to buy our things.

The thought of making a capital loan of $1,500,000,000 to Germany, or a capital loan of any sum, is fantastic. All that she can legitimately need is maybe 80,000,000 bushels of wheat to take her into the next crop and raw materials on which to apply her labor, provided she is willing to begin to pay three or four hundred million dollars at the utmost. And that may all be managed in the way of commercial bank credit. It ought not to be managed in any other way. She will buy the food in any event.

There is another thing the farm bloc ought to tell the American farmer and doesn't dare to say. That is: Growing grain for export is the most wasteful industry we have. It is conducted and must be conducted in competition with Australia, Argentina, and India. The sooner we stop it the better.

It would be impossible for me to state the situation any more clearly than it is stated in these few sentences. I have the honor to represent a congressional district which is strictly agricultural. It contains within its boundaries more farms than any other congressional district in the United States. I have tried during my tenure of office to represent the farmers of my district. In doing so I have endeavored to inform myself upon the subjects which affect their welfare and their prosperity. I can conceive of nothing that would result more disastrously to the farming interests of this country than for them to follow the false leaders who would have them participate in European affairs in the vain hope that by so doing they would increase their markets and thereby increase their prosperity.

The article quoted says the members of the "farm bloc" are back of the movement to have America interfere in Europe in order to revive it and restore the market of the farmers. I do not speak for the "farm bloc." I am not a member of the "farm bloc." I represent the agricultural interests of my district without being instructed by the "farm bloc" as to how I shall vote. I feel I, like every other Representative in Congress who comes from an agricultural district, know the sentiment of and the needs of the farmers of my district better than those lobbyists in Washington who claim they speak the voice of the farmer. I am certain I know better the need of the agricultural interests of my district than some members of the so-called farm bloc who know nothing whatever about farming a farm, but who are very adept in farming the farmer for his vote.

There is nothing more false than the repeated statements made in various quarters that the American farmer under the Republican administration in the last two years has lost his European markets. To prove the falsity of this statement, I present a tabulation obtained from the Department of Commerce, showing the exports of farm products for the five years preceding the war and for the last two years under a Republican administration. According to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, the exports of "foodstuffs and food animals" for the five years preceding the World War were as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1910	$109,828,320
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1911	103,401,553
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912	99,899,270
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913	181,907,266
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914	137,495,121

The exports of "foodstuffs and food animals" for the last two years were as follows:

Calendar year ending December 31, 1921	$692,248,671
Calendar year ending December 31, 1922	458,353,860

The exports of "foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured"—such as flour, bacon, cured meats, and so forth—for the five years preceding the World War were as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1910	$259, 259, 654
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1911	282, 016, 883
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912	318, 838, 493
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913	321, 204, 373
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914	293, 218, 336

The exports of "foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured," for the last two years were as follows:

Calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1921	$669, 665, 598
Calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1922	588, 242, 722

From these figures it is clearly evident that the American farmer has not lost his foreign markets. It is clearly evident that he is exporting more to-day than he did prior to the war.

I would not be guilty of the same deception that our Democratic critics and our international propagandists are guilty of by claiming this increase in exports as compared with pre-war period is due to a Republican administration, the result of Republican policies. Such is not the case. It is due to the fact that Europe is not yet back to its normal production of agricultural products. As the article which I have quoted so clearly points out, as soon as Europe is back to normal production the exports of our agricultural products will decrease. There is nothing else ahead for the American farmer except a decrease in his exports to Europe. The sooner Europe is put on its feet the sooner he will lose his exports to that country. The sooner Russia is again in the field producing enormous quantities of wheat and other products the sooner will our exports of wheat decrease to a level of the pre-war period.

Therefore what folly it is to argue that the American farmer should put up money to hasten the revival of Europe upon the ground that by so doing he will increase his exports. What folly it is to propose that the American farmer be taxed to raise a billion or two billion dollars to loan European countries in order that they may buy his products. If loaning a man money for the purpose of having him spend it with you is the way to prosperity, then there is nothing in the world to prevent the corner grocer from becoming a merchant prince by the simple process of loaning his customers

money with which they can purchase his goods. Ergo—the more money he loans the more goods they will buy of him. The more goods they buy of him the more money he will have to loan them to buy more goods. Strange it has been left to the addle-pated agitators of to-day to discover this short cut to affluence and ease. According to that theory of commerce and finance the two victims of a shipwreck, stranded on an island, could have become immensely wealthy by the simple process of swapping jackknives indefinitely.

The only thing which the American farmer should fear is the fact that European nations, and particularly Russia, will regain their normal production activities in agricultural lines before their currency assumes its normal value. This possibility is a real menace to the American farmer. The American manufacturer is facing increasingly destructive competition to-day from those industrial centers of Europe which have a debased currency.

They are flooding this country with manufactured articles laid down in this country upon a basis of valuation expressed in terms of their debased currency. No protective tariff ever written could possibly have rates high enough to protect American industries against imports so valued.

The logical and inevitable result of such a flood of imports laid down in this country, duty paid, for less than the American manufacturer can place them on the cars at his factory doors will be the decrease of industrial activity in America, with a corresponding decrease in employment of American wage earners. These wage earners are the best customers of the American farmer. I do not propose at this time to go into a lengthy discussion of the tariff. Suffice it to say that when the American wage earner has employment at an American wage the American farmer is prosperous because of his home market, and when, due to a flood of cheaply made foreign goods, the American wage earner is thrown out of employment the American farmer is the first and the worst sufferer.

The protective-tariff system has not only built up in America the greatest industries in the world and raised the level of wages and the standard of living of American wage earners higher than enjoyed by any other class of industrial workers in the world, but by the very reason of this the protective-tariff system has made the American farmer the most prosperous tiller of the soil in the world, infinitely better off than the peasant of eastern Russia or the muzhik of Russia.

Therefore it is incomprehensible from the standpoint of the interests of the farmer himself that such an organization as the American Farm Bureau Federation should, through its executives and through its trade organ, the American Farm Bureau News, launch an attack upon the system of protective tariff and endeavor to convince the farmer that his interests are identical with the interests of Europe, and that he will be best served if he breaks down the industrial fabric in America and reduces to a state of idleness the millions of profitably employed American wage earners.

That is but the beginning of the disaster. If the attacks of the American Farm Bureau upon the protective-tariff system, which it is making in conjunction with Democratic politicians, is successful, what the European manufacturer can do, the European agriculturist can do. Already Russia is coming back as a producer of agricultural products. Already she is shipping grain to Germany and to other European countries. First-hand observers who have returned from that country say that in two years Russia will again be producing great quantities of agricultural products for export, but who believes that within two years the Government of Russia will have become so stabilized, will have returned to the paths of sanity, will have reverted to the practices of economy sufficiently to restore her currency to a normal rate of exchange? No one. What is to happen to the American farmer if he lends his assistance to the free trader to break down the system of protective tariff when Russia begins to pour wheat into the ports of the Atlantic seaboard valued in terms of the depreciated Russian ruble?

When that hour comes the market of the American farmer in the industrial, consuming centers of the United States will be wiped out quite as thoroughly and as completely as though the entire Atlantic seaboard had slipped into the ocean. And if the American farmer in that hour can not compete at home with Russian wheat raised by the muzhik and paid for in the depreciated Russian ruble, what hope has he of competing with it in the markets of Europe?

The internationalist who would have the American farmer intervene in Europe in order that he may take upon his shoulders the tax burden of that continent; the free trader who would have the American farmer help him break down the system of protective tariff in order that Europe may seize the American markets, are the worst enemies to-day of American agriculture. Therefore, the conclusion is justified that such organizations as the Farmer-Labor Party, Conference for Progressive Political Action, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and like organizations, which are working hand and glove with those interests, disseminating their false and vicious attacks in an effort to mislead the farmer, are not the friends of the farmer and do not represent his interests.

The farmer of America, the wage earner, the business man, and manufacturer—all Americans, whatever their avocation or trade—should ever keep in mind that in this country, so long as popular government is to survive, the welfare of one class of citizens or one section of the country bears upon the welfare of all classes of citizens and all sections of the country. They should remember that one class of citizen or one section of the country can not be injured without that injury affecting and afflicting all other classes and all other sections.

We are living in the aftermath of the greatest world cataclysm of time. There have been other wars, but nothing which compared in extent or destructiveness to the World War. It literally wiped out the accumulations of centuries. It has turned into strange channels the current of human thought. But one thing it did not do and could not do. It did not destroy or change one iota the old-fashioned fundamentals or principles upon which all enduring civilization is founded. Now, as in the aftermath of all great wars, there is a spirit of unrest abroad; dissatisfaction is the rule rather than the exception. At such a time not only the welfare but the safety of nations and of civilization itself depend upon sober-minded, straight-thinking, God-fearing men and women who keep their eyes upon the eternal principles.

As for America and Americans there can be no better example to follow than the example of Abraham Lincoln, who has been justly styled "the first American." As for Republicans and the Republican Party, they must hold firmly and advocate boldly the same principles which Abraham Lincoln upheld and advocated. He believed in the sanctity of the courts. He believed in law and order and respect for constituted authority. He believed in sound money and economic practices. He believed in economy. He believed in the right of an individual to pursue his chosen avocation or trade and to enjoy the fruits thereof. He believed in all people, not a class. He believed in American institutions. He believed in America first. He believed in the doctrine of nonintervention in European affairs quite as firmly as he resented any effort upon the part of European nations to intervene in American affairs as they did attempt to do during the Civil War. He believed in the doctrine and the practice of protective tariff for American industries, American wage earners, and American producers. He believed in party government. He believed in party loyalty. He believed in giving an honest day's work, heaped up and running over, for an honest day's wage.

He stands to-day in the estimation of Americans and in the estimation of mankind, even to the farthest-flung outposts of the civilized world, as the most human figure of modern times and one of the most heroic figures of all times. He stands to-day in the estimation of all Americans as the exemplar of American institutions and ideals. He stands to-day in the estimation of Republicans not only as their first President, the savior of the Union, but as their lawgiver. Neither mankind nor Americans nor Republicans can go astray in working out the problems of civilization if they ever keep in mind the teachings and practices and the ideals of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, the proposed constitutional amendment, claimed to be for the purpose of reaching tax-exempt securities, issued under governmental authority, is in reality something very much more, in that it strikes at the very foundations of the Government, and particularly at the perpetuity of the States and the control by them of their credit and their existence.

In the great case of McCulloch *v.* Maryland (4 Wheat., U. S., 316, p. 431) the Supreme Court of the United States most impressively called attention to the fact "that the power to tax involves the power to destroy."

The court said:

> That the power to tax involves the power to destroy; that the power to destroy may defeat and render useless the power to create; that there is a plain repugnance, in conferring on one government a power to control the constitutional measures of another, which other, with respect to those very measures, is declared to be supreme over that which exerts the control, are propositions not to be denied. But all inconsistencies are to be reconciled by the magic of the word "confidence." Taxation, it is said, does not necessarily and unavoidably destroy. To carry it to excess of destruction would be an abuse; to presume which would banish that confidence which is essential to all government.

But is this a case of confidence? Would the people of any one State trust those of another with a power to control the most insignificant operations of their State government? We know they would not.

The proposed resolution reads as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 314) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein). That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

"ARTICLE —.

"SECTION 1. The United States shall have power to lay and collect taxes on income derived from securities issued, after the ratification of this article, by or under the authority of any State, but without discrimination against income derived from such securities and in favor of income derived from securities issued, after the ratification of this article, by or under the authority of the United States or any other State.

"SEC. 2. Each State shall have power to lay and collect taxes on income derived by its residents from securities issued, after the ratification of this article, by or under the authority of the United States; but without discrimination against income derived from such securities and in favor of income derived from securities issued, after the ratification of this article, by or under authority of such State."

It will be observed that the proposal is so drafted as to persuade the States that the Federal Government is not asking for a privilege which it is not willing shall be exercised by the several States with respect to the Federal Government.

The hearings held before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives clearly reflect that the opponents of the proposed constitutional amendment were of the opinion that unless this so-called reciprocal power of taxation was given to the States there would be no possible chance of securing ratification of the proposed amendment by three-fourths of the States of the Union.

So, after all, this supposed concession of a reciprocal right is only a bait with which to entrap the States.

But quite apart from the wisdom or advisability of the adoption of such a policy, let us inquire for a moment as to the value to the States of the so-called reciprocal authority.

One of the foremost advocates of this resolution, and one of the recognized greatest tax experts of the country, is Hon. OGDEN L. MILLS, a Representative in Congress from the State of New York, who is generally known to be many times a millionaire and closely identified with J. P. Morgan & Co. and other great Wall Street interests. Mr. MILLS, when he appeared before the Ways and Means Committee in advocacy of the proposed amendment, made this startling admission and disclosure:

Mr. MILLS. Well, I take it that we have got to consider this proposition as Representatives of the National Government. What the States will do with it afterwards is a very different question, and I think my vote in the State legislature might be possibly different from my vote in the National Legislature, although I do not want to commit myself on that point. We have got to look at this from the national standpoint. We are giving the States the privilege, to be sure, of taxing national securities, but in return we are getting the great mass of securities that on the whole are going to constitute a much larger tax base than the Federal securities are. And what is more, we are asking for the benefit—and we are getting the benefit—of taking them at a much higher rate than the States are likely to do. You are only giving to the States the privilege of taxing income from the bonds.

Mr. GARNER. That is what I was going to call to your attention.

Mr. MILLS. And there are only four States in the Union to-day that have income taxes. All the other States, or the great majority of the States, tax securities as property, which they generally classify as the property tax.

Mr. GARNER. We are asking the State in this amendment to surrender their right to issue tax-free securities.

Mr. MILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GARNER. And to vest unlimited power in the Federal Government for tax purposes.

Mr. MILLS. Yes, sir.

From the foregoing statement, and the amendment proposed, it is apparent—

(1) That States which do not have an income tax law could not reach Federal securities.

(2) That only Federal securities controlled within the State could be reached, even if such State has an income tax law.

(3) That a few States, where the great financial centers exist, would control the Federal securities issued and be able to reach them through income tax laws. The great majority of States in the American Union would never derive an advantage from this so-called reciprocal provision.

(4) It is to be carefully observed that the proposed constitutional amendment does not authorize taxation of securities which have already been issued. The effect of this feature is of tremendous importance, because the Federal Government has issued about all the securities or bonds which may be necessary for many, many years to come, and is now engaged in the process of redemption and refunding of such securities, with a view to the final liquidation and payment thereof.

The States, however, in order to meet the necessities for schools, highways, drainage and reclamation projects, and other great public improvements, are constantly compelled to utilize their credit, or the credit of the political subdivisions of such States, to obtain bonds for such public purposes. So that while the States, for the most part, would never derive anything whatever from Federal securities, yet the Federal Government would either be able to entirely destroy the tax-exempt securities of the States and their political subdivisions, or to tax them so heavily as to destroy their marketable character.

It is apparent, therefore, that if the people of the United States are hoping to reach those tax-exempt securities of the Federal Government already issued through this proposed amendment, they are doomed to utter disappointment, for, as stated, it applies to future issues of securities only, and such part of great fortunes as has already been invested in tax-exempt securities will not be reached by the amendment proposed.

The Federal Government is not surrendering any appreciable authority, but will gain a tremendous and complete power over the individual States, their securities and their welfare, in the event the proposed constitutional amendment is submitted and finally ratified by the required number of States.

A reading of the proposed constitutional amendment clearly shows that such amendment would apply only to "securities issued after the ratification of this article"; which would, therefore, make it impossible under the proposed resolution to levy any tax upon tax-exempt securities already issued. The Secretary of the Treasury stated in a letter dated September 23, 1921, to the chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency:

It is also important, in order to avoid any question of bad faith, that the amendment should not apply to outstanding issues which now enjoy tax exemptions.

(5) It is also to be noted that there is incorporated in the proposed constitutional amendment not only language relating to securities issued by the Federal Government but also "under the authority of the United States or any other State."

The purpose of the inclusion of this language is very plain, especially when viewed in the light of the explanation given by the Secretary of the Treasury in his letter of September 23, 1921, previously referred to. He therein stated:

This would apply, for example, to securities issued by Federal land banks and other so-called instrumentalities of the Federal and State Governments, which might not be considered as coming within the terms of the resolution as it now stands.

This means that the tax-exempt privilege now enjoyed by farm-loan bonds could no longer be maintained in the event of the adoption and the ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment.

By degrees, therefore, it will be seen that the smoke-screen attack which has been for a long time developed and sustained with great intensity by certain mortgage banking interests against the farm loan act is becoming recognized as one of the strongest moving forces to bring about the adoption of the proposed tax amendment.

The Secretary of the Treasury testified at the hearings in January, 1922, as follows:

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Secretary, would you mind telling the committee what, in your judgment, the adoption of this resolution—what effect it would have on the sale of Federal farm-loan bonds?

Secretary MELLON. They would probably have to bear a higher rate of interest in order to meet the difference in taxation or to meet the competition in the market from tax-free bonds.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Secretary, that would depend to some extent upon the condition of the market at the time they were offered, the scarcity of bonds; and if investment funds were considerable, the rate of interest might not be seriously affected.

Secretary MELLON. Certainly it depends on the condition of the money market at the time.

Mr. YOUNG. But in a money market that is rather tight, where money is scarce, you figure that it would affect the rate and increase it?

Mr. GARNER. The farm-loan bonds would have to absorb this tax in an increased rate of interest, would they not?

Secretary MELLON. They would have to pay an increased rate of interest undoubtedly. They always would. It might be a lesser or a greater amount of interest and might not be higher than the rate now prevailing, but it would be higher if this exemption were not allowed than with the exemption, naturally, and so would all Government issues.

The farm loan act successfully resisted the effort of certain interests to have it declared unconstitutional chiefly because through its operations the farmers of the United States were being relieved of extortionate interest rates and charges in connection with loans and being permitted to borrow from the land banks upon reasonable terms.

The effect of the operations of the land banks, moreover, has not only been to give the farmers loans at lower rates of interest when the money was borrowed through the farm-loan system but has compelled those previously exacting extortionate interest rates and charges to reduce such rates in order to find investment for their money.

It is, therefore, but natural that these selfsame interests should be seeking to compel the farmers of the United States to pay more for their loans when obtained through Federal land banks, so that these interests in turn may likewise make a higher charge and receive an increased interest return.

The hearings held on this resolution show the attendance of some of the so-called mortgage bankers who were intensely interested in removing, as far as possible, the competition and effect of the low interest charges upon loans through Federal land banks, which low interest charges are made possible largely through the tax-exempt privilege which the Federal farm-loan bonds enjoy.

It is through the sale of these bonds that the money is provided out of which the farmers obtain their loans.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, estimated that the difference in the interest rate between what a tax-exempt bond would have to bear and a bond without tax-exempt privilege would have to pay, in order to sell at par, would be from 1 to 1½ per cent.

Mr. FREAR. That is true to-day that the Government can issue 3½ per cent tax-free securities?

Secretary MELLON. Yes, sir. Now, to sell a security at par that is not tax free the Government would have to pay a rate of interest to-day of more than 4 per cent, of course.

Mr. CRISP. More than what?

Secretary MELLON. More than 4 per cent. I suppose it would depend upon the length of time they would have to run, but it would be somewhere from 4½ to perhaps 5 per cent, depending on the length of time they would run.

The Government actuary, Mr. Joseph S. McCoy, testified:

There is little doubt that under these conditions the future investor in what are now tax-exempt securities would demand that they bear a higher rate of interest or be sold at a discount sufficient at least to meet this tax.

The Secretary of the Treasury appeared inclined to the same view, and the chairman, Mr. FORDNEY, of the Ways and Means Committee, thought the people generally would pay double in increased interest charges what they would receive back in taxes.

But it is urged that the States and their political subdivisions are reckless and extravagant in the issue of tax-exempt securities and should be curbed.

A good and sufficient answer to this argument is that the curbing should be done by the States in the regulation of their own credit and not by the Federal Government through a paternalistic control over the States.

It is well known, moreover, that before bonds for great public improvements can usually be issued now a vote of the people of a county, school, reclamation, or drainage district must first be cast authorizing the issuance of the same.

Is the Federal Government to be permitted to exercise the veto power over the control by the people of the States of such matters of vital domestic concern?

The manifest purpose of the proposed constitutional amendment is declared by large money and mortgage banking interests to be the suppression and elimination of tax-exempt securities; and to be more frank about it, it should be added, the tax-exempt securities issued by the States or political subdivisions thereof.

And when one asks for the reason behind such purpose it is speciously urged by such interests that it has to be done in order that great fortunes shall not escape taxation.

It is a singular thing that so many millionaires of Wall Street and elsewhere and other men of enormous wealth, who have been and are still vigorously advocating the reduction of the Federal income surtax on swollen fortunes, should suddenly become so solicitous about none of those fortunes escaping taxation, as it is claimed they are doing now, in tax-exempt securities.

Hon. OGDEN L. MILLS, heretofore referred to as one of the greatest champions of the proposed amendment, as late as August 17, 1921, in a speech in the House of Representatives indicated that even if false statements had to be made to conceal their assets and profits great swollen fortunes would not pay a high range of Federal income surtaxes.

He was advancing the argument in advocacy of a reduction of surtaxes upon such great fortunes to a basis where, he claimed, it might be possible to persuade those against whom they were assessed to make an honest and true return. Mr. MILLS further indicated that public sentiment sustained such tax evasion. And yet it now appears his deepest concern is that these very swollen fortunes shall be reached to the uttermost limit by the alleged device of practically prohibiting, through the Federal Government, the issuance of all future tax-exempt securities by the State governments or their political subdivisions. Surely the people can not be accused of being unreasonable if they question the sincerity of such advocates and distrust the motives behind this movement for conferring upon the Federal Government the power to control the destinies of the several States and forever destroy their independent sovereignty. The price to be paid for giving the Federal Government power to control the issuance of tax-exempt securities is so amazingly and incredibly high that the American people have never dreamed of its proportions and have not realized that it demands the surrender of the sovereignty of the States and involves a relinquishment of right and power to exist as independent political units within a Federal Union, so that all the governmental power of the States and municipalities will be completely submerged in the power of the Federal Government, which will then be all-embracing and supreme.

It is apparent to one who gives consideration to this great question of the regulation of the issuance of tax-exempt securities that the remedy for checking or controlling the issuance of such securities is not to confer upon the Federal Government the power to control the credit, and thereby the very right to exist, of the individual States of the Union and their political subdivisions, but rather to formulate and declare a policy to be initiated, adopted, and carried out by the several States, each within its own sphere, and regulating the issuance of its own securities, and the Federal Government likewise regulating the issuance of Federal securities; so that, in order to check or abate the issue of tax-exempt securities, all that will be necessary is for the individual States to exercise the powers which they already enjoy to provide for a limitation upon the tax-exempt privileges of State and municipal bonds and for the Federal Government to exercise the power which it already has to curtail or entirely restrict the tax-exempt privilege of any future issues of Federal bonds.

Of course the people will be called upon to pay higher rates of interest upon their bonds, as indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever such bonds are divested of their tax-exempt privilege and are made taxable, because such bonds, when taxable, will have to yield to the investor a higher return in order to be as productive from an investment standpoint as a tax-exempt bond. But this, as stated, is simply a question of policy which each State is quite able to regulate in its own way and in conformity to the wishes of its people without conferring the power upon the Federal Government to destroy such States through the power of taxation and to leave them helpless and dependent upon the mercy of the Government of the United States.

Mr. TYSON. Mr. Speaker, the tariff bill recently enacted into a law contains provisions never before incorporated in any bill. Those provisions attempt to confer elastic powers upon the Executive in disregard of the fundamentals of the Constitution which define the powers to be exercised by the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

The Constitution clearly imposes upon the legislative department of the Government the power to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excise, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and welfare of the United States." That power can only be exercised by the Congress and is nondelegable. That it is committed exclusively to the Congress by the Constitution in its exercise is made plain by that provision of the Constitution which vests in the Congress "all legislative powers" granted by the Constitution, excluding the exercise of those powers by the Executive or the judicial.

The framers of the Constitution scrupulously guarded the rights of the people, especially with respect to the raising of revenue. They incorporated into that instrument a mandatory clause requiring that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives," conferring upon the Senate merely the right to "propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills."

When it is remembered that the Members of the House are the direct representatives of the people, and so constituted under the Constitution as originally adopted, it will readily be seen that the purpose of its framers and of the States in ratifying it was to give to the people as nearly as possible a voice in the imposition of taxes to be raised for the support of the Government.

It will hardly be gainsaid that "duties, imposts, and excise" collected at the customhouse, commonly known as tariff, are taxes, and that burden must be borne by the people of the United States.

A tariff bill, therefore, is a revenue bill, and the power of originating it is granted to the House exclusively. Nor can it be gainsaid that the enactment of a tariff bill is the exercise of legislative power granted exclusively to the Congress and can be exercised by no other branch of the Government.

The prescribing of the rates of duties upon imported articles is the exercise of a function of legislative power, committed to the Congress and denied to the Executive under the Consti-

tution. And when Congress undertakes, in violation of the Constitution, to shirk its duties by delegating to the Executive the power to name the rate of duty which any imported article shall bear, the exercise by the Executive of a power so attempted to be delegated involves usurpation.

The people in the ordaining of the Constitution carefully and studiously avoided committing to any department of the Government the right to fix the rate of taxation other than to the Congress.

The rate of taxation is the very essence of tax legislation, and the one in which the people of the country are the most interested.

In the construction of the present tariff bill, by way of amendments offered in the Senate, the power is attempted to be conferred upon the Executive to increase or decrease rates of duties, not to exceed 50 per cent, as fixed by the bill on any article of import which in his judgment will equalize competition, or to adopt the American standard of valuation instead of the foreign standard of valuation, or vice versa, and increase or decrease the rate as fixed by the bill, not to exceed 50 per cent, as his discretion may dictate.

No other construction can be placed upon those provisions than that they attempt to confer upon the Executive the power to fix rates of duties and to change those rates as often as he may choose. For example, the duty on an article as fixed by the bill may be 25 per cent ad valorem, and under the power attempted to be conferred upon the Executive he may fix the rate at 37½ per cent, or 12½ per cent ad valorem or some intermediate figure.

Indeed, the duty may be, as fixed by the bill, based on a foreign valuation and changed by the Executive to an American valuation, with an increase or decrease of duty not exceeding 50 per cent of that fixed by Congress.

I repeat, if this is not rate making and revenue raising and taxation by the Executive, the exercise of a legislative function conferred exclusively upon the Congress by the Constitution, then the grant of power to the Congress "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excise" is without meaning.

I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that no court of any respectability has ever held that the Congress of the United States may delegate to the Executive the power to fix the rate of taxation—the rate of duty which imports must bear and which must be paid by the consumer thereof in this country.

It is one thing to confide by legislative enactment administrative features of a law to be exercised by the Executive, but that is quite a different thing from committing to him the power to fix a rate of taxation which must be borne by the people.

It will not do to say that because the rate of duty is limited to a decrease or increase of 50 per cent that the Congress and not the Executive fixes the rate of duty which an article of import must bear. The difference in the increase or decrease between no per cent and 50 per cent may be fixed by the Executive and unfixed by him whenever it suits his pleasure. He, therefore, in naming the rate of duty necessarily fixes it, and in doing so he is exercising a legislative and not an executive function.

What effect upon the commerce of the country the exercise of such a power will have is not difficult to foretell. The importers of goods can never know the duty which they will have to pay and, therefore, the price at which their goods may be sold, nor can the buying public be protected in purchasing merchandise at the fairest cost to them.

The power attempted to be conferred, if valid, redounds to the benefit of the profiteer. Every competitive manufacturer of goods in this country will, of course, fix a price on his goods which will enable him to make a profit, irrespective of what valuation or rate of duty may be fixed by the Executive, and the consumer must pay the price.

Not only is such a power dangerous to the commerce of the country in that it confers upon the Executive, in the exercise of that power, the unreviewable right, the final right, to so administer the tariff rates as to be oppressive to the people or to promote the prosperity of one class of industry to the destruction of another, but is dangerous to the Republic.

When it is remembered that the House in the passage of this bill adopted the American valuation plan, in which the Senate declined to concur, resulting in an amendment of the House bill utterly repudiating that plan, it will readily be seen that the attempted effort to confer upon the Executive the power to adopt the American valuation plan is a cowardly subterfuge upon the part of the Congress to have put in force a valuation plan by the Executive which the legislative branch of the Government had not the courage to adopt, and this the Congress has attempted to do by a delegation of legislative power forbidden by the Constitution.

Whether a duty be fixed upon a foreign or an American valuation is essentially legislative. A valuation is necessarily a basis for fixing an ad valorem duty, and whether that valuation shall be foreign or American must be determined by the Congress, and can not be determined by the Executive.

Not only do the dodges on the part of the Congress of assuming the responsibility of fixing a valuation plan and the rates to be exacted, coupled with the attempt to confer that power upon the Executive, involve a violation of the Constitution and of the solemn oath taken by Members of the Congress to support the Constitution, but also involve an attempt to confer on the Executive a power destructive of the rights of the people of a democracy.

If the Congress has the power, under the grant vested in it by the Constitution, to transfer to the Executive the right to fix rates of tariff, it has the power to transfer the right to exercise any other legislative grant vested in it by the Constitution of the United States.

When once this is conceded and becomes a fixed principle established in our political system the grants of power in the Constitution which limit the legislative powers to be exercised by the Congress may be wholly disregarded, and instead of having a government by the people and for the people we will have a government by the Executive and for the Executive.

The progression of the abrogation by Congress of the powers conferred by the Constitution and the transfer of the exercise of those granted powers to the Executive will necessarily lead to a destruction of the republican form of government ordained and established by the Constitution.

The attempt on the part of the Congress to abrogate the discharge of its constitutional obligations and to impose the performance of those obligations upon the Executive in the making of tariff rates, in so far as that particular matter is concerned, is of comparatively small moment when we consider the consequences that may flow as the result of the recognition of the right of the legislative body of this Nation to delegate the exercise of legislative power to the executive branch of the Government. It is not difficult to see what the consequences will be if this principle is established. Whenever power is acquired by man he is so constituted that he never voluntarily surrenders it and will exercise it, however oppressive it may be upon the people, though its acquisition may be by usurpation.

Whenever we depart from the principle that this is a government of law and not of men, and whenever we willingly as a people surrender the rights secured by the Constitution and acquiesce in the usurpation of those rights by an Executive, the day will not be far distant when anarchy will take the place of law, resulting in the destruction of American civilization and the liberty secured to the citizen by the Constitution.

No people enjoying the form of a democratic government can afford to tolerate the exercise of a governmental power not conferred by their organic law. And no representative of the people sworn to support the Constitution should be tolerated who, inadvertently or knowingly, votes to confer a power upon any other branch of the Government where the obligation of the execution of that power is imposed upon the legislative body of which he may be a member.

The determination of whether a bill is conformable to the Constitution and within the power of the Congress to enact into a law is necessarily addressed to the legislative body in which it is pending. The responsibility of determining whether a bill or any provision of it is within the jurisdiction of the Congress to legislate upon the subject matter of the bill is upon the individuals composing the Congress. That responsibility can not be shifted or avoided by enacting a bill into a law and forcing some interested citizen to challenge its constitutionality, and thereby imposing upon the courts of the country the duty of determining its validity.

The presumption is always indulged that the Congress has acted within the powers conferred by the Constitution in the enacting of statutes; and the executive officers of the Government, acting on that presumption, proceed with their enforcement and continue in the process of their enforcement until their validity is challenged by some citizen and their invalidity declared by the courts.

The presumption indulged by the executive officers that the Congress has not exceeded the powers granted to it by the Constitution is also indulged by the courts, and the burden is upon the citizen challenging the validity of the enactment of demonstrating its unconstitutionality beyond a reasonable doubt.

This burden should not be imposed upon the citizen in order that he may enjoy the rights and privileges secured to him by

the Constitution, and this burden would never be imposed if the Members of the Congress would discharge the solemn obligation of seeing that all laws enacted by the Congress are within the grants of power vested by the Constitution. And that obligation would doubtless be fulfilled if Members of the Congress would forget the political advantages which may accrue to their party by the enactment of unconstitutional statutes.

A no more striking example of this could be found than in the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill here under discussion.

No political party in the Congress would have dared to confer the powers upon the Executive of this Nation attempted to be conferred by that act had it not been conceived that the Executive could exercise those powers to promote the political supremacy of the party to which he belongs.

No greater weapon could have been placed in his hands to compel the industrial and manufacturing interests of this country to give allegiance to the policies of the party of which the Executive is the head and to aid in the continuation of that party in power, and no more powerful weapon could have been given the Executive to dominate the economic conditions of the country.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave given to extend my remarks, the following data is submitted. It consists of a statement concerning the oil rights in the Red River bed controversy made by Hon. Thomas P. Gore on January 24, 1923, and is inserted at his suggestion:

STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS P. GORE.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I wish to thank the committee for the courtesy shown me in having this called meeting, and in exchange for the courtesy I wish to tender you my sympathy. It seems as if the hearings on this Red River question are to be as perpetual as the brook in the poem. So far as I am concerned, I will try to abbreviate my part in the discussion.

I am sorry not to have been here yesterday. I understand that on yesterday a representative of the State of Oklahoma appeared before the committee and pressed the proposition that these entire lands, that the entire south half of Red River from the Arkansas line to the one hundredth meridian, be granted outright to the State of Oklahoma. It is hardly necessary for me to say, Mr. Chairman, that any grant of land which the General Government might make to the State of Oklahoma which did not impair the equitable claims of these pioneers would be a source of great satisfaction to me.

I would like to see the entire strip, the entire south half of Red River, top and bottom, granted to Oklahoma, reserving, of course, the equities which, in my judgment, have accrued, in view of the circumstances, in behalf of men who discovered this oil field. Neither I nor those whom I represent have taken the initiative in any effort to secure a grant to Oklahoma for these reasons. I have undertaken to proceed in a practical way. I have undertaken to place myself in the situation of this committee, to make a survey first of the things it was possible for you to do, then to make a choice among the possibilities and a choice based upon the general and established policy of the United States in dealing with oil and gas lands of this character.

I realize that if Congress should grant this oil field to Oklahoma, Montana, Wyoming, and California would immediately not only insist but demand that the oil fields within their borders be granted to their respective Commonwealths.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. Mr. Chairman, will the Senator allow me to interrupt him there?

Mr. GORE. Yes.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. I am sorry you were not here yesterday. In order that the record may portray the true facts, I want to say that Montana and these other States would not have a right to come in on the same grounds as Oklahoma, because we ask for this land upon the authority of the land grants of 1862 and 1866, which have been satisfied so far as the States you name are concerned.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate that.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. They could not come in on the same ground.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate that, and also the fact that the General Government has dealt rather generously with the State of Oklahoma in respect to lands. It has treated the State and the institutions of the State pretty generously, notwithstanding that the General Government is in default to the State of Oklahoma with respect to the lands granted in the Morrill Act. I hope that the General Government will yet find ways and means to fulfill that unredeemed obligation. If the opportunity should arise, so far as might lie within my power, I would contribute to the redemption of that pledge which has not been made good and which I would rejoice to see made good in the future; but, notwithstanding that fact, I would still doubt the forbearance of Montana, Wyoming, and California in the event the proposition were made to convey this oil field to the State of Oklahoma.

I would doubt if they would find themselves possessed of sufficient forbearance not to venture a similar request in behalf of their Commonwealths. Now, I do not know what is twinkling in the eye of Judge RAKER there, but he is a more moderate man than I imagine if he did not take occasion to intimate on that occasion that California would not be adverse to receiving the oil fields situated within her borders.

It has occurred to me that possibly the State might ask for the royalties. Mr. Chairman, whether the United States leases these lands or grants them to Oklahoma to lease away, a royalty would be reserved in behalf of the United States in case the United States leased this land. If granted to Oklahoma and Oklahoma leased the lands, a royalty would be reserved to the State of Oklahoma. Assuming that you take care of the pioneers in either contingency, all that Oklahoma would receive would be the royalties accruing from the lands claimed by these pioneers, so that the transfer of the entire estate to Oklahoma, allowing Oklahoma to lease the lands, reserving a royalty would not really speed her on her way very far. In other words, the practical results would be the same, because I should favor no scheme for disposing of this land either by the General or the State Government which did not guard and recognize the rights of those men who took the chance and developed the presence of this hidden treasure.

Mr. Chairman, I have assumed that this committee in meeting this exceptional situation would as far as possible pursue, adopt, and apply the general and established policy of the United States. These circumstances are exceptional. They must therefore be dealt with in an exceptional way, and by special or relief legislation, but in enacting relief legislation I assume that the committee will, as far as possible, adapt and apply the general policy of the Government to the peculiar circumstances of this case.

When these lands were located in December, 1918, and January, 1919, the general mining laws of the United States did apply to the public domain. It was an ancient policy. It had been the policy of the Government for more than half a century. That policy was displaced in February, 1920, displaced by the leasing act so far as oil and gas deposits are concerned. The leasing act was the result of a great deal of deliberation and it embodied a compromise of various conflicting interests, but it was a matured policy. So far as I know the act has worked well. It has justified and vindicated the wisdom of the men who prepared it and the men who enacted it.

I have assumed that the committee in meeting this emergency would apply the provisions of the leasing act to these exceptional circumstances as far as that can be done in working out practical justice.

Under the leasing act a royalty is reserved to the United States, and under the leasing act the lessees are obligated, of course, to pay a royalty to the Government of the United States.

Now, I assume that that characteristic will attend any relief legislation which may be enacted to meet this situation. Nothing but the Supreme Court of the United States would have convinced me, Mr. Chairman, that the leasing act did not apply to the south half of Red River. The first section is general in its terms. It contains an express exception, which would indicate that everything that was not excepted out of its operation was included within its operation, but the Supreme Court has held otherwise.

The leasing act contains several relief sections, sections 18, 18a, 19, and 37. Section 37 provided that anyone having a valid mineral claim existent at the date of the act could pursue the claim to patent. Now, mark you, it used the expression "valid claim." That presupposed that the land in question was subject to the mining laws, and it presupposed that the claimant had complied with the requirements of the mining law, and having done that he was entitled to a patent. Relief under section 37 of the leasing act turned on the character of the claim.

Section 19 was a relief section, somewhat similar to section 37, except that the relief granted under 19 did not turn on the character of the claim but turned on the character of the claimant. It provided that any bona fide claimant or occupant of oil and gas lands under a claim—not under a valid claim, but under a claim—initiated prior to October 1, 1919, who had complied with certain conditions and requirements, being in the main, of course, conditions stipulated in the general mining laws, should be entitled to relief in the form of a permit or lease.

I believe that the chairman of this committee and Mr. RAKER both had much to do with the drafting of the leasing act—I think I have seen their fingerprints on that measure. I have wondered what section 19 was inserted for if it means the same as section 37, and under the construction of the Supreme Court it seems to grant relief to no one who can not obtain relief under section 37, and I assume that no man would seek relief under a lease where he was entitled under the law to a patent. Now, section 19 reads as if it were drawn to meet exactly this emergency, and I take it this committee will apply section 19 to this situation as far as that can be done. The two measures, one introduced by the chairman and one introduced by Mr. SANDERS, fall within the general boundaries and purview of the leasing act. The spirit and purpose and policy of that act are embodied in those measures.

Whatever legislation you enact will, of course, define the conditions and fix the standard which must have been conformed to by the claimants who are to be entitled to relief. In fixing these conditions and circumstances the committe will, of course, add as one of the conditions the presence of good faith.

Now, of course, there will be contests, Mr. Chairman, arising under this legislation, whatever you enact. There will be claimants insisting that they did in good faith comply with the conditions and that they enjoy priority of right.

A good deal has been said here during the course of the hearing with respect to the detailed circumstances and evidence tending to establish priority in behalf of one claimant as against another. As I view the situation those details are not essentially material at this time. You will prescribe the conditions, fix the standard. The duty of determining whether a given claimant qualifies under those conditions and standards must be devolved upon an administrative officer of the Government. The committee is not equipped for that sort of work. It is a quasi-judicial duty, which must in the nature of things be devolved on some official of the Government. The duty will, of course, be devolved upon the Secretary of the Interior. The thing now is to secure relief legislation based upon sound public policy, which makes provision for the equities of the case, and when the committee has done that it has discharged its duty, and we must, of course, assume that the Secretary of the Interior will then discharge the duties devolving upon him.

The necessity for legislation in behalf of these claimants depends upon their claim that they acted in good faith. Those who did not act in good faith can not appeal to you for consideration. Judge Dyar made his entire protest turn upon the point of good faith and he took the position that under the circumstances which obtain in this controversy no one could have acted in good faith. He claims that the circumstances negative the presence or the possibility of good faith.

The chairman read authorities into the record which stripped the issues down to a clear-cut point, so that it can be seen of all men, and it is clear that good faith can be exhibited where there is an adverse claim or an adverse claimant. Judge Dyar assented to the general propositions laid down by the chairman or, rather, laid down in the authorities cited by the chairman, with two qualifications. First, he insisted that the rule is that the party alleging good faith must have used extreme caution and exercised due diligence. Now, I agree with the judge. His first qualification is well founded. That is the law. The other qualification was that in the cases cited by the chairman those alleging good faith were seeking to recover improvements or the value of improvements, and that no claim was set up for the substance of the property and, therefore, the authorities did not constitute precedents in a case where a claimant was seeking the substance of the property itself. Now, I can not agree with Judge Dyar in the application of that rule. He was reasoning by analogy, and no method of reasoning is so dangerous as that of analogy, because

there may be an essential difference, a fundamental difference, in the facts and circumstances of the case. The difference may be latent; but if there is a fundamental difference, of course any analogy fails.

I submit that in the existing situation the analogy suggested by Judge Dyar utterly fails. No individual who owns land ever blazes forth to the world that if the people will come and find valuable mineral deposits on his premises the mineral deposits shall be theirs for a song. That is never done, but the United States for more than half a century has said to all men, to all men who could qualify, to all citizens of the United States, without regard to age, color, or sex, "Find a mineral deposit of value anywhere on the public domain and that deposit is yours"—the substance, not the shadow—"the substance is yours for a nominal consideration." That is the purpose of the policy and that is the title of the act. The act of May 10, 1872, was entitled "An act to promote the development of the mineral resources of the United States." Judge Pitney in a recent case said it held forth an invitation to all men and the promise of a generous reward to those who accepted the invitation.

These men accepted the invitation, and Attorney General Williams, the year that measure was enacted, rendered an opinion saying it ought to be liberally construed in order to effectuate the policy of the law.

The object of the mining laws of the United States has been to dispose of the substance, to dispose of the minerals, I believe, under a placer mining claim at $2.50 an acre and under a lode claim, I believe, at $5 an acre. Judge Raker will correct me if that is not right. That is the law and it has been a wise policy. It has been justified by a progress which has no parallel in the annals of the race. It is not analogous to a private individual, who generally observes the ancient rule, the good old plan, "Let him get who has the power and let him keep who can." So the analogy fails altogether.

Now, Mr. Chairman, with respect to good faith, I think this distinction ought to be made. It is not necessary for these claimants to make a showing of good faith before this committee which would justify you in granting them a lease or leases to these lands, if you were vested with authority to do that. Your function, as I conceive it, is to consider the circumstances of the case; to consider the showing of good faith which they did make; it is your duty, as I conceive it, to determine whether or not an executive officer of this Government ought to be vested with the power and charged with the duty of making a thorough and judicial investigation, weighing the evidence, measuring the situation, dealing with these men in the light of our history and determining whether or not they used such good faith and did such development as would entitle them to a lease, a lease that would be in harmony with our public policy. That is the duty of the committee, as I understand it, with respect to good faith.

What showing have these claimants made in regard to good faith? I think they have made such a showing; they have made such a showing as warrants you in commissioning some one to make a thoroughgoing investigation of the facts and equities in the premises, and to render judgment in accordance with such findings.

It is my own belief that my client, Mr. Testerman, has made such a showing of good faith as will justify you gentlemen in the pursuit of such a policy. Now, what did he do? Tom Testerman is a plain, practical man; he is one of the men who has made Oklahoma what it is; he has builded better than those who built palaces; he has helped to build a Commonwealth and to establish a seat of civilization, than which there is no greater service to this country or to the people of this country.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the Greer County case was a matter of common knowledge; it excited a great deal of interest while it was pending, and it was known to all men that the United States won the suit; it was known of all men that the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the south bank of Red River was the southern boundary of Oklahoma and that the south bank of Red River was the northern boundary of Texas. Everybody knew that, and Tom Testerman took the word of the Supreme Court in good earnest when it said so. As I suggested before, the Supreme Court did not attach to that opinion the statement that its judgment was not a joke. It did not say, "Know all men by these presents that the south bank of Red River is the north bank of Texas, and anybody who crosses it is a transgressor." But it said that the south bank was the boundary between the two jurisdictions. That was known to Tom Testerman and known to other men.

Now, when the oil interests excited Wichita County, men's eyes naturally began to search for lands of the United States which might be available. But Tom Testerman did not rush in where angels fear to tread. He made as thorough an investigation and survey as his circumstances would allow him to make, and this must be kept in mind: He and his conduct must not be judged in the light of the three recent opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is now easy to say that the south half of Red River belongs to the United States and that it was not subject to the mining laws of the United States. The child at its mother's knees knows that now. But you must judge Tom Testerman, his motives and his conduct, under the circumstances as they were at that time.

In judging of the conduct and the genius of Christopher Columbus we do not reach that judgment in the light of present-day science. We have to travel back to August, 1492, and make ourselves denizens of that age as well as denizens of the Old World, and we must judge of his motives, his conduct, his genius, and his greatness by the knowledge of mankind at the hour he set sail. In judging the conduct of Washington and his compatriots we do not judge them in the light of twentieth-century civilization. Those men looked at their situation and at their prospects through the midnight gloom of Valley Forge, and looking through that gloom they could not catch sight of the splendors which have since come upon us and our country.

Tom Testerman was a layman, a practical man. He believed that the south half of Red River belonged to the United States because Oklahoma went to the south bank of the river and because the Indian treaties and the lands that were granted under them, as well as the act opening the lands to settlement, stopped at the middle line of Red River. It required no impulse of genius to reach the conclusion that that land belonged to the United States. But he did not go on his mere assumption. He was a member of the State senate at the time and had served several terms in the State legislature. He was an intimate friend of Governor Williams, at that time Governor of Oklahoma, but who had been chief justice of our State and is now an ornament to the Federal bench. He went to Governor Williams and told him that he had taken an oath as governor to execute the laws of Oklahoma throughout the territorial extent of Oklahoma, and he asked him how far he executed the laws of Oklahoma in Red River. The governor told him he executed the laws of Oklahoma to the south bank of Red River. Now, then, an ordinary farmer had a right to attach some weight to the opinion of the former chief justice of our State.

He did not stop there. He found that the companies which owned the toll bridges across Red River paid taxes on the entire bridge to the counties in Oklahoma where they were situated. Commonwealths are rather alert in collecting all the taxes that are coming to them. It would not have been allowed to go unchallenged if it were not a matter of common knowledge, the fact that the south half of Red River was within the jurisdiction of Oklahoma.

He did not stop there. He found that the railroads sold tickets in Oklahoma marked to the south bank of the river. They were required to make returns as to their gross earnings to the State, and they counted as a part of their earnings the fares to the south bank of the river. They were allowed in Texas and in Oklahoma to issue bonds based on their mileage. The Oklahoma railroads based their bonds on the mileage to the south bank and the Texas railroads also based their bonds on their mileage to the south bank. We had a 2-cent fare in Oklahoma and a 3-cent fare in Texas. The railroads were contesting the 2-cent fare on the ground that it was confiscatory, yet they sold tickets at 2 cents a mile to the south bank of Red River. Not only that, but they placed markers at the bridges on the south bank, "Texas and Oklahoma," in order that he who runs might read. It was advertised to the world that the south bank was the boundary, and Tom Testerman knew that because he took the trouble to find it out. I believe there was an opinion by the criminal court sustaining the jurisdiction of Oklahoma to the south bank, but I am not prepared to give the citation or style of the case. I have been so informed.

Tom Testerman is of that mold; he is a sort of David Crockett, a Red River and made inquiries. Before he set foot on the south half of Red River he made an inquiry of Mr. Aynesworth, an attorney in the Greer County case, and asked him where the south boundary of Oklahoma was, and he told him it was the south bank of Red River, and advised him that the south half of the river was the property of the United States. He has since embodied that opinion in an affidavit.

Testerman did not stop there. Before he spent any money in the development of these claims he went to the tax assessor of Wichita County and inquired of him as to what was the north boundary of Wichita County—which was also the north boundary of Texas—and the assessor of Wichita County, who had been assessor for 2 years and deputy for 10 years preceding, advised him in an affidavit that under the direction of the county judge and county commissioners of Wichita County he assessed property to the south bank of Red River and no farther. He assessed the property in that county for taxation. We have here the affidavit of ex-Sheriff Hawkins, and he gave testimony to the same effect; that his jurisdiction extended to the south bank of Red River and that the jurisdiction of the officials of Cotton County, Okla., came down to the south bank of Red River.

Now, I ought to say in fairness, Mr. Chairman, that several of these men, particularly those in office, recanted when the fight waxed furious. When the election drew near they saw a light, and they changed their conscientious convictions. I say that for whatever it may be worth, and whether they were right or wrong, Mr. Chairman, in their first affidavits or in their second affidavits. Tom Testerman may have a wizard's eye in searching out the treasures of this earth, but he had no such talent in searching the minds of men and forecasting that they would revoke or renounce their oaths in the future. He could not tell that these officials, trusted by their fellow citizens, would make different affidavits in the future. When he was contemplating the development of the south half of Red River he had to go by the lights as they were shining at the time; he could not draw aside the veil of futurity.

He did not stop there, Mr. Chairman. He consulted officials in Oklahoma, he consulted officials in Texas, and he examined the method of paying taxes. But he did not stop there. He went to an official of the Federal Government and he ascertained that the Federal enforcement officer, charged with the duty of arresting those who were introducing whisky into Oklahoma—Wichita County was wet and Oklahoma was dry—would arrest them for introducing whisky into Oklahoma the moment the wheels rolled off the green grass onto the bed of Red River, and if he arrested them before the wheels rolled off the green grass he did not charge them with introduction, but with conspiracy to introduce.

I am showing you the pains Tom Testerman took not to become a trespasser upon the public lands of his country. He did not stop there. He went to a prominent attorney in our State, one who had served as a member of the supreme court commission, and he had Judge Rummons prepare an opinion as to whether or not the south half of Red River belonged to the United States, whether or not it could be acquired under the mining laws, and, if acquired, whether rights could be assigned. Judge Rummons reported to him that the lands were public lands belonging to the United States; that they were subject to the mining laws and that rights so initiated could be assigned.

Now, he had the right to act under all these circumstances, but he was not willing to do that. He took precaution; he used "extreme caution and due diligence," and he paid $1,000 for an opinion at the hands of Judge Rummons which advised him that these were Government lands and subject to the mineral laws.

But he did not stop with that. Tom Testerman knew nothing about the mining laws. I was talking with him the other day, and he said he never heard of the placer mining laws and knew nothing about them; that he had heard that when the Government owned lands that were valuable for minerals a citizen of the United States could acquire them under the laws of the land, and he took this extreme precaution. He had Judge Rummons go with him to Wichita Falls and to Red River; he had this distinguished lawyer prepare the notices, prepare the certificates of location, and advise him so that he would not sin against the laws of the land. He took those precautions, and what more could he do?

It has been intimated here that Tom Testerman, this rough-and-ready old frontiersman, ought to have investigated the case of Lenertz against Malloy. Tom Testerman never heard of that case, and if he had read it he probably would not have been able to decipher the technicalities of it. It is a sound decision; I do not challenge it, but it is inapplicable, as Colonel Roote so clearly demonstrated. I do not assent to the proposition that it was incumbent upon Tom Testerman to investigate the authorities on which Judge Rummons rested his opinion. He was not qualified to do it.

He remarked to me the other day that if Judge Rummons wanted somebody to pass judgment on a herd of cattle or a drove of mules he would probably have consulted him, but when it came to a question of law, constitutional rights, or the interpretation of statutes he was bound to be governed by others. He had no authoritative judgment of his own in the premises, but it seems to me he did all that could be required of a prudent man. He showed good faith.

I shall not embark upon an investigation of the authorities upon which Judge Rummons rested his opinion, because I can not think it

material and I can not think this man was charged with any obligation to make such an independent investigation. However, there is one point to which I might advert, and it is with respect to the claim of the Government as to the Plumb amendment, attached to the Indian appropriation bill of March 3, 1891, which declared that all the lands in Oklahoma should be declared agricultural lands and that proof of their nonmineral character should not be a condition precedent to final entry. That is relied upon to take this strip of land out of the operation of the general mining laws, because the general mining laws are universal in their terms.

The Plumb amendment was attached to the Indian appropriation bill which carried a rider opening lands to settlement in five different States and Territories, and it provided for the opening of three different reservations to settlement in Oklahoma. Section 16, to which the Plumb amendment is attached, is not only one section; it is one sentence, and this Plumb amendment is embodied in a proviso. As you know, Judge Storey said that a proviso to a statute will be strictly construed to cover only the exception intended, and that has almost been consecrated into a maxim of the law. Not only is it one sentence, but that proviso contained three distinct propositions. One fixed the price of the land and the other preserved the rights of ex-Union soldiers and sailors. Senator Plumb kicked this in on the floor of the Senate, and he told why. Judge Riter contends—and is unfortunately supported by the Supreme Court—that this agriculturalized all of Oklahoma and repealed the mining laws of Oklahoma.

Mr. DYAR. No; it did not say that; it said as the mining laws never did apply they never had to be repealed.

Mr. GORE. I believe they did say that, but they said that if this had applied it would have modified it. I believe they did say that. Now, it is a controverted question as to whether the mining laws ever applied here. They applied in the Red River in Arkansas and Louisiana, and on the Arkansas River and elsewhere; everywhere except at this particular point. Now, I do not think the Plumb amendment can be relied on, because Senator Plumb never intended that it should be. He made a speech on this amendment and he intended that it should apply to the three reservations then being opened and said so. He not only said that, but he said, "There are mineral lands in the future State of Oklahoma; there is coal, gold, silver, zinc, and lead, but in Oklahoma as it is now"—and only five counties were involved—"and as it will be when these reservations are opened there are no mineral lands, but," he said, "under the ruling of the Interior Department these homesteaders are required to file a nonmineral affidavit, and that puts an honest homesteader to no end of trouble." That was all it was intended to do, and it could only apply to agricultural lands. The south half of Red River is, perhaps, one portion of the earth's surface which never was agricultural land, certainly not in the memory of man. The Interior Department issued a circular on July 1, 1918, before these entries were made in December, showing that there was not an acre of public land in Cotton County or Tillman County, Okla., where this strip is situated. The Government did not know it owned this strip, and if it did had paid no heed to it.

My own theory is that this strip was left out through oversight. Judge Dyar has presented a theory which, I think, is more ingenious than practical—that this little strip was left there as a sort of Chinese wall between the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians and the people of Texas. Let us assume that that theory is the fact and that that strip of land would have kept them apart and that it did keep them apart. A theory that does not account for all the facts is not a sound theory, Mr. Chairman. When the Government bought this reservation from the Comanches, and when the Government opened it to settle to white men, this theory of Judge Dyar's had no application. At that time there was not any necessity for having this little strip of sand between the white people of Oklahoma and the white people of Texas. Of course, they may have had unwonted foresight and may have foreseen the controversy that arose when the rangers came down. But that theory does not account for leaving this strip out when this country was opened to settlement, and there is only one explanation which attributes reflection or judgment to the Congress, and that is that it was either an oversight—and that impeaches them on the ground of negligence—or that they expressly applied the mineral laws to this reservation down to the middle of the main stream of Red River, and Congress undoubtedly thought that the south half was already within the purview of the general mining laws and that there was no necessity of expressly saying so. Now, that gives rationality to the acts of Congress and to the legislation.

Of course, the big pasture was situated here, and that was subsequently opened, but the mining laws were not applied to that pasture, because it belonged to the Indians, all the top and all the bottom.

The Government sold it as trustee for the Indians and sold all the top and all the bottom (surface and subsurface) and gave the Indians all the proceeds. It would have been bad faith to have applied the mining laws to the Indian lands, but undoubtedly when Congress extended the mining laws to the north half of Red River they must have assumed that the mining laws applied to the south half. However, we are here with this land adjudged to be land of the United States and finally adjudged not to be subject to the mining laws; we are here with no legal rights. We are here as suppliant American citizens standing upon our equities, and I say that in no cringing sense, as you gentlemen appreciate. We stand here appealing to your consciences and to your judgments for such relief as the circumstances may warrant in the premises.

Now, then, what did Tom Testerman do after making these investigations and after obtaining the opinion of Judge Rummons that the south half of Red River was the property of the United States and subject to the mining laws? What did he do? He undertook, in accordance with Judge Rummons's advice, to locate placer mineral claims, and he surveyed the claims along the line where the green grass kisses the yellow sand. He kept off of the flood plain. He did not want to take any chances; he did not want to be a trespasser on land within the jurisdiction of Texas; he kept on land that belonged to the Government and where he thought he had a right to go or where he had the right to think he had a right to go. He surveyed his claims from the green grass on the south side, from the cut bank, which the Supreme Court decides to be the boundary. He surveyed his claims from that line to the medial line of the stream; he did not cross the thread of the stream to the north, where it belonged to the riparian owners on the north bank, and he did not cross the green grass on the south, where he thought it might belong to the State of Texas. He has four claims there of 640 acres. The eastern claim is longer north and south that the most westerly claim, because it is farther from the green grass to the thread of the stream at the east end than at the west, and he kept his claims away from the green grass on the Texas side. Was that the conduct of a reckless man? Was that the conduct of a man acting in bad faith? Was that the behavior of a trespasser? Was that the behavior of a man who was disregarding the rights of others? He was acting upon the advice of his attorney and in the light of the circumstances as he had been able to ascertain them.

Tom Testerman—and I say this because it is uncontroverted, and because I do not wish to embark on controverted points—was the first white man to go in this oil field in Red River. That is undisputed. There is no controversy about that. He went in on the 8th day of December, 1918.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by saying he went in there on that date?

Mr. GORE. That is the date he staked his claims.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean located them?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir; he located them on that date.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose he was there before that time looking over the ground?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir; undoubtedly he had looked over the situation and decided, I suppose, where would be the likeliest place for development. I mean that he located his claims under the placer mining laws, or attempted to, on December 8, 1918. Soon after that he became involved in a controversy with other claimants, but he did not resort to any shotgun remedies. He went into the courts of his country. In January, after he located his claims in December, he went into the district court of Cotton County and made an application for a restraining order to restrain certain other parties from trespassing upon the property he had located. The temporary order was granted in January and was made permanent in August, on the ground that the land belonged to the United States and was subject to placer mining entry. That was the judgment of the court.

He sought judicial protection; he sought judicial relief, and he stood on the judgment of the court that this was Government land and was subject to placer claims, this in addition to the other precautions, because this came on subsequent to his location. Later on he drove into the thistle brake with a caterpillar tractor and broke down the thistles and brush, spudded in in May, I believe it was, struck sand on the 13th day of August, swabbed his well on the 20th and 21st, made a trial run of the oil on the 22d day of August, 1919, went into Wichita Falls about 6 o'clock, and at 8.30 was served with an injunction issued out of the district court of Travis County, Tex., where Austin is located, enjoining him not to go on the property to do any development work or anything else. The district court of Travis County, Tex., took jurisdiction of his person, because he was in Texas, took jurisdiction of property situated outside the State of Texas, took jurisdiction of property that belonged to the United States of America, and exercised jurisdiction outside the domain of Texas, where it had no more authority than it would have had in the valley of the Nile. As I say, the trial run was made——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). What do you mean by the trial run?

Mr. GORE. To see whether there was oil in the well. You see, he had provided a tank and made a run of the oil on the 22d day of August. He said to himself that "it was well done," and then this injunction was served. Afterward they took him to court for contempt and fined him $100 and put him in jail for violating the order of the court, which had, however, no validity, no more than it would have had in any foreign land. He was in Austin, Tex., in durance vile. His attorney phoned the attorney general of Oklahoma that a citizen of Oklahoma was imprisoned in Texas for contempt of a court that had no jurisdiction over his acts or his property. The attorney general phoned his attorney to meet him in the city of Washington; they met in Washington and made application to bring the suit, the case of Oklahoma against Texas. That is the origin of this suit, and it grew out of the unlawful imprisonment of Tom Testerman. As I say, he is a frontiersman and has braved many dangers, but he is not familiar with all these technicalities of the law.

What has happened in the course of the litigation is known to the gentlemen of the committee. I insist he acted in good faith, believing he had a right to go on the property, and he certainly did not damage the property; he revealed to the United States that it had a very large treasure there which ought to be and which will be—if not dissipated by the receiver—a source of revenue to the United States, and it ought to be a source of revenue to the man who took the chances. He did not know when he spent $25,000 in putting down one of these wells whether it would be a dry hole or not; he took the chance. Tom Testerman stands well amongst his neighbors. He collected money from 80 of his neighbors; they raised $120,000 and more to do this development work. They had faith in his character as a man; they had faith in his judgment and they made their contribution or investment, and he expended one hundred and twenty-odd thousand dollars in teaching the Government of the United States that this land was a treasure house. I will not say the land that God forgot, because He dowered it with a treasure more precious than wedges of silver, but it seems to have been land, according to Judge Dyar and the Supreme Court, that Congress forgot. However, I think Congress assumed that it was within the mineral laws, otherwise it would have applied the mineral laws to the south half of the river.

Now, gentlemen, we are not asking you to do a strange thing; we are not asking you to do anything new under the sun, and you can not go very far astray when you tread the beaten path, when the light of precedent guides you. This has often been done in the past. I need not do more than refer to it, because it has been amply referred to before, but when the Secretary of the Interior found that building stone was not subject to placer entry what did Congress do? Inspired by a spirit of justice and guided by the public policy of this country, it immediately passed a relief measure under which men who had in good faith located placer mining claims could pursue them to patent. It did not stipulate good faith, as I remember, in allowing them to pursue those claims to patent. I have read the reports in the House and the Senate, and the reason set forth in the Senate report was that these men had, in good faith, made their investments; that property rights had attached, or had been supposed to attach, and that it would work injury and injustice if Congress did not relieve those who had in good faith made these locations. There was not any hesitation about it; there was not any debate about it.

Later on, as has been suggested, it was ruled by the Secretary of the Interior that oil was not a mineral. Did Congress hesitate about relieving those men who ventured their fortunes in an effort to develop the oil lands of the West? No. Congress immediately enacted relief legislation. There was not any opposition to it; there was not any quibbling about it; and there was not any cheeseparing about it. Congress met the occasion and took care of the men who were building up this country.

When the leasing act was passed the gentlemen who sit at this board, and whose counsel contributed, may I say, to the wisdom of that measure, provided relief legislation in four sections of that act. There may have been differences as to the measure of relief, but I venture to say that in the confidences of your committee meetings there was never any dispute about granting relief to men who acted in good faith, however opinions may have differed as to the measure and character of relief.

In the Greer County case the homesteaders were protected in their claims, whether they were contested or not. That does not go to the vitals of it. The question is that a man who is in possession of a claim and who has acted in good faith ought to be relieved. And, Mr. Chairman, the pioneers, the men who made America what it is, have never appealed in vain to the Congress of their country for relief when they have acted in good faith and have been mistaken as to the technicalities of the law. The men who have made America were not versed in legal technicalities, but they have been versed in the ways and means of building up here the greatest civilization ever known. They know how to do that; they have done it in a rough and ready way, but they have never stood with one foot upon the bank of the Rubicon and debated whether or not they had a technical right, and they entered the promised land when they knew the general policy was an invitation.

Tom Testerman is of that mold; he is a sort of David Crockett, a man who, if called on, would brave any dangers and protect himself as a she tiger protects her young. Now, the men who have redeemed this country from the wilderness, the men who have subdued the forests, who have conquered the mountains, who have built for themselves a home by the side of the eagles and who have carried our flag and our institutions from the eastern to the western seas were not jurists; they were not Marshalls or Storys, but they knew how to do things, how to meet situations, how to carry forward the vanguard of civilization, and how to make America the greatest land the sun shines upon. Tom Testerman is of that mold, and I do not believe he will appeal in vain to the Congress of the United States for a reasonable measure of relief under the circumstances as they have been proven to this committee.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if there be any questions, I shall be very glad to answer them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. Testerman going to testify?

Mr. GORE. I think not; no, sir. Of course, he is at the disposal of the committee, but my own view, Mr. Chairman, was that it was really wise to keep out of this record the testimony which bears solely upon disputes between different claimants. Of course, any testimony and evidence that may be necessary to enable the committee to establish the conditions and requirements which these men should have met I think would be material, but I think the issues between the different claimants, the Burk Divide people, the Denson people, the Wyoming people, or the Sparks people, ought to be referred to a single forum.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think about the language in section 18 of the leasing act, to which I have referred several times, the language being:

"In case of conflicting claimants for leases under this section, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant leases to one or more of them, as shall be deemed just."

That language to be in lieu of the language granting priority rights.

Mr. GORE. Of course, I realize that the language you have just read is the result of a great deal of thought and research, and fixes a policy, and as far as the terms of the leasing act can apply to these circumstances, I think they ought to apply. I assume, and as far as I am concerned I have no doubt, that the claimant who shows that he has conformed to the conditions which you prescribe in this act and has complied with those conditions in good faith will have a seniority right and that such a claim will control in any decision that is made.

The CHAIRMAN. They have had cases under the oil leasing act in which they have applied this language, and I understand from the Interior Department that they give consideration to priority, although they do not make it wholly controlling, depending upon the particular equities of the case before them.

Mr. GORE. Other claimants are more concerned about the language of the bill as drawn than we are, and I have no objection to the language remaining as it is.

The CHAIRMAN. What other claims conflict with Mr. Testerman's claims?

Mr. GORE. The principal contest is on the part of those who claim on the Texas side. I think there is, perhaps, a 40-acre conflict with one of the placer claimants, but that turns not on the question of priority but on whether the lines of the congressional survey should have been extended south.

The CHAIRMAN. On what date did Mr. Testerman bring in his well?

Mr. GORE. He struck the sand on the 13th of August, although he spudded in in May, I think it was; he struck the sand on the 13th day of August.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the injunction served on him?

Mr. GORE. He swabbed his well on the 21st and made his trial run on the 22d and was served with the injunction that evening at 8.30.

The CHAIRMAN. And has not had possession since?

Mr. GORE. I think he did assert a little possession between that and the time he got into jail, or, I mean, at the time he was fined.

Mr. TESTERMAN. The Cotton County officers took charge of it on the 7th day of October under the receivership.

Mr. GORE. Then he went back on the premises, under the protection, as he thought, and authority of the court. Then he was put off by the rangers.

The CHAIRMAN. He had four claims?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they named?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What are their names?

Mr. GORE. The western claim is the Border Line; the next is the Tiger, then the Lucky Spot—and I might say that Lucky Spot is a misnomer—and Black Jack.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they contiguous?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir; and they comprise 640 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Was he putting down any other wells when the injunction was served?

Mr. TESTERMAN. When the injunction was served I had two drilling rigs run down and just completed; for the fourth well I had a derrick built, and for the fifth well I had a stand of piling built. Those five wells are on the four claims, however.

The CHAIRMAN. You were operating on each claim?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When the injunction was served?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Actually operating upon the claims?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many wells did you put down altogether?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Five wells in the river bed.

The CHAIRMAN. To oil sand?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Well, I got very light sand south of that, 9 miles away. I drilled two wells, commencing one in December, 1918, and commencing the other one in January, 1919, and I completed those wells in March, 1919.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you instructed that it was necessary to be working on these claims?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Yes; I was instructed that it was necessary to put down a well on each claim. That was the instruction I received.

The CHAIRMAN. Each claim was treated as a separate unit?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Yes, sir. However, I might say that the locators of the claims assigned their rights to what we call the Mellish Association and all became interested in the association. Now, when it came to development we got into a situation where a bunch of us were not able to pay our part, so that a number of the other men put in more money, and then we made it into a joint-stock association.

The CHAIRMAN. They speak of you locating four claims; of course, you could not do that?

Mr. TESTERMAN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. And your other friends did that?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator, do you happen to know how many wells are now down in the property in question?

Mr. GORE. Do you mean in the river bed?

The CHAIRMAN. In the hands of the receiver.

Mr. TESTERMAN. I could make a guess about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know, Mr. Dyar?

Mr. DYAR. Yesterday I submitted a statement from the receiver, and I believe I read it into the record, but I believe I was interrupted before I completed the full statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put that into the record?

Mr. DYAR. Yes.

Mr. TESTERMAN. There are two hundred and some odd wells, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the present production is of the wells now in the hands of the receiver?

Mr. GORE. No; but I understand that some time ago there was a production of 600 barrels a day. That has been some months ago and undoubtedly the production has run down. The last time I consulted the receiver's report I think it showed that he had taken out something like $10,000,000 worth of oil and disposed of it, and that the expenses and disbursements have been something like $8,000,000.

Now, that brings up another point which I think is very important. It seems to me this is an emergency that should be met immediately, not merely on account of these claimants but on account of the Government itself, because under the decision of the Supreme Court this land will have to be cared for when the receiver is discharged. It is valuable property and I think the duty devolves on the Government of providing some sort of administration of it. I know of no law which would authorize its administration and certainly there is no appropriation that could be used for its development or for its administration. That being so, it seems to me it is an emergency which justifies the gentlemen of the committee in resorting to a rule for the passage of this legislation in order to protect the Government's interests.

The CHAIRMAN. What is oil now worth down there?

Mr. GORE. I understand that oil has recently advanced.

Mr. TESTERMAN. It is $2.25 at this time. There is a premium of 25 cents on oil having a gravity of 38 and above.

Mr. GORE. This is a good character of oil. There is one other point. Mr. Testerman has in this vicinity 640 acres and this bill provides for 480 acres. Now, I would like to see that raised for two reasons. First, for the very plain reason that Mr. Testerman is interested in 640 acres, and, I think, interested in a way that entitled him to relief. That is one point. The other is that the smallest maximum which has ever been fixed in any legislation, so far as I can recall, is 640 acres. You will remember that section 17 of the leasing act provides for 640 acres and section 19 provides for a much greater number, and in some instances it is practically unlimited.

Mr. LARSEN. I believe it has been stated that Senator Testerman is associated with 32 men, 8 men on each claim.

Mr. GORE. Yes.

Mr. LARSEN. That would only be 20 acres apiece for them at 640 acres.

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Eight on each claim?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir; eight on each claim.

The CHAIRMAN. So that each section has eight men claiming it.

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir; each claim was located by eight locators. As you know, under the placer law it is provided that no one can claim more than 20 acres, but that eight can form an association and claim as much as 160 acres and not more. As I suggested, the lowest maximum that has ever been fixed is 640 acres, so that in order to be harmonious with the existing policy of the Government I think the number of acres in this bill should be raised to 640. I might say to the gentlemen from the West that if you reduce the maximum in this instance it may come back to plague you in the future, because there are those who will say that in this instance you thought 480 acres were enough, that you had departed from the general and existing policy, and that if it were justified in this isolated case they might seek to make it the general policy. So I think as a matter of foresight and prudence it would be wise for you to adhere to the 640-acre standard.

The CHAIRMAN. Under section 14 of the leasing act they are entitled to one-fourth of the land embraced in the prospecting permit, or in any event as much as 160 acres, if there be that number of acres within the permit.

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, they were entitled to a prospecting permit on the four sections?

Mr. GORE. Yes; I believe they could get a lease on "one-fourth" and a permit on the rest, which might eventuate in a lease.

The CHAIRMAN. How much had Mr. Testerman and his associates expended on the four claims at the time the Texas injunction was served upon him?

Mr. GORE. About $120,000. I might say in this connection that they took his machinery and equipment, valued at a little over $19,000, for which he has never received one cent of compensation. They used it in drilling the other wells in the claim that he had located, and they held and enjoyed the fruits and profits from the date of seizure

until the appointment of the Federal receiver, which, I think, was from October or November until the 1st of April.

Mr. TESTERMAN. From November 7.

Mr. GORE. They drilled wells with his machinery, took the oil and enjoyed the fruits from everything they recovered.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Have they ever made a claim for the proceeds of the development?

Mr. GORE. No; I do not think so.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. That operation was under the protection of the Texas courts, was it not?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir. I may say that everybody else who put down wells and were similarly situated with Senator Testerman, with one exception, have been paid back the expenses of drilling the wells, because the Government took them over; that is, the court took them over through the receiver and made use of them. The people who put down those wells have been reimbursed in every instance except Senator Testerman. Why a discrimination was made I do not know unless it was that technically he was in contempt of this Texas court, and I suppose that the comity which obtains between courts restrained the receiver of the United States Supreme Court from reimbursing him.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. If the title to this property was in controversy, I do not see how they could go ahead and develop it and take the proceeds of it.

Mr. TESTERMAN. There was a receiver appointed out of the Texas court and he was appointed in October, the middle of October, 1919, and on November 7 they took possession of the entire property, machinery and all, and drilled wells on the property.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Under the direction of the receiver?

Mr. TESTERMAN. I do not know.

Mr. GORE. Presumably under the Texas receiver.

Mr. LARSEN. What became of the funds collected by the Texas receiver? Did he turn them over to the receiver of the Federal court?

Mr. GORE. My understanding is that they were turned over to the company which was claiming the land.

Mr. LARSEN. It seems to me that when the receiver of the Federal Government took the property from the receiver of Texas that he would have transferred the property in hand and the funds in hand to the Federal receiver.

Mr. GORE. I think Congressman MCCLINTIC, of Oklahoma, will probably suggest or submit to the committee an amendment directing the United States to recover at least the royalty on account of the oil recovered.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. I incorporated the substance of that in the bill which I asked you to consider yesterday, which is designated as a recapture clause.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. What is Mr. Testerman doing toward making a recovery of the proceeds from the property which he claims?

Mr. GORE. A motion was submitted providing for reimbursement, as in the other instances, but it was not allowed by the court. As I say, I do not know on what ground it was disallowed, because the reason of the court was not stated. However, it is my inference that it must have been because he had been enjoined and forbidden to go on this property by the Texas court. Unless it was that, I do not know.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. What length of time was there between the injunction being served on you and the receiver of the United States being appointed?

Mr. TESTERMAN. The injunction was served on me August 22, 1919, and the receiver of the United States Government took possession April 20, 1920.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. And during that time the persons claiming the property under the Texas law operated the property?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. And took your machinery and all the proceeds?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Yes, sir; and drilled other wells; they drilled those wells on the property with this machinery. I might state to this committee, just for information, that it was almost impossible to secure drilling machinery there; I had a number of rigs, and they confiscated this one and drilled those wells. I was forbidden to go down on the river, under penalty that I would be jailed, and I had other rigs there.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. It looks to me as though the court was conniving with these people to euchre you out of the proceeds.

Mr. TESTERMAN. I could not say about that, of course.

Mr. LARSEN. Where is your drilling outfit now?

Mr. TESTERMAN. The drilling outfit, as I understand, was hauled back to the site from where the Texas fellows took it and taken over by the Federal receiver.

Mr. LARSEN. If he took that over, it looks to me as though the funds would have been turned over with the property.

Mr. TESTERMAN. I do not know what the court's order was. The receiver told me that the drilling machinery was a wreck when it came back, but it was new when they took it. I drilled one well with it, and when they turned it back to the receiver I was told it was all junk stuff. Of course, I have never seen it since then. I might say, in addition to that, that the well I drilled, the one that is producing now, flowed about 200 barrels on the 22d.

The CHAIRMAN. On the 22d of what?

Mr. TESTERMAN. August, 1919.

Mr. GORE. That is the day he made the trial run.

Mr. TESTERMAN. We could not run anything from that well on account of this injunction. I went up and talked to my attorneys and they put it into the hands of an Oklahoma receiver, and he was dispossessed by the Texas authorities after that. What the well made between November 7 and April 20 I do not know, but it was turned over to the receiver of the United States as a dry hole, the report says. I made three trips to talk to Mr. Delano, and finally proposed that I would pay all the expenses if he would let me go on the well and open it. He said it was dry. I finally got some one down there to open it; I got them to clean it out, and they cleaned it out. I have a son who is permitted to go on there—and we stood around and watched them, and they took out a lot of old stuff, and after they got it out the well went to flowing, and it gave 200 barrels of oil. That was the condition of the initial well.

The CHAIRMAN. How many wells are there on the Mellish properties?

Mr. TESTERMAN. I think there are about 14.

The CHAIRMAN. The Mellish properties are yours?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Yes; there are about 14 wells and there are two or three dry holes.

Mr. GORE. He has not been allowed to go on the property.

Mr. TESTERMAN. The receiver has been very nice, and I have no complaint to make.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any idea how much oil the receiver has produced from the Mellish properties?

Mr. TESTERMAN. No, sir; I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. An approximation of it?

Mr. TESTERMAN. No; I have not.

Mr. BURTNESS. Have you any approximate figures showing what the Texas receiver produced from the wells?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Only conflicting reports, Mr. BURTNESS. I have a very good friend who has tried to keep in touch there, and he told me the first well was making about 1,000 barrels a day when the Texas folks had it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many wells did the Texas people have in operation?

Mr. TESTERMAN. At that time?

The CHAIRMAN. When the Federal receiver took them over.

Mr. TESTERMAN. I could not tell you; but they were drilling several wells—five or six.

Mr. GORE. You see, they would not allow him to go on the property and he could not keep up with them.

Mr. BURTNESS. I would like to ask with reference to the form as well as to the dates of the assignments from the individual claimants to the Mellish Corporation?

Mr. GORE. Senator Testerman will have to furnish that information.

Mr. TESTERMAN. My attorney advised me that it was necessary to drill a well upon each claim. I drilled two wells down the river and got nothing, and after that we put the claims into an association under what they call the five-claims act. All I know is what he told me. And we assigned those claims to that association, called the Mellish Consolidated Association.

Mr. BURTNESS. Was that done before the discovery of oil?

Mr. TESTERMAN. It was done before the discovery of oil—that is, the assignment commenced before that—and we were some time in getting the parties together, who were here and yonder, you know, and I rather think some of it was done before we got oil; in fact, I know it was. But the question came up about the legality of it, and we reorganized as soon as we got oil, and we made a new assignment—that is, we assigned this to the Mellish Association for the purpose of operating under what he called the five claims act. I do not know what it was.

Mr. BURTNESS. Have you a copy of one of those assignments?

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have in mind any law regarding the assignment or any law that prohibited the assignment?

Mr. TESTERMAN. No; but he thought they could be assigned.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that after you made your discovery?

Mr. TESTERMAN. No; it was made before; I think part was made before we discovered.

Mr. DYAR. When you created this association did the original locators maintain their proportional interests in the property?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Yes, sir. But after we drilled the wells and this litigation came on, then is when we reorganized and issued it into units, because we had to have money and could not get it.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you reorganize after you discovered oil?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the assignment you speak of when you refer to an assignment?

Mr. TESTERMAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman. They first made an assignment to the Mellish Consolidated Placer Mining Association of all of their interest in the Mellish Association. Then we drilled the wells, and when this litigation came on we reorganized so that we might issue units in lieu of those interests they had on the first organization.

Mr. GORE. I think they were under the impression that they had to put down a well on each claim and needed people to put up money, so they organized this holding company so that those who put up the most could have the most.

There are one or two verbal points which I would like to mention. After the word "citizen" I should think the words "of the United States" should be added.

The CHAIRMAN. What bill are you referring to?

Mr. GORE. The Sanders bill. And after the words "lands and oil and gas deposits" I rather think the words "belonging to the United States and" should be added. I consulted with Colonel Roote about it, but he does not think it is material, so I am not disposed to insist on it but merely suggest it for the consideration of the committee.

Mr. LARSEN. Reverting to the quantity of land, the difference between 480 acres and 640 acres, you stated the condition with reference to Mr. Testerman and his associations. Do you know whether or not the same condition exists with reference to claimants in other cases?

Mr. GORE. I could not speak generally as to the Burk Divide people.

Mr. LARSEN. Then, so far as you know, if the committee were to adopt the scheme of 640 acres, would it result in any of the claimants getting more than 20 acres per person?

Mr. GORE. I rather think it would, and I think Congress has permitted that where they need larger tracts for development, and I think they would be permitted to share accordingly.

Mr. LARSEN. It is possible you did not quite understand my question. If there were 160-acre lots and eight persons filed on the 160 acres, that would mean 20 acres to each, and my question was whether in the other cases they had as many as eight persons?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. LARSEN. I am not speaking of the Testerman claims, but I am speaking of the other claims.

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir. I think the Burk Divide claims were filed in accordance with the placer mining law—eight claimants to each 160 acres—and another group was the Burk Burnett.

Mr. LARSEN. Then nobody would get more than 20 acres?

Mr. GORE. You see, it would be merged, in a sense, and 20 acres would not be allotted to one man and 20 to another, but it would result in somewhat of a community interest.

Mr. BURTNESS. So that we may have a little more definite reference to this matter in the record as to the date of the assignment, I would like to state that I find in volume 2 of the transcript of the evidence, at pages 680 to 692, inclusive, what is known as the Mellish Exhibit No. 10, and which appears to be a copy of the so-called assignment from the various claimants of the Mellish Consolidated Placer Oil Mining Association in Red River. I do not believe it is necessary to insert the document itself, because it is rather long, but the agreement is substantially this: After setting out the locations made by all of the individuals and their names, as well as the name under which they operated each claim, there is this language:

"Now, therefore, it is hereby agreed between the parties herein above named, and whose names are hereto affixed, that said mining claims above described shall be grouped into an association composed of the locators hereinbefore named, to be known as the Mellish Consolidated Placer Oil Mining Association in Red River, of which the parties hereinbefore mentioned shall be members, and their interests therein shall be in proportion to their respective interests in the claims hereinbefore

described, which interest is an undivided one-eighth in each of said placer oil mining claims above described for each of the locators thereof."

Then later in the exhibit I find this language:

"It is further agreed, by and between the parties hereto, that each of the said parties shall have a one-eightieth interest in said Mellish Consolidated Placer Oil Mining Association in Red River for each of the said placer oil mining claims of which he is a locator, to wit."

Then the names are set out, and this instrument is dated January 2, 1919.

Mr. GORE. I think the reason for that one-eightieth, Mr. Congressman, was this: They did not know but that one of the claims might be dry, and they tried to provide so that if one produced and another did not they would all participate.

Mr. BURTNESS. And it was for that purpose the adjustment was made?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir. I think it was done as a matter of mutual protection.

Mr. BURTNESS. As I say, the instrument is dated January 2, 1919, but a great many of the acknowledgments are dated later.

Mr. GORE. That grew out of this circumstance: You must remember that there was a great rush into this oil country on the Burk Burnett and Burk Burnett extension, and there were thousands of people who rushed into those fields from the four quarters of the earth, and it was a difficult matter to get these acknowledgments after they had dispersed.

Mr. BURTNESS. I simply mentioned the fact that the signatures were apparently attached at a date later than the date of the instrument.

Mr. DRIVER. It seems to me from the language which has just been read that this was an association of these various interests for their mutual convenience and operation of the property?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. DRIVER. Now, was this afterwards converted to a corporation?

Mr. GORE. No, sir.

Mr. DRIVER. It still remains an association of these placer mining locators?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURTNESS. Under the terms of this very instrument Tom Testerman and others were appointed trustees.

Mr. DRIVER. My reason for mentioning that was to ascertain how far the limitation fixed on the acreage would affect these particular claimants. There has been some discussion here about 640 acres and 480 acres being the limit, but if the particular interests of these various claimants are transferred to this association I do not see that the limiting of the acreage would affect them particularly.

Mr. GORE. You might be correct and I rather hope you are.

Mr. BURTNESS. Still the language used here, as far as the assignment is concerned, setting out the names, and so on, goes on to provide this:

"Do hereby sell, transfer, convey, and assign to the said Mellish Consolidated Placer Oil Mining Association, all of their right, title, and interest, forever."

Mr. DRIVER. And they selected trustees to operate the property?

Mr. BURTNESS. Yes; later selecting trustees of the association to operate the properties.

Mr. GORE. I merely want to refer to the fact that Mr. Barcley stated that the bill as drawn would afford relief to Texas claimants who in good faith complied with the conditions, and I am disposed to agree with him in that conclusion. As you will remember, Judge Dyar suggested that he was not resisting legislation to lease these lands to the pioneers who went there and developed them, so that the contest seems to revolve mainly around the proceeds.

Mr. BURTNESS. The reason I mentioned this matter of the assignments was due to some statements made yesterday by Mr. Macey, which statements seemed to indicate that these assignments, in the form they are, might technically be contrary to the provisions of the placer mining act, where they were made prior to the discovery of oil. That is the reason I was interested in trying to get just what the assignments were and to determine whether they were really anything more than assignments merely for the convenience of the parties, and they seem to retain specifically in that instrument, which was executed prior to discovery, the original interest which they had.

Mr. GORE. As I recall, there was an act passed March 2, 1911, which provided that claims regularly made could not be held void on account of transfers. You know it grew out of some decision, I think, by the Supreme Court.

Colonel ROOTE. No; the land office.

The CHAIRMAN. It is contended that that refers to claims theretofore made.

Mr. GORE. It was retroactive?

The CHAIRMAN. That is the claim which is made.

Mr. GORE. Well, that raises a very interesting question and one which I would like to look into further. Gentlemen, I thank you. I will submit for the information of the committee, to be printed in the record, an amendment prepared by Congressman MCCLINTIC, which directs the recovery of royalty from those who operated the properties between the ouster of Senator Testerman and his associates and the taking over by the Federal receiver. My own judgment is that it ought to direct the Government to recover all the proceeds and not merely the royalty; that is, recover all the proceeds where they did not act in good faith and did not make discovery and do not comply with the conditions set out in the bill.

The amendment referred to follows:

"(Amendment proposed by the department with certain suggested changes.)

"S. 4197. Page 4, line 2, change period to colon, and add the following (at the end of section 4):

"*Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to take such legal steps as may be necessary and proper, to collect from any person or persons who shall not be awarded a permit or lease under this act an amount equal to the value of all oil and gas produced by him or them from any of said lands prior to the inclusion of said property in the receivership, except oil or gas used on the property for production purposes or unavoidably lost and except other reasonable and proper allowances for the expenses of production: *Provided*, That of the amount so collected, 12½ per cent shall be reserved to the United States as royalty and the balance after deducting the expense of collection shall be paid over to the person or persons awarded permits or leases under this act, as their interests may appear."

The CHAIRMAN. Yesterday we promised to permit Colonel Roote to offer something.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted, I desire to extend my remarks on the subject of House bill 13927, entitled "A bill for the establishment of a United States industrial home for women at Mount Weather, Va."

The Government faces a critical exigency in the matter of the care of female United States prisoners. It has never had any penal institution of its own in which to incarcerate female offenders against the laws of the United States. It has been necessary to rely upon the good will of various of the States to secure accommodations in State institutions for Federal prisoners of this class. Those institutions upon which the Government has relied in the past can no longer accommodate these women. The limit of their accommodations has been reached. At present there are but two institutions which continue to receive them; one in California and the other in New Jersey. They are both small, and within a short time it is estimated they will be filled to their maximum capacity. The Government has been unable to secure additional accommodations for women prisoners in other States. A canvass, which has been conducted of the States for this purpose, has met with no success whatever.

There are at the present time approximately 350 female United States prisoners confined in various State institutions. There is a steady increase in the number of commitments by the courts of this class each year. It is estimated that the number of women prisoners has increased at least 100 per cent within the past 10 years. Not only is it necessary to provide a place of incarceration for the annual convictions, but a number of those now confined in the State institutions must be removed. Several of the States have advised the Government that they can no longer care for these women, and are insistent upon their immediate removal. The States are also gradually increasing their charge for keeping women offenders.

The need for a Federal institution in which to confine women prisoners is, therefore, immediate and insistent. In establishing such institution it has been decided to make it an industrial home rather than a penitentiary. It is proposed to confine in such home all women over 17 years of age convicted of offenses against the United States. It is the duty of the Federal Government to provide a place of confinement for its own women prisoners wherein they may have uniform treatment and be segregated into classes according to age and past criminal record. The scattering of these women prisoners among various States and subjecting them to ten or a dozen different methods of discipline is indefensible and evidences a neglect which should be immediately rectified.

To accomplish this end this bill, H. R. 13927, introduced by me, provides for the establishment of a United States industrial home for women at Mount Weather, Va. It provides that the discipline therein shall be correctional and designed to prevent the inmates from becoming hardened criminals. It provides for their education and training in occupational pursuits along the most advanced lines. The object sought to be attained will be to lead the women to regard themselves as not yet of the criminal class, and to so train them as to enable them at the expiration of their terms to reenter society trained and equipped to support themselves and live a law-abiding life.

The bill also provides for the appointment by the President of a board of advisers composed of four prominent citizens of the United States, the Attorney General, the superintendent of prisons of the Department of Justice, and the head of the home. It will be the duty of this board to take an active interest in the immediate and future welfare of the inmates, particularly with respect to their establishment in society upon their release. This is a very important feature. Prisoners have heretofore been turned loose at the expiration of their sentences without any regard to their future and poorly, if at all, equipped to earn a livelihood. This is so stupid a policy that it would not be tolerated were it not for the fact that it has a long tradition behind it. It should no longer be tolerated.

After officials of the Department of Justice visited a number of reservations now held by the Government as surplus real estate, careful consideration led to the conclusion that the abandoned weather station at Mount Weather, Va., was the most desirable of any of these properties for the following reasons:

First. For the reason that the buildings can be adapted for the incarceration of female offenders with the least outlay of funds.

Second. Its relative remoteness, reducing to a minimum the introduction of contraband, a constant source of trouble in all penal institutions.

Third. Its healthfulness. It is located on a ridge of the Blue Ridge Mountains and will be an ideal place for the recupera-

tion of those prisoners in bad health and those who have been taken off the drug habit.

Fourth. Its proximity to Washington will result in giving it the benefit of many various advantages offered by Government agencies and activities, such as the Bureau of Education, in the training and teaching of the inmates; the Public Health Service, in matters of health and hygiene; and the Department of Agriculture, in its farming and dairying activities.

Fifth. While not geographically in the middle of the country, it is centrally located in relation to the sections from which come most of the female offenders.

It is estimated by the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury that it will cost about $76,000 to adapt the present buildings at Mount Weather for use as an industrial home for women. It is estimated by the prison authorities of the Department of Justice that the annual cost of the maintenance of the institution will be about $130,000. There should be offset against this figure, however, approximately $95,000 annually which it now costs the Government to maintain its women prisoners in State institutions, which sum it will no longer be necessary to pay if the Government has an institution of its own to which the above-mentioned class may be transferred.

Briefly, an urgent emergency exists. The need of providing for the proposed institution is imperative. No other solution of the problem of providing a place of confinement for women is practicable. There is no place for them now, and no other way in which they may be cared for. The seriousness of the matter is apparent. Unless a place be provided, the Government soon will be in the anomalous and embarrassing position of convicting offenders against the laws without any place whatever in which to incarcerate them.

WOMEN PRISONERS NEGLECTED.

The Government for its male offenders has long since provided modern institutions for confinement at Fort Leavenworth and Atlanta, but has been sadly negligent of its female offenders. These have been handed over to the States, where they have received treatment ranging from good to bad. If the State prison authorities saw fit to put the unfortunate women in stripes upon a bread and water diet or to apply to her bare back the scorpion lash of the cat-o'-nine-tails, that was the State's business. How unjust it would seem for a sovereign to cause a subject—especially a woman—to be indicted, tried, and convicted for an infraction of law and then to delegate to another the full power of applying punishment, and without concern for the reformation, education, or future of the convict.

I do not hesitate to say that the conduct of the Federal Government toward its women prisoners is a national disgrace.

MOUNT WEATHER.

The land was purchased in 1902 and buildings constructed later for the purpose of establishing an aerological and meteorological observatory and laboratory for the study of the upper air and solar radiation and magnetic observations.

Mount Weather, Va., is the name given a group of buildings erected by the Weather Bureau for special aerial and research work on top of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Loudoun and Clarke Counties, about 20 miles south of Harpers Ferry and 47 miles in a direct line west of Washington. It is 6 miles south of Bluemont, Va., the nearest railroad station and present terminus of the Washington & Old Dominion (suburban electric) Railroad line. The grounds have an area of 84.81 acres, are roughly square in outline, lying on both sides of the ridge, the top of which is 1,725 feet above sea level.

It overlooks to the west the entire Shenandoah Valley from Strasburg to Harpers Ferry, and to the east all that portion of Piedmont (Va.) Valley between the Blue Ridge and the Bull Run Mountains.

The grounds are inclosed by a stone wall and wire fence.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Administration and observatory building: Erected, 1909; brick, tile, and concrete; three stories and cellar; 18 rooms.

Machine shop: Erected, 1904; two-story frame and stone building; eight rooms.

Central heating and power plant: Erected, 1909; one-story stone building; boilers and electrical equipment sufficient for supplying heat, light, and power for the entire plant.

"Absolute" and "variation" buildings (for terrestrial magnetic work): Erected, 1906; two 2-story frame buildings, used in connection with investigations in terrestrial magnetism; cellar under each. The walls are about 4 feet thick, of double construction, packed with sawdust to secure constant temperature conditions within.

Stables: One 2-story frame and stone stable and one 2-story frame stable.

Farm cottage for dwelling purposes: Erected, 1905; a two-story frame building; nine rooms.

Physical laboratory: Erected, 1909; three-story stone building; 16 rooms.

Cottage for dwelling: Erected, 1909; three-story frame building; 15 rooms.

Reel house and kite shelter: A circular frame building 9 feet in diameter.

A 108-foot tubular well supplies all buildings with good water from an elevated water tank having a capacity of 14,000 gallons, filled from pump operated by an electric motor.

All the buildings have been erected and improvements made in the best and most substantial manner possible, and the property as it now stands represents an actual cost value to the Government of about $200,000.

Mr. C. C. Clark, of the Weather Bureau, testifying before the House Committee on Agriculture, June, 1921, when those interested in providing industrial training for soldiers were trying to induce congressional action in that behalf, said:

Mr. CLARK. We built, I think, eight buildings on the land and operated them as observatory and administration buildings, heating plant, and other smaller structures. We are now caring for them with custodians and maintaining and protecting them as best we can with the limited funds at our disposal. This is a map just drafted showing the contour lines and the location of the buildings.

Mr. THOMPSON. What was the cost of those buildings?

Mr. CLARK. $209,000, approximately, was the original cost of the land and improvements.

Mr. KINCHELOE. Are they leased or abandoned or are you receiving any revenue from them?

Mr. CLARK. They are not now occupied or being used. We are now maintaining them and caring for them as custodian, to preserve them as Government property. We have two custodians there.

Mr. KINCHELOE. But they are not occupied?

Mr. CLARK. They are unoccupied.

Mr. KINCHELOE. And there is no financial revenue accruing to the Government?

Mr. CLARK. No, sir.

The buildings, on account of increased cost in labor and materials, likely could not be reproduced now for less than double their original cost.

The Government experts who have examined the property find it ideally located for and the principal buildings well adapted to the purpose outlined in the bill.

EFFORT TO SECURE THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL HAS PROVED UNAVAILING.

Those testifying or urgently insisting upon the passage of the bill were Hon. John W. H. Crim, Assistant Attorney General; Mr. Heber H. Votaw, Superintendent of Prisons; Mrs. Fannie French Morse, executive head of the National Training School for Girls, with a long experience in prison work; Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General; and Mrs. Lenna Yost, legislative agent of the Women's National Christian Temperance Union.

In addition to these, many men and women, some resident in Virginia and others elsewhere, have given the measure their full support.

It is understood that the President indicated to those in commanding position—to the majority leader, I understand—in the House the need for favorable action on the bill.

The Speaker could not see his way clear to recognize a Member to move for a suspension of the rules, nor would the Rules Committee grant a rule making the consideration of the bill in order, so the bill, notwithstanding it had received a favorable report from the Committee on the Judiciary, was allowed to die on the calendar.

OPPOSITION TO THE BILL.

The main opposition to the bill came from some folk who have built summer cottages located from 3 to 6 miles from Mount Weather. I understand that these cottagers, or most of them, reside in the city of Washington and only spend a little of their time—during the hot season—at or near Mount Weather.

It remains to be seen if the Government, with its large investment in valuable property at Mount Weather, with its vast need for a home for its women prisoners, with its earnest appeal voiced by the Executive and the Department of Justice addressed to the Congress, is to be thwarted and the efforts of its duly constituted officials rendered nil by a half dozen city folk who seem to have persuaded certain of our legislators that an altitude of 1,725 feet above sea level is entirely too cold a place for women prisoners. It is pertinent for me to suggest that Bluefield, a city of 20,000 people in my district, is located more than 2,000 feet above sea level. Without taking the time to look the matter up, I should think that the city of Denver was at least 5,000 feet above sea level.

The women of the country are justly aroused and indignant concerning the fate of the bill in the Sixty-seventh Congress.

We confidently hope that the next Congress will allow the bill to pass. In fact, we do not doubt that the Members of the

Sixty-eighth Congress will act promptly and favorably upon the proposition.

Certain designing persons, as I am informed by an official of the Government, have conceived the idea of buying this property from the Government for about $25,000, notwithstanding the present value of the land and the cost of reproducing the buildings would approximate one-half a million dollars.

I am informed that some of the same people who now oppose the use of the property for an industrial home for women also opposed the use of it for a home for soldiers.

Unless the Government shall be allowed to use this property for some of its purposes, then it would be better to sell it for $25,000, for the cost of upkeep and caretakers is considerable.

The fact that the Federal Government in all the years of its existence has never established an institution for the safekeeping, the education, and the reformation of women committed for infractions of penal statutes is to my mind most remarkable.

Just why the Government should have overlooked or neglected this patent obligation to the unfortunate women sentenced by the law to imprisonment is more than I can understand.

Ample accommodation at Fort Leavenworth and Atlanta for men has long since been provided. These penitentiaries are conducted along the lines of modern thought of students of penology, to the end that the convict be helped to improve himself mentally, morally, and physically, so that when he or she shall have "fulfilled the law's demands" the individual may go out into the world not only a better person but better able to fight the battles of life.

Exercise of the power to imprison carries with it the corollary obligation of superintending that imprisonment—of seeing to it that the incarceration is not only not inhuman but that the unhappy person shall in every possible way be fortified for the struggle to rehabilitate himself in society.

The Government ought not to shirk the duty I have already mentioned, especially as concerns its women prisoners. There is a nation-wide demand from the people—especially the good women—of the land for the passage of this bill, and they are not in a humor to tolerate delay.

The 84 acres of land and the buildings on it which the Government owns, situate on Mount Weather, cost about $215,000, and it would hardly be fair to the Government not to allow it to use this land lawfully acquired and buildings constructed before the summer cottages were built.

There can be but little doubt that the next Congress will promptly pass the bill.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I thank you for this opportunity to present to you a statement of the results of our new tariff law.

To-day I want to call attention to the wave of business activity and prosperity that is now upon this Nation, and in doing so I state very definitely that this prosperity is not the result of world-wide conditions nor is it mere coincidence. It has been stimulated by the enactment of needed tariff legislation and is brought to us in spite of adverse conditions existing elsewhere throughout the world.

In 1913 when the Underwood bill was in course of enactment we listened to the glowing predictions of the friends of free trade; they passed their tariff bill that fall and during the winter that followed we watched those glowing predictions go astray. They promised us increased export trade, but our exports declined; they promised us increased prosperity, but realization came in the form of bread lines and unemployment. We read newspaper accounts of the 4,000,000 unemployed and how the crowds storming the gates of Ford's factory were dispersed with the fire hose.

During the past year, while the new law was under consideration, we have heard the free-trade predictions of calamity, and we have prosperity. They have predicted an abrupt end to our foreign trade, but our foreign trade has increased. Instead of reading of unemployment, the press tells us of labor shortage. As a patriotic duty and with all the earnestness in me, I urge upon all of you to consider the times. Why turn back again when the avenues to prosperity are so clearly indicated?

There is a menace to our national welfare that I would like to emphasize at this opportune time. The menace to which I refer has caused financial losses, suffering, and want in a measure too great to estimate. This menace, my friends, is the susceptibility of a considerable portion of our people to the pleasant but utterly fallacious argument that conditions can be created whereby everything we want to sell can be sold at a high price and everything we want to buy can be bought at a low price. May this dangerous but pleasant sounding contention, which is so impossible of fulfillment, never again lead this Nation from the road of prosperity.

Business depression and lack of purchasing power go hand in hand, and with them come declining values, low wages, business failures, and unemployment. And we find with prosperity increased purchasing power, increased values, high wages, abundance of employment, and business activity and success.

We are well off when we can purchase what we want, and what better evidence is there of the Nation's ability to purchase than actual increases of purchases? What better evidence of the ability of our people to have homes than the fact that the building of homes is increasing by leaps and bounds? What better evidence can there be of the ability of our people to ride in automobiles than the fact that more automobiles are being built and sold than ever before? The Department of Agriculture reports recently issued showed an increase in the consumption of meat in the United States of over 600,000,000 pounds in 1922 as compared with 1921—what better evidence of the ability of Americans to purchase meat? The Washington Post of January 30 reports that a survey of 77 per cent of savings institutions shows an increase in savings accounts during the last year of $500,000,000—what better evidence can there be of our ability to provide for the future? The Post Office Department announces that in the six months ending December 31 last a billion more stamps were issued than during the corresponding six months one year previous, and as a result of the increasing demand for stamps the reserve supply has fallen to 200,000,000 below what is estimated as a safe margin. This is a barometer of prosperity. The Washington Post of January 28, quoting from reports of the Department of Commerce, shows that the record retail sales of the month of December are being maintained in January.

During the past few years some faulty international free-trade argument has found surprisingly fertile soil in the minds of many of our bankers of prominence. They have led especially in the large cities in predicting calamity as the result of increase of tariff rates, but even upon the unwilling prosperity has been thrust. A few days ago my attention fell upon the following headline in the morning paper, "Boom in industry reflected in banks," and below this heading is the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, showing an increase in the resources of the banks of the country of $2,031,215,000 during the year just ended.

In the spring of 1921 a depression of major magnitude seemed imminent. Farmers were especially hard hit and their inability to purchase caused serious losses to retailers and manufacturers. In May the emergency tariff act was passed. It was hastily enacted and a makeshift, but it stemmed the tide. The indications of better times, however, were soon in evidence—increased purchases of agriculturists helped other lines of trade. It marked the beginning of business revival, and since then business improvement has been constant and certain. In September, 1922, a tariff law, carefully studied out, was passed to take the place of the incomplete emergency act. It protected not only the product of the farm but also the product of the factory. The new law has now been in force for five months; they have been months of progress. Increases in building and in the consumption of food and clothing tell us the American people are better clothed, better fed, and that housing conditions are improving.

Since the war a new antiprotection argument has been concocted. It is as faulty as the rest. It is a susceptible sounding contention that we can not sell unless we buy from Europe; that free trade will aid Europe and thus aid us; and that Europe must pay her debt to us in goods. Analyze it. We find only the old proposal to surrender American markets to the product of lowly paid labor of other countries. The ultimate consequences of such a policy would neither be a help to Europe nor a help to ourselves. It would bring upon us a period of depression; and let me sound the warning that any policy that will bring business stagnation to the United States will only tend to add to the world's burdens. On the other hand, prosperity in America will reflect itself in Europe and place us in a position to help Europe. We can best aid Europe by seeing to it that all in America are well employed at high wages, for then America will be the best market in the world for foreign as well as domestic products. You have heard prophecies that high tariff rates will stop importations, but since the tariff law our importations have actually increased. That is evidence that when the purchasing power of America is high other countries find a ready market in the United States, and that it is our ability to purchase rather than tariff rates that influences our import trade.

Without stating causes or drawing conclusions, let me place before you a contrast as food for thought. In the United States last year the consumption of sugar was 102 pounds per capita, while in Russia the consumption of sugar was but 5 pounds per capita. This unvarnished statement should cause a

person to think in the right direction. What a poor market is the country without industry and production.

When other arguments fail, the free trader talks of finding a market for our surplus production. They ask what will happen when our production exceeds domestic consumption. In reply, I would ask, When do we have surpluses? We have surpluses, my friends, when people right here in United States have their purchasing power diminished; we have surpluses when Americans are unemployed in the periods of business depression. During times of prosperity this question of surplus production is eliminated. In the final analysis the market for the world's production is only the world. If one nation so shapes its policies that its production far exceeds its consumption, it compels some other nation to consume more than it produces. With proper national policies, production in America will greatly increase, and with it will come increased consumption. Why talk of a surplus production in America while there is so much room for better homes, better schools, better streets, and highways, and public buildings? To me increased production means increased earnings—not necessarily measured in dollars but in the comforts and enjoyments of life, and the time has not yet arrived when the American people have all the comforts, improvements, and advantages to which they are entitled. They can consume much more than at present of the product of effort in America. The consuming power of our people is almost without limit. Certainly labor in America can profitably be employed in caring for domestic needs without serious problems arising in connection with the disposal of surplus production.

There are two ways of increasing income-tax receipts—the first, and the unpleasant way, is to increase the rate of taxation; the second, and very pleasant way, is to increase incomes. We are about to witness the results of the second method. Earnings in the year 1922, as compared with the year 1921, were increased and will be reflected in the income-tax installment to be paid into the Treasury on March 15. I predict a substantial increase with confidence. It will balance our budget and place us on the right side of the ledger, and in no small measure is the tariff the cause. Of all tariff laws the emergency act and the more recent permanent act are revenue producers, direct and indirect, surpassing all expectations.

Customs receipts for the current fiscal year were first set at $350,000,000; they were later increased to $375,000,000, $400,000,000, then $410,000,000, then increased to $440,000,000 and to $450,000,000; recently it was estimated that they would reach $480,000,000, and now it appears that customs receipts will certainly exceed $500,000,000, and may possibly reach the sum of $530,000,000. Add to this, my Democratic friends, the increase in income-tax receipts that will surely come from increased incomes, and you will have the results, from the standpoint of revenue, of a truly revenue-producing tariff law.

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. Mr. Speaker, three different legislative bodies of the State of South Dakota have memorialized Congress for legislation to stabilize the price of farm products. The dire distress that the farmers have encountered during the last three years is well known, and it is contended by many who are thoroughly familiar with agricultural conditions that if the present condition continues it will cause the farmer to abandon agricultural pursuits and encourage him to move to the cities and enter into competition with labor in those localities. Certainly under present conditions there is no inducement for a young man to engage in agricultural pursuits.

The plan of stabilizing the price of farm products has been before the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses and lengthy hearings thereon have been held, and during the last session of the Sixty-seventh Congress the Agricultural Committee of the House reported favorably H. R. 7735, introduced by me and which embodies a plan for stabilizing the price of farm commodities. However, in the closing days of the session it was impossible to secure consideration of the measure.

While the bill reported is to some extent a departure from former policies of the Government, the plan is not as drastic as some would have us believe. The bill in question only asks the Government to say to the farmers that it will buy their surplus at a price that will assure them a return of cost of production and a slight profit. But if this proposition as relates to agriculture seems to be a departure, why not try it for, say, two or three years? Certainly the Government could afford to make a trial of this plan for a few years in order to rehabilitate and reestablish this, the basic industry of our land, on a paying basis.

Put agriculture back on a prosperous basis, restore the farmer's purchasing power, and see how quickly it will be reflected in the stimulated demand upon the industrial and manufacturing centers. We are passing through a crisis, and it may be that after a few years this law would not be necessary, but for the present the farmer is in a critical situation. He has been suffering loss, and I think, in view of the conditions, we are justified in taking unusual steps to alleviate the situation.

The present Legislature of South Dakota, being the third time the legislative body of that State has memorialized Congress on this subject, adopted a resolution urging legislation to stabilize the price of farm products.

The resolution is as follows:

A concurrent resolution proposing and recommending the creating by act of Congress of a corporation for the stabilizing of markets for agricultural products.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota (the Senate concurring)—

Whereas special privileges and opportunities afforded by Federal law have unbalanced the markets and virtually repealed the law of supply and demand; and

Whereas the present marketing system for agricultural products is entirely in the hands of interests antagonistic to the welfare of the producer and the consumer; and

Whereas such conditions are so detrimental to the national progress and prosperity of the agricultural industry that the same has been forced into virtual bankruptcy and has entailed great distress upon farming population: Be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is urgently requested to promptly enact legislation which will provide for a practical marketing medium, and indorse thereof the following plan:

That by a special enactment of Congress a corporation be formed, authorized, and empowered to equip itself with necessary facilities for storage and marketing of agricultural products; that the said corporation be capitalized with a sufficient fund to provide the necessary facilities as above set out, including warehouses, elevators, and storage facilities, together with a fund sufficiently large to cover operating expenses until such time as the profits from the operation of the corporation shall be sufficient to take care of the same.

That the said corporation shall be authorized and empowered to issue, in exchange for agricultural commodities received, in storage or for transfer, negotiable currency issued against the actual commodities received, said currency to be issued to the producer as the agricultural commodities are received by the said corporation and retired by the said corporation in equal amounts as the said commodities in hand are delivered back to consuming trade or to foreign markets.

The said corporation to consist of a body of directors not to exceed seven members, the Secretary of Agriculture acting as an advisory member; the said directors to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be chosen from each of the districts into which the agricultural portions through which this corporation shall operate shall be divided, each director being the active head of the district from which he is chosen.

It shall be the duty of the board of directors, through and with the advice of the Secretary of Agriculture, to arrive at a basic price of each agricultural commodity at such time of the year when such price can be the most accurately arrived at.

The basis for such price to be arrived at by the actual supply and demand as shown by the Federal crop statistics.

That from the basic price there shall be a graduated scale, rising from month to month throughout the year, to allow for the actual cost of shrinkage, storage, and loss for handling grain.

That the agricultural portion of the United States shall be divided into the districts above named with a view to including in each district that territory tributary to and delivering to certain central markets, with a view to including in each territory those districts the most accessible to those markets and geographically so located as to be easily controlled from the district headquarters.

That the said corporation shall be empowered to receive at all times all agricultural commodities produced within the United States not perishable, and to sell such commodities to all consuming trade, either domestic or foreign.

That said corporation shall, during the first year of its operation, purchase and hold in permanent reserve an amount of all agricultural products which can practicably be kept in storage and which are a part of our export trade equal to 10 per cent of the average annual national production of such products; that in the discretion of the board of directors the said reserve may be increased not to exceed 20 per cent of the average annual national production of said products, but that not to exceed 10 per cent of said production shall be placed in said reserve during any one calendar year, and such reserve shall be drawn upon only when the commercial demand therefor becomes excessive; any depletion of such reserve shall be made up from the yield of the next year warranting the same, the purpose being to always, so far as practical, keep an ample reserve of such products.

That the secretary of state transmit this memorial to both Houses of Congress and to South Dakota's delegations therein.

CARL GUNDERSON,
President of the Senate.
A. B. BLAKE,
Secretary of the Senate.
E. O. FRESCOLN,
Speaker of the House.
WRIGHT TARBELL,
Chief Clerk.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Mr. Speaker, I desire to extend my remarks by inserting in the RECORD a short history of the Battle of the Killdeer Mountain, fought in western North Dakota. The story of the battle was written by Col. Clement A. Lounsberry, a veteran of the Civil War, and one of the pioneers of the State of North Dakota. In giving us this story he has performed a distinct service by furnishing an accurate account of one of the events in connection with the opening up of the great Northwest by General Custer and his followers. Colonel Lounsberry was the first editor in North Dakota, and in a

long and useful life took part in and depicted many of the events that marked the changes and development of the country from a wild western frontier to one of the foremost States of the Union. He also rendered distinguished service in the Civil War and still carries the marks of the wounds received there. It is desired by Colonel Lounsberry and the people of western North Dakota that the historic site of the Battle of Killdeer Mountain be preserved to the Nation, and for that purpose I have introduced a bill in Congress providing for the establishment of a national park on that location. Following is the account of the battle:

THE BATTLE OF KILLDEER MOUNTAIN.

The Battle of Killdeer Mountain, which it is proposed to commemorate by the creation of the Killdeer Mountain National Park, was the closing incident of the Sioux Indian uprising, beginning near Acton, Minn., August 17, 1862, resulting in the destruction of the Yellow Medicine and Redwood Indian agencies, the attack upon New Ulm, siege of Fort Ridgeley, and the battle at Woodlake September 23, 1862, where 270 captives were surrendered. During this brief period 644 citizens had lost their lives, 93 soldiers had been killed in battle, 270 citizens had been carried away captive, and many soldiers and citizens wounded; Sioux Falls had been burned, and a vast extent of territory in Minnesota and Dakota devastated, the loss of crops and destruction of homes aggregating millions of dollars in value.

The captives in the hands of the Indians were tortured in every conceivable manner, in many instances too horrible to mention, until death brought relief; the wounded were beaten with muskets and hacked with tomahawks, bodies of the dead mutilated or filled with arrows. Women and children, wounded and bleeding, fled to the forests, where in some instances they wandered for weeks before they could be found and given aid, many of them being crazed by their sufferings, fleeing in terror from approaching relief.

Four hundred and twenty-five Indians were tried by court-martial, 320 convicted, 303 sentenced to death, 38 hanged at Mankato at one time and 2 later, 2 hanged at Fort Snelling, 1 pardoned and 3 released after three years' imprisonment, and the sentence of others commuted. Little Crow, the leader, fled to Canada, but returned July 3, 1863, and was killed by a settler.

The uprising was followed by three expeditions—one under Gen. Henry H. Sibley, in 1863; one under Gen. Alfred H. Sully, the same year; and another by General Sully in 1864.

The Indians driven out of Minnesota by the two expeditions of the previous year were concentrated on the plains of Dakota. They were raiding the settlements in eastern Dakota, western Minnesota, and northern Nebraska; attacking transportation on the Missouri River, serious because of the gold discoveries in Montana and the large immigration heading across Dakota for Montana and Idaho, and the need of Army transportation.

General Sully established his supply depot on the Missouri River at Fort Rice, July 3, 1864. He had first encountered the Indians at the mouth of the Cheyenne, where Captain Fielding, of the topographical engineers, was killed. July 18 he left Fort Rice and proceeded west; at Heart River, in the vicinity of Dickinson, he corralled an immigrant train which he had relieved from the Indians and left some of his heavier supplies, guarded by a part of his force, and proceeded to the Knife River, where he attacked a large force of Indians reported by his scouts.

Pursuing the fleeing Indians at Killdeer Mountain on the 28th he encountered a force estimated by him at 1,600 lodges, representing 5,000 to 6,000 warriors. The Indians were expecting him and were ready for the fray. They were so well posted and their confidence so great that they did not take down their lodges, but commenced circling around his command, each time drawing nearer until they were within 200 yards, when fire was opened on them and many saddles emptied; they then drew off to a greater distance pursued by the Cavalry. Now thoroughly alarmed, the Indians were trying to save their women and children.

The troops opened on them with artillery, the attack being supported by 11 companies of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, 3 of the Seventh Iowa, 2 of Dakota Cavalry, 4 of Brackett's Minnesota Battalion, 10 of the Eighth Minnesota Mounted Infantry, 6 of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, Jones's Battery, Pope's Battery, two sections of the Third Minnesota Battery, and 70 scouts, the whole force numbering 2,200.

The attack was made in front, the Indians attempting to flank Sully on the left and then on the right and rear, the battle line extending in a circle of about 3 miles. The Indians attempted counterattacks but were repulsed at every point. Major Brackett made a furious attack which they countered, and many Indians were killed, their counterattack being repelled by the aid of Jones's Battery. Being reinforced the Indians made a heavy attack in the rear, which was also dispersed by the same guns.

Sully closed upon their main camp and put them to flight, the artillery driving them out of their strong position in the ravines and on the hills, the cavalry pursuing. The battle lasted all day, and by sunset there were no Indians in sight, and the troops slept on the battle field.

Colonel McLaren was detailed next day to destroy the large amount of property the Indians had left. He gathered into heaps and burned at least 40 tons of dried buffalo meat packed in buffalo skins, great quantities of dried berries, tanned buffalo, elk, and antelope hides, brass and copper kettles, mess pans, and so forth; saddles, travois, and lodge poles. The woods were burned in order to make the destruction complete.

The loss of the Indians was very large, many dead being left on the field. Sully's loss was 5 killed and 10 wounded.

Capt. Nelson Miner, of the Dakota Cavalry, relates that, being hard pressed at one point, he dismounted, and in the fight forgot all about his horse, but when the battle was over his horse was by his side, having followed him wherever he went.

LOCATION OF THE KILLDEER MOUNTAIN BATTLE FIELD.

The ground on which the battle of Killdeer Mountain was fought is now described as sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, 32, and north ½ sections 27 and 28, township 146 north, range 96 west, 5th principal meridian, in Dunn County, N. Dak.

The curator of the North Dakota Historical Society, H. C. Fish, in 1915 visited the Killdeer Mountain battle field in company with S. S. Campbell, of Sentinel Butte, N. Dak., who was sergeant in Sully's command.

The trip was unique, for after 46 years Mr. Campbell expected to point out the place of the battle between Sully and the Sioux. What helped to keep the scene so vivid was the constant reading of his old diary which he kept in 1864 during the whole of the Sully campaign. Many of the old troopers for years after the trying march wrote to Mr. Campbell and wanted to know when and where different events occurred. Mr. Campbell at once recognized the lay of the land, and when they went out to the south of the spring said: "This looks just like the old Indian camp; if it is, there is a dry coulee just over there to the south." The dry coulee was found, when Mr. Campbell continued:

"On this broad, open space south of the old spring 1,600 Indian tepees were arranged." Mr. Campbell said that they camped the first night after the battle just west of the Indian camp. The thickest of the battle occurred on the ranch of John Ross, where the Indians made the last stand before their camp was taken. The camp of the second night was at the spring on the old Craig ranch, some 8 miles east of the battle grounds.

The course of events taken from Mr. Campbell's diary is interesting. They started from Sioux City Tuesday, May 31, 1864, and gradually made their way up the Missouri to Fort Rice, and then across country to the Indian hunting grounds. On July 25 the whole army of Sully corralled their extra horses and teams some place 15 or 20 miles south of Dickinson.

"There were also 50 teams of emigrants bound for Idaho who were going along under the protection of the Army. After the corral was established the troopers took nine days' rations for a rapid march into the Indian country. On July 26 the Army marched 1 mile and grazed their horses till 2 o'clock. Then scouts reported that they had a skirmish with the Indians. Mr. Campbell's battalion was put on double quick for 19 miles. July 27 the Army marched 20 miles and grazed their horses, and then marched 10 miles and camped on Knife River. The day of the battle, July 28, the Army marched 12 miles before light and grazed their horses and took breakfast. After breakfast they went 4 miles and met the main body of the Indians.

"The Army formed a line of battle and for 9 miles there was a running fight. This started at 9 o'clock in the morning and lasted all day long, the right battalion fighting the Indians hand to hand. Many of the Indians had only war clubs and bows and arrows and very primitive guns, but from behind every rock and group of trees the arrows showered upon the troopers. At one time a very large force of the Indians came in from the rear and attempted to capture the battery of 12 cannon. They made their way with all the fiendish glee they could muster, but they did not reckon on the gunners. They made their way along until the Indians were within 200 yards of the battery, and then let two charges go. This made an awful swath in their ranks,

and the Indians turned like a pack of frightened sheep before the onslaught of wolves and fled, followed by a terrific saber charge by the troopers. This stand was the turning point in the battle. From this time on the soldiers had the Indians on the run for the hills and the saber was exchanged for the revolver. They soon had the Indians over the hills among the brakes. That night under the silent skies the dead were buried on the camping grounds, and horses were picketed over the grave to destroy all signs of the place.

"The next morning, Friday, July 29, the soldiers tried to follow the Indians, but they could not do it with success because of the breakback of the hills. The Army turned back, and in the dry coulee south of the Indian camp tons of meat, both jerked and pemmican, 1,600 tents, poles, clothing, and blankets were burned.

"That afternoon the Army marched 8 miles east to the spring at the old Craig Ranch. Just as the dusk was creeping over the Army 600 Indians drove fiercely through the camp and tried to stampede the horses. The two outer guards were killed, but other than this not a shot was fired or a person hurt. It created a great deal of excitement for a time, but the night brought on nothing of importance. This night was vivid in the memory of Mr. Campbell. He well remembers looking toward the battle grounds many times and seeing the constant light of the torches in the long night search for the dead and wounded or for some things hidden in the flight.

"During the next two days the Army made their way back 67 miles to the corrals. In the battle at the Killdeers, or, as the Indians call it, 'Ta-ha-kouty,' or the 'place where they kill the deer,' some 2,200 soldiers were actively engaged against 5,000 or 6,000 Indians. Sully reported some 150 of the Indians and 5 soldiers killed.

"From this battle ground up to Yellowstone and back to Fort Rice the Indians kept at their heels, and the Army had to be on their guard constantly."

BATTLE OF THE LITTLE MISSOURI, OR "WHERE THE HILLS LOOK AT EACH OTHER."

After his return to his camp on the Heart River, on his way to the Yellowstone, this battle occurred. In order to reach a pass through the Bad Lands known to one of his Yankton Indian guides, General Sully August 5 camped at what is now Medora, in the Bad Lands, "where the hills look at each other." In order to pass through the Bad Lands it became necessary to cut into the hillsides at many points.

The Indians attacked the camp from the hills that evening, and at one point cut off some of the horses, which, however, were recaptured; the next day the working parties were attacked several times. The immigrant train, having women and children and moved by oxen, impeded the march and lengthened the column to 3 or 4 miles, making it necessary to double up for protection, and yet in the Bad Lands at many points they could only pass in single file. The danger to the immigrants added to the difficulties of the situation and to the anxieties of the general. On the 6th every butte (hill) was covered with Indians. Some of the buttes were 300 feet in height, others sharp pointed, and almost touched, as well as looked at each other; some were low, others mere banks of burnt clay or scoria, as good for defense as those built for that purpose; while others resembled chimneys or other ruins of a burned city, for they had been formed by burning coal mines and the erosion which followed. It was necessary to climb up steep hillsides, plunge down into deep gullies, pass through wooden ravines, crawl along narrow gorges, sometimes in the beds of dry streams, and without water that hot day in August until late in the afternoon, when they reached a small lake and springs where the Indians had concentrated in an effort to keep them from water. There was fighting almost every step of the way, but the Indians, wary from the battle of July 28, had little heart for close-range fighting. At the lake and springs the encounter was sharp, but the Indians again fled. They lost very heavily in the 10-mile battle in these Bad Lands of the Little Missouri, estimated by Sully at 150 and by other officers as high as 300.

As Sully moved forward the next morning he encountered about 1,000 Indians. The skirmishes were frequent, but when they reached the open country they saw a cloud of dust made by fleeing Indians about 6 miles away, and that was the last seen of them for several days. He escorted the immigrants to the Yellowstone and returned down the Missouri, establishing a line of military posts on that stream.

CLEMENT A. LOUNSBERRY.

Mr. HERRICK. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, we are now coming to the closing hours of the Sixty-seventh Congress, which Congress, with the exception of a few days, has sat in continuous session for a period of two years, during which time we had to meet and endeavor to solve more momentous problems than any past Congress since the establishment of the American Republic. Other Congresses have sat during times of war, when the fate of the Nation was hanging in the balance, but their problems were chiefly to make appropriations and authorize the issuing of bonds to raise the money to finance the Army; therefore there was no great amount of statesmanship required to contract the national indebtedness; but this Congress has had to wrestle with a problem of rehabilitation and reconstruction, and a repayment of the indebtedness incurred from the greatest war which the Nation ever engaged in. There were many problems met and solved in one way or another. Not all of the problems have been solved to my personal satisfaction. One of my greatest disappointments is that the problem which has not been solved is the payment of a just and adequate soldiers' bonus, although I am very much gratified over the passage of the Sweet bill and the recent passage, in the closing days, of the highly important amendments thereto, which will go a long way toward compensating the maimed, the crippled, and the incapacitated of our soldier boys. But notwithstanding the passage of these very needful and helpful measures, I find that many of the soldier boys who were justly compensable under said act would be unable to obtain their compensation without the kindly advice as to how to prepare their evidence and get it properly before the Veterans' Bureau, and the assistance and cooperation of an intelligent and friendly disposed Congressman to lend his every influence and assistance to the securing of justice for these men whose ability to earn a livelihood at their former vocation has either been irretrievably lost or greatly impaired. And it is with the utmost pleasure to me that I have been able to assist hundreds of World War veterans, and also Spanish-American War veterans, and the fast dwindling numbers of our Grand Army of the Republic, who saved the Union in the dark days of 1861 to 1865, to obtain their just dues in their incapacitated and declining years. Therefore I wish to append a list of cases which have been adjudicated through my office since the last published list of June 13, 1922. In this list, as in all previous lists which I have published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, it will be found that I have not confined my activities to be of assistance to any of the boys in the above-enumerated class of the Nation's heroes in my own congressional district alone. During my incumbency I have handled cases from a majority of the States in the Union and a few from foreign countries. It matters not to me where the meritorious claimant resided, if the claimant had confidence in my ability and appeared to have no one else to turn to, to place their case for assistance in my hands, I had patriotism enough and public spirit to see that the worthy claimant obtained his or her rights to which they were entitled to in the law; and now, in the closing days of my two years in Congress, I feel that few, if any, Members of Congress have exceeded me in the number of cases of whose adjudication I have secured, and without disparaging the efforts of any other Congressman I feel that I secured final action and adjudication of a sufficiently large number of claims of which any Congressman could be justly proud.

WORLD WAR VETERANS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.

Henry Adkins, Oklahoma City; total permanent award, $100 per month.

James William Adams, deceased; award of $5,000 insurance effected.

Talbert W. Akins, Boswell; compensation, $95 per month.

Haywood Earl Alexander, Hennessey; compensation, $95 per month.

Bryan Allison, Kingfisher; compensation, $80 per month.

Mrs. Margaret F. Archer, deceased; award of $5,000 insurance effected.

Philip D. Armour, Blackwell; compensation award of $100 per month.

Duvall C. Barksdale, Holdenville; compensation, $9 per month.

Clarence P. Battle, Seminole; compensation, $90 per month.

James D. Beck, Duncan; delivery of $50 Liberty bond effected.

Tim Billingsley, Idabelle; compensation, $90 per month.

John Milton Bratton, Oklahoma City; compensation, $10.80 per month.

Charles B. Broecker, Oklahoma City; section 2 vocational training.

Howard A. Bryce, deceased; award of permanent total disability from discharge and reinstatement of $10,000 insurance effected.

Jim B. Bussell, Oklahoma City; award of $15 per month compensation.

Norman E. Calaway, Oklahoma City; $80 per month compensation.

W. C. Carter, Clinton; compensation, $80 per month.

Patrick A. Childers, Enid; section 2 vocational training.

W. A. L. Cossey, deceased; award of $25 per month compensation in favor of widow.

Ralph Crabtree, Antlers; compensation, $9 per month.

Jack Crider, Oklahoma City; compensation, $9.50 per month.

David D. Crowley, Fairview; section 2 training.

Adam W. Curry, Guthrie; compensation, $19 per month.

Ollie H. Cuthbert, Kingfisher; allowance of compensation to include wife.

William Wallace Dawson, Butler; compensation, $20 per month.

Charles W. Dempsey, Enid; compensation, $14 per month.
Oliver Dodson, Savanna; compensation, $40 per month.
William Downey, Stillwater; section 2 vocational training.
Euclid H. Driskill, Oklahoma City; hospitalization pay secured.
Don Dunn, Oklahoma City; compensation, $8 per month.
Philip Milton Everest, Oklahoma City; compensation, $80 per month.
Paul J. Fournier, Quinlan; hospitalization pay secured and appointment of claimant as postmaster.
Byron P. George, Chandler; compensation, $12 per month.
Corrie M. Hawk, Guthrie; compensation, $100 per month.
Ernest Haining, Snyder; compensation, $8 per month.
George W. Hamilton, deceased; adjustment of Government insurance effected.
Rex F. Harlow, Oklahoma City; settlement of Army pay effected.
Fred N. Hayes, Warwick; increase of compensation and section 2 vocational training.
Howard L. Heitmeyer, Keifer; compensation, $95 per month.
Tullus B. Hendrick, Oklahoma City; compensation, $23.75 per month.
Thomas Hickey, Oklahoma City; compensation, $25 per month.
Robert Holliday, Gerty; compensation, $32 per month.
George Evans Howard, Durant; section 2 vocational training.
Luke Scott Jarboe, Oklahoma City; compensation, $90 per month.
Cullen D. Johnson, deceased; adjustment of $10,000 war risk insurance.
Fred W. Johnson, Breckenridge; compensation, $9 per month.
Hezekiah F. Johnson, Vici; compensation, $80 per month.
Jackson W. King, Sulphur; compensation, $100 per month.
Otis W. Leader, Gerty; compensation, $100 per month.
Louis P. Listen, Oklahoma City; compensation, $95 per month.
Edgar Livingston, deceased; reinstatement of $10,000 war risk insurance effected.
William McKenzie, Madill; compensation, $32 per month.
Earl F. McMahan, Wakita; compensation, $80 per month.
John T. Marcak, deceased; order for reimbursement account of expenses of last illness.
John Marston, Wetumka; compensation, $60 per month.
William L. Maxcy, Oklahoma City; compensation, $28.80 per month.
Richard Alva Mayes, Healdton; compensation, $35 per month.
Thomas J. Mayfield; compensation, $44 per month.
Richard Meegan, deceased; payment of $5,000 insurance effected.
Finis F. Mitchell, Cherokee; compensation, $15 per month.
Joe H. Moore, Holdenville; compensation, $9 per month.
Morgan B. Moore, Sulphur; compensation, $95 per month.
Roy L. Myers, Hayward; compensation, $10 per month.
Claude M. Neilson, Norman; compensation, $40 per month.
Ed Null, Stuart; permanent total award of $100 per month.
Nels Nyseth, Oklahoma City; compensation, $80 per month.
Miles C. Oldfield, Oklahoma City; lost Liberty bonds located and delivered.
Ray Virgil Owen, Claremore; permanent total award of $100 per month.
Earnest L. Page, Holdenville; compensation, $80 per month.
Harrison Page, Oklahoma City; section 2 training.
Simon Pearlman, Oklahoma City; compensation, $8 per month from date of discharge.
Robert L. Pearson, Atoka; compensation, $90 per month.
Arch Irwin Pharis, Longdale; compensation, $14.25 per month.
Grady C. Pickett, Prague; section 2 vocational training.
Ollie E. Pierce, Oklahoma City; compensation, $80 per month.
Otto G. Pollock, Holdenville; compensation, $20 per month.
Claude Franklin Randolph, Tryon; compensation, $23.75 per month.
Lawrence B. Ray, deceased; compensation for mother at $20 per month.
Clarence Renfro, Oklahoma City; section 2 vocational training.
Winfield F. Riley, Chandler; compensation, $16 per month.
Paul R. Roehr, Oklahoma City; compensation, $19 per month.
William C. Rogers, Oklahoma City; compensation, $40 per month.
Herman Rottmayer, Knowles; compensation, $16 per month.
Russell R. Rouch, Oklahoma City; compensation, $20 per month.
Elbert F. Rowold, Curtis; compensation, $9 per month.
Edward B. Sherman, Chandler; compensation, $8 per month.
William P. Shuler, Stillwater; compensation, $18 per month.
Duke Edgar Sweatt, deceased; compensation, $20 for mother.
Emmette R. Talley, Hobart; reinstatement of insurance effected.
Frank M. Thomas, Chickasha; compensation, $9 per month.
John L. Thompson, Oklahoma City; compensation, $9 per month.
Ralph B. Thornton, Blackwell; section 2 vocational training.
Christain Uhlenberg, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; permanent, total $100 per month.
Henry Edward Weber, Okeene; compensation, $9 per month.
Edson R. Waite, Shawnee; compensation, $50 per month.
Perry A. Walker, deceased; insurance reinstated with adjustment check for $1,370.64.
Charles Wallace, Oklahoma City; compensation, $13.50 for wife.
Herbert Warford, Antlers; compensation, $95 per month.
David J. Wenner, Guthrie; compensation, $90 per month.
James M. Welchel, Ada; compensation, $18 per month.
Henry Williams, Cordell; compensation, $80 per month.
Charles N. Willimon, Oklahoma City; compensation, $32 per month.
Harvey L. Willis, deceased; compensation, $20 per month for daughter.
Arthur W. Wilson, Oklahoma City; compensation, $13.50 per month.
Wilbur P. Winters, Oklahoma City; compensation, $90 per month.
Jack Wright, deceased; compensation, $20 per month for minor child.
Blaine G. Yeoman, Oklahoma City, permanent total award at $100 per month.
Arthur Zimmerman, Billings; compensation, $22.50 per month.

PENSIONS FOR CIVIL WAR VETERANS.

Josiah B. Cosner, Carney; pension at $72 per month.
John Cottrell, deceased; allowance of $85 for expenses incident to last sickness.
Jonothan B. Fritts, deceased; allowance, $235.07, on account of expense of sickness and burial.
Francis M. Gibson, Fairview; pension at $72 per month.
Richard J. Gilbert, Newkirk; pension at $72 per month.
Luke Hannon, Hennessey; pension at $72 per month.
John Ingmire, Garber; pension at $72 per month.
Albert Minear, Enid; pension at $72 per month.
Joseph M. Patrick, deceased; $197.20 reimbursement, account of burial expenses.
Henry H. Reynolds, Enid; pension at $72 per month.
Henry P. Sanger, Laverne; pension at $72 per month.
John Whitman, Nash; pension at $72 per month.
George Wright, Jefferson; pension at $72 per month.
George W. Washington, deceased; $133.33 reimbursement, account of expense of sickness and burial.

PENSIONS FOR SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS.

James E. Anglin, Oklahoma City; pension at $30 per month.
Charles F. Beaty, Waukomis; pension at $12 per month.
Fred Brabson, Enid; pension at $30 per month.
Benj. F. Brooks, Davis; pension at $18 per month.
John F. Burkhalter, Laverne; pension at $15 per month.
William Chilton, Oklahoma City; pension at $18 per month.
Melvin G. Cornell, Beaver; pension at $12 per month.
William E. Lynch, Kremlin; pension at $12 per month.
Luther E. Kirk, Ponca City; pension at $24 per month.
Albert L. McArthur, Beaver; pension at $12 per month.
Samuel E. McBrayer, Tangier; pension at $12 per month.
LeRoy B. Wheeler, Ringwood; pension at $12 per month.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS AND DEPENDENTS.

Keziah M. Burchfield, Enid; widow's pension, $30 per month.
Barbara Crites, Cherokee; widow's pension, $30 per month.
Sarah Allen Gray, Covington; widow's pension, $30 per month.
Stella D. Johnson, Enid; widow's pension, $30 per month. Special pension bill.
Carrie Johnson, Oklahoma City; mother's pension, $12 per month.
Mrs. George Luther, Oklahoma City; widow's pension, $30 per month.
Mary E. Mackey, North Enid; widow's pension, $30 per month.
Rachel Minear, Enid; widow's pension, $30 per month.
Elizabeth E. Motter, Cherokee; widow's pension, $30 per month.
Hattie Ousley, Enid; widow's pension, $30 per month. Special pension bill.
Mary E. Partridge, Houston, Tex.; widow's pension, $30 per month.
Rosannah, Robinson, Carmen; widow's pension, $30 per month.
Ruhama Row, Dillwyn, Kans.; widow's pension, $30 per month.
Scottie Lee Shroff, Hopeton; pension of $36 per month for helpless orphan child.
Margaret E. Timbrell, Blackwell; widow's pension, $30 per month.
Susan R. Turk, Enid; widow's pension, $30 per month.
Dollie D. West, Oklahoma City; widow's pension, $20 per month.

Mr. KLINE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I came into the Congress two years ago. I am going out one hour and four minutes from now. I came here with the determination to attend carefully to my office duties and to my committee duties, to attend the sessions of the House as much as possible, to hear and to see as much as possible, and not to talk too much. Others must judge whether I have succeeded.

These have been two delightful years—red-letter years in my life. And they have been delightful in large part because on the Republican side I found honest, splendid, kindly, and courteous gentlemen, and on the Democratic side I found honest, splendid, kindly, and courteous gentlemen. And I found the Socialist delegation, consisting of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON], to be the peer of the rest.

I wish to thank you all for the uniform courtesy I have received at your hands. I can proclaim the rest of my life to my friends everywhere what a splendid lot of men there were in the Sixty-seventh Congress, and with a thrill of pride refer to it as did Æneas to his experiences at Troy when he said:

Much of which I saw and part of which I was.

Several times lately, on this floor and elsewhere, I have heard defeated Members referred to as "lame ducks." Let me remind you that when you call a man a lame duck you place him in a class of the most distinguished men of all time. Go back a few years in our own history and you will find in that class such men as Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, James G. Blaine, Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Champ Clark, and a host of other notables who have rendered very great service to their country.

I suppose it really makes little difference whether a man be somewhat lame as he travels the way of life, but it is of greatest importance that he travel that way the very best he can. And it is also important that, whether fortune smiles or frowns, he keeps smiling on the way, for—

Laugh, and the world laughs with you,
Weep, and you weep alone;
For this brave old earth must borrow its mirth,
It has troubles enough of its own.

I bid you all farewell. It has been a joy to be with you, and I regret very much to leave.

I pray the prayer the easterners do,
May the peace of Allah abide with you,
Wherever you stay, wherever you go,
May the beautiful palms of Allah grow,
Through the days of labor and nights of rest,
May the love of sweet Allah make you blest,
So I touch my heart as the easterners do,
May the peace of Allah abide with you.

Again I say, farewell.

Mr. CONNALLY of Texas. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, on January 25, 1923, I submitted to the House some remarks regarding the constitutional privileges of the House of Representatives and its Members. At that time a hasty examination of the debates in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 did not reveal any debate or detailed reference to the particular phase of parliamentary privilege under discussion.

Subsequently, my attention was directed to a more careful search of the journals and debates of the convention, and I desire to place in the RECORD the results of that investigation.

It appears from the journal of the convention and Madison's Debates that on Monday, August 20, it was moved and seconded to refer the following propositions offered by Mr. Pinckney to the committee of five; which passed in the affirmative.

Each House shall be the judge of its own privileges, and shall have authority to punish, by imprisonment, every person violating the same; or who, in the place where the Legislature may be sitting, and during the time of its session, shall threaten any of its Members for anything said or done in the House; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault or arrest any witness or other person ordered to attend either of the Houses, in his way going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by their order.

It will be noted that this language proposed the following: "Each House shall be the judge of its own privileges, and shall have authority to punish, by imprisonment, every person violating the same." This language, had it been adopted, would have accomplished just what the Judiciary Committee claimed was accomplished by the present language of the Constitution.

It is disclosed in Madison's Debates that on September 4 Mr. Pinckney moved a clause declaring that each House should be the judge of the privileges of its own Members. (Elliot, vol. 5, p. 510.) Mr. Morris seconded the motion. James Madison and Edmund Randolph expressed doubt as to the propriety of giving such a power and wished for a postponement. Mr. Morris opposed a postponement.

Mr. Madison distinguished between the power of judging of privileges previously and duly established, and the effect of the motion which would give a discretion to each House as to the extent of its own privileges. He suggested that it would be better to make provision for ascertaining by law the privileges of each House than to allow each House to decide for itself. He suggested also the necessity of considering what privileges ought to be allowed to the Executive.

The arguments of Madison and Randolph against the proposal to vest in the Houses of Congress the power to define parliamentary privilege, referred to the committee on August 20, and renewed on September 4 by Mr. Pinckney, must have prevailed; they must have convinced the convention, because the proposal was rejected, as will later appear.

On September 8 a committee of five on style was appointed by the convention, consisting of Mr. Johnston, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Morris, Mr. Madison, and Mr. King. On September 12 the revised draft of the Constitution was reported by the committee on style to the convention, and Article I, section 6, was reported as follows:

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their service, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

That language was adopted and is to-day the identical language of the Constitution. When presented with the clear-cut issue, to vest the power to determine parliamentary privilege in each House of Congress or to define it in the Constitution, the convention rejected the former and chose the latter.

It can not be said that the language of the Constitution means the same thing as the language rejected or that the attention of the convention was not drawn to the exact difference in the effect of the clauses proposed.

Mr. Madison very clearly pointed out the objections to giving a discretion to each House to decide for itself and expressed the view that parliamentary privilege should be "previously and duly established." No doubt his knowledge of the Britsh system had suggested the objections which he urged. He wanted to get away from that system; he wanted to get away from a system that permitted Parliament in a moment of passion, actuated by a passing whim perhaps, to determine a question of privilege after the fact or act had actually occurred; he wanted privilege to be defined by the Constitution or by preexisting law. And the convention followed Mr. Madison.

In the light of the action of the convention of 1787, following the debates on parliamentary privilege, I most respectfully submit that it is clear and beyond dispute that the constitutional privilege attaching to Members of Congress may be invoked as against the House of Representatives and that under the Constitution it could not be said, in the words which the convention rejected, "Each House shall be the judge of its own privileges and have authority to punish by imprisonment every person violating the same."

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, President Harding is at the halfway post of his administration. The work of the first half has been a task remedial and constructive. The record is made up and the public must judge its success by what has been accomplished.

Unlike the usual administration charged with merely continuing a going concern, Mr. Harding had to undertake the work of correction or readjustment incident to a war which totally dislocated matters political, economic, and industrial.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY UNDER HARDING.

Peace was restored; diplomatic and trade relations were resumed with former enemy countries.

Strained relations growing out of the mandatory feature of the Versailles treaty with our associates were adjusted.

Foreign controversies with South and Central American countries were settled.

Terms for solution of our differences with Mexico and Russia were specified.

Out of the storms of a World War which completely darkened the international horizon the light has broken, the clouds have disappeared, and the sky is again clear.

The war left its burdensome taxation incident to rivalries on land and sea. It also left the problems of the Far East and the Near East.

The arms conference was called, was in session three months, and by unanimous consent adopted the American proposals, which definitely limited armament on the sea, reduced the burdens of taxation, ended naval rivalry, secured the consent of Britain and Japan to an American Navy equal to that of Britain and 40 per cent greater than that of Japan, and thus lessened the chances of war.

These results were enlarged to include the guaranty of China's magna charta, the adoption of the McKinley open-door policy in the Orient, the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Siberia, the elimination of Group 5 of the secret treaty of 1915, the return by Japan of Shantung to China, and the abandonment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 20 years of existence. It also conceded America's contention on the Yap Island dispute, set up machinery to adjust disputes arising in the Pacific, retained our proper position on the Pacific—all accomplished in conference, where mutual understanding and good will dominated, with proper regard for the rights of all, and accomplished without the sacrifice of a scintilla of our sovereignty. Never in the world's history has any nation taken such high position in the family of nations as has the United States under Harding, where all the world looks to America for leadership and guidance out of the chaos into which it has fallen.

The United States at Lausanne as an unofficial observer to offer such counsel on the Near East complications as may be proper and acceptable led the conference in all the definite decisions reached. The problems of western European countries, seriously strained by the Ruhr Valley situation, do not as yet respond to our only possible proposal—that an industrial survey of Germany's ability to pay be made by an international commission, including representatives from the United States. The unwillingness of France to accept the proposal has closed the door to us for further effort on our part. This all has demonstrated America's desire to be helpful to the world whenever and wherever it can be effectually and safely done, always making the United States the final judge of that duty and never to be determined by a vote of foreign countries. If approval of a foreign policy rests upon expeditious and complete adjustment of relations widely strained by war, the first two years of the Harding administration of our foreign affairs under Charles E. Hughes will be approved as the most brilliant of our history.

DOMESTIC PROBLEMS—SUCCESS OF THE TREASURY.

War placed upon our people a debt of twenty-six billion, which was less than one billion when it began. Three billion of these enormous obligations was unfunded and carried by the banks, which absorbed not less than $7,000,000,000 of commercial credit. This enormous amount of assets withdrawn from the channels of trade starved industry for want of capital and forced out of employment at least 5,000,000 workmen. Money was tight, interest rates high, Government credit low, and business generally paralyzed. This administration at once set about to release the assets of the banks by inducing the investing public to absorb the floating or unfunded Government obligations. At first the rate of interest was 5¼ per cent, which was reduced to 3¾ within a year, a saving of millions of dollars. The obligations were at once taken up by the public, the liquid assets of the bank thereby released for industry, banking became free, interest rates came down, rediscount rates fell from 7 to 4 per cent, capital flowed into the channels of trade, industry revived, unemployment disappeared, and Government credit went to par. The appreciation of the Liberties now at par is a saving to the people of $2,500,000,000.

BEWILDERING OBLIGATIONS DUE IN 1923.

The Treasury was faced with obligations coming due in 1923 to the amount of over $7,000,000,000; Victory notes, nearly $4,000,000,000; unfunded debts of $2,500,000,000; and war-saving stamps of $650,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury proceeded to take them up by issuing series A and B for 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, and so forth, in such amounts that the Government, if at all possible, may meet them as they come due. All this has been accomplished, every issue has been oversubscribed, the Treasury has been relieved of embarrassment, the Government obligations have been either retired or funded, the public debt, which at its peak reached twenty-six billions, reduced by at least $3,000,000,000—to $23,077,000,000 October 31, 1922—all without disturbance to business or interference with the normal activities of the people, done so smoothly that financial circles are scarcely aware of the prodigious enterprise.

A deficit of over $600,000,000 which threatened us nine months ago has faded and there is now a promise of a surplus, thanks to a business administration, for the first time run on a budget basis. These are the bases of business return. The best authority on business matters in the country, such as Babson, pronounce the comeback the most complete and quickest of any economic recovery from a nation-wide depression in our history. The recovery was from an almost complete overturn of industry and was accomplished by wise financing, a program of rigid economy, and sound enactment of tax revision, protective tariff, and budgetary legislation. Measured by actual results known to all, the first two years of the Harding administration of the Treasury under the personal direction of Andrew Mellon has no equal since the days of Hamilton.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Army and Navy have been reorganized from a war to a peace basis. This involved, as applied to the Army, restriction of the use of transportation and revision of allowances, reduction of civilian overhead personnel, relinquishment of real estate and military camps, declaration of surplus property for disposal, new plans for concentrated storage of reserve supplies, increased tours of foreign service, and decrease of transferring troops and individuals, settlement of claims against the Government, general consolidation of operating agencies, and so forth.

The National Guard was reorganized and new contact with the Regular Army has been effected. The Organized Reserves are in the skeleton stage to insure a better defense in the future. Summer camps have been planned for enlisted men in training. The Army in peace time under present plans will become a great agency for construction of public works and enhance the public welfare by its expert ability. All this could be said about the Navy also.

The Regular Army has been reduced to 127,000 men and 12,000 officers, while the Navy has been reduced to 86,000 men and 6,000 officers, at a saving in these two departments of hundreds of millions of dollars.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Department of Justice was faced with the most prodigious volume of adjustments growing out of war contracts. This stupendous work was in addition to the usual routine of a Cabinet office. Immediately after March 4, 1921, the Attorney General began an investigation of the pending questions growing out of the congressional investigations of war contracts. Congress voted $500,000 to aid in the task, which was beyond the resources of the department.

The war transactions section of the Department of Justice, with an advisory council consisting of two former judges and an ex-Senator, was created and began to function on June 1, 1922. In November civil suits were instituted against the builders of six Army cantonments to recover for the Government an aggregate sum of $21,000,000. Within a few days four additional suits were filed against camp contractors, bringing the total of the Government's claims against these contractors for alleged fraud, negligence, conspiracy, and connivance to defraud, to over $50,000,000.

Later, on evidence presented by the department, the special Federal grand jury in the District of Columbia returned true bills of indictment against a large number of individuals and corporations charging criminal conspiracy to rob the Government of millions of dollars in the giving out of war contracts. All of the above suits and criminal actions have been placed on the calendars of the United States district courts throughout the country to be pressed to an early conclusion by the Attorney General and his special assistants.

This department, by Federal injunction, ended the strike of 400,000 railroad workers and restored the transportation systems of the country to a condition of normalcy after months of economic paralysis.

A suit in equity was filed for approximately $1,500,000 against half a score of individuals and corporations to recover the value of 140,000,000 feet of lumber, the property of the Government, alleged to have been illegally acquired by them through connivance in its sale as surplus war material, and criminal action was brought against the same individuals.

Besides the civil and criminal suits against the war contractors the Department of Justice in the past year has recovered into the United States Treasury more than $3,000,000 through settlement by agreement of minor suits begun against war contractors and others.

Aside from the so-called war frauds cases, the collection of fines in criminal cases, including food and drug, national prohibition, and so forth, deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, it is estimated will approximate $5,000,000, collected in about 25,000 criminal cases.

During the past year civil suits to which the United States was a party were instituted to the number of 9,646 and more than 8,000 were terminated. There are now pending in the courts something like 12,000 civil cases.

More than 60,000 criminal cases were begun. During the year about 55,000 were terminated. There are now pending about 65,000 such cases.

From these prosecutions and adjudications nearly four and a half million dollars were realized by the Government from the civil suits alone, while fines and penalties also were realized, making a total of about $8,000,000.

More than 400 separate and distinct cases of importance, representing billions of dollars, are undergoing liquidation.

The greater number of precedents established by the courts during the year coming under the trading with the enemy act have been favorable to the Government.

Prosecution of antitrust law violators has continued throughout the year. Jail sentences or fines, and in some instances both, were imposed upon 63 corporations or individuals in suits successfully prosecuted by the department. The jail sentences were the first ever secured in antitrust cases. About 36 cases are now pending.

During the year 1922, $10,000,000 were saved to the Government in a single group of admiralty cases defended by the department and decided in the Government's favor. These suits comprised the "Western Maid" group, of which there were approximately 200 cases.

To relieve the congestion in the court dockets 23 additional trial judges and one additional circuit judge were authorized by Congress.

The Government during the past two years won a greater percentage of suits brought by importers than it did prior to the establishment of the customs division of the Department of Justice, with a saving of time and expense.

Two hundred and sixty-two suits against the United States in which the claimants asked a total of $37,837,799.53 were disposed of by the Court of Claims, of which total the court allowed the claimants an aggregate sum of only $1,982,444.23.

Due to cumulative legislation in recent time the duties of the Department of Justice are constantly increasing, involving necessary action looking to cases arising out of automobile thefts, the control and destruction of the narcotic drug and intoxicating liquor traffic, the enforcement of the national prohibition act; also cases arising from the patent, trade-mark, and copyright laws, and entirely new problems affecting the Constitution and the interpretation and construction of the law under recent taxation legislation.

The constitutionality of the Volstead Act, the Lever Act, the corrupt practices act, the future trading act, and the interpretation of the income and excess profits tax laws, the woman's suffrage amendment, the transportation act of 1920, the merchant marine act, the packers and stockyards act have all been successfully handled by the department before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Cases involving billions of dollars have been dealt with, war-time claims alone filed in the Court of Claims amounting to $300,000,000, while claims totaling $5,000,000,000 were filed in the War Department.

Through the criminal division the Department of Justice collected in fines and penalties $3,921,454.07 for 1921, or a million and one-half more than was collected in 1920; 53,155 out of 60,722 criminal cases were terminated during the year 1922.

The department has taken steps to bring to trial hundreds of alleged swindlers who have stolen an estimated total of $150,000,000 from the American people through fraudulent use of the United States mails. On March 1, at Kansas City, Mo., a successful prosecution and conviction was secured of the head of the huge Stewart Land Co. postal-fraud case, and the trials of six others jointly indicted with him are being pushed to a speedy termination.

The Attorney General early in this administration took steps to investigate the Chemical Foundation, which it is alleged was organized by former public officials to take over for their own benefit valuable patents.

Disappointment in recoveries from war-time transactions is inevitable, because the defense stands upon the contract made by the Government through the War Department during the war; and unless fraud can be established, recoveries are impossible.

These results have been secured at a time when law enforcement is on trial, and they challenge the record for a better showing for law and order enforcement than that of the Harding administration under the immediate and personal direction of Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty.

THE PROBLEM OF AGRICULTURE.

The administration in March, 1921, found awaiting it economic problems infinitely complex and difficult. Agricultural depression was particularly severe. Farmers had been especially hard hit, which sorely affected commerce and industry. It was realized as never before how intimately are connected national prosperity and agricultural prosperity.

During the war and for years preceding it prices of farm products were high, but not as high relatively as many other commodities. Farm production was stimulated by these prices for some time after peace came and while we were engaged in dismantling the war machinery. War contracts and war expenditures continued, as did war prices, until 1920, when rather suddenly came the perpendicular drop in the prices of most farm products, which within a short time reached lower levels with relation to the prices of other things than ever before in the history of the country.

The administration, both through the Department of Agriculture and Congress, early in the year addressed itself to the situation and took such steps to reorganize the department and enact legislation as would tide over the period of depression and, if possible, place agriculture upon a substantial foundation.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Particular attention has been given to the economic phases of the department's activities. Certain fundamental changes in the reorganization of the regular activities was of first importance.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Chief among these was the reorganization of the economic work of the department by consolidating in a single bureau all work in the economics of agricutural production and marketing, known as the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, a combination of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates and the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. This change places in one bureau 1,800 workers, of whom 1,100 are here in Washington, the others in the field, who follow farmers' problems of production and marketing from the choice of what to produce on the farm to the disposal of the product to the consumer, giving attention to foreign demand looking to increased consumption of farm products in foreign countries.

The work of this bureau is divided into three divisions: (1) Production, (2) marketing, and (3) general production and distribution statistics, and the other related questions of finance and cooperative organization. The latter includes divisions dealing with land problems and production involved in changes in rural population and standards of living.

NEW LIVE-STOCK REPORTING SERVICE.

The crop-reporting work, including live stock, has extended to a nation-wide live-stock reporting service, showing the monthly changes in the live-stock situation on farms, and will include forecasting and reporting of important live-stock movements. These reports also include births, deaths, losses, marketings, purchases, animals bred, and the number of animals on farms, obtained from 70,000 to 100,000 farms. A recent example of the stabilizing effect upon the live-stock and meat industry by correlating supply and demand of this live-stock reporting service was the forecast showing that approximately 103,000 head of Arizona cattle would be available for market. To aid in this activity the Market News Service of the department, in which facts concerning movements, prices, and stocks of farm products on the market are gathered and distributed, will be greatly expanded during the next year as a result of the increased appropriation from $405,000 to $700,000.

REORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION WORK.

Congress provided for a director of extension work, placing under one person the responsibility of coordinating all of the extension work of the department, having to do entirely with extension work, such as the office of cooperative extension work in the States Relations Service, the office of motion pictures in the Division of Publications, and the office of exhibits, a plan which makes unnecessary the States Relations Service, the office of the director of information, and the Division of Publications, all of which will be eliminated as such.

The other offices in these divisions will be placed under the supervision of the director of scientific work, the director of regulatory work, or within the Secretary's office proper. When this complete plan of supervision is put into operation the three general classifications of the department's work—research, regulatory, and extension—will come under a single directing head, each responsible to the Secretary.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS.

Of particular interest to the women of the country is the announcement of a new bureau of home economics, already provided for by Congress, which will rank in importance with the other bureaus in the department and be in charge of a woman to better deal with the problems facing the women on farms and in the cities.

FORMATION OF COMMODITY COUNCILS.

Another advanced step in the interest of agriculture is the establishment of commodity councils, composed of representatives of the various bureaus, to make studies of the conditions which influence the production of various crops in sections of the country.

As an example may be cited the cotton council, whose meetings are attended by the people who understand the soils of the Cotton Belt, varieties as adapted to certain soils, by the experts in cultural methods, the entomologists who understand injurious insects and the methods of combating them, specialists who understand grading and marketing methods, and by many others who have information needed to bring about the most economical production and marketing of cotton. From such studies there should come certain definite department policies with regard to the cotton crop. The same general policy is being followed with regard to the other agricultural crops.

These are some but not all of the important steps taken by the department to advance the interests of agriculture.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM OF AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION.

Now let us examine the accomplishments of Congress in aid of this, the country's first and greatest industry. One of the first steps it took was to appoint a Joint Commission on Agricultural Inquiry, consisting of Members of the House and Senate, which sat during most of the year 1921. It called to its aid various Government departments. It heard practical farmers and representatives of farm organizations, business men engaged in industry closely allied to agriculture, economists, experts in finance and in transportation. From this data assembled the commission made its report in four parts, dealing with the causes of the agricultural crisis, farm credits, transportation and distribution, and marketing. No such systematic study of the economics of agriculture and no such body of information had ever before been attempted. No one will question that this commission did a tremendously valuable piece of work, out of which already has come valuable assistance in laying out a wise national agricultural policy, which has eventuated in a great relief program of legislation.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

Another important aid to agriculture during this administration was the national agricultural conference held at Washington in January, 1922, called by the Secretary of Agriculture at the request of the President, and which proved to be the most representative gathering of practical farmers and representatives of farm organizations and allied industries ever brought together. Congress responded to the recommendations of this conference by enacting most of them into law.

AGRICULTURAL CREDITS ACT OF 1923.

One of the most important actions of the Sixty-seventh Congress was the passage of the agricultural credits act at the close of the session. This act is designed to give the farmer the sort of credits he needs to produce efficiently and market in an ordinary way the products of the farm, a need which has been felt for at least 50 years. It provides a system of intermediate credit adapted to farm conditions and farm needs, and should bring about a reduction of the interest which farmers must pay for money borrowed.

The act is divided into two parts. The first provides Government agencies for handling agricultural loans and the second authorizes the organization of private agencies under Government supervision for making loans on live-stock securities and on farm commodities on the way to market.

The Government loan activities ay be carried on in connection with the Federal land banks, 12 in number, one in each land bank district, which makes land-mortgage loans, and the

12 banks being directed by a central Federal farm-loan bank in Washington. In connection with each of these land banks there is to be established an intermediate credit bank located in the same city with the land bank and under the supervision of the officers and directors of the land bank.

The Federal Government supplies each of these intermediate credit banks with a capital of not to exceed $5,000,000. These intermediate credit banks are authorized to discount farmers' notes which have been taken by the banks and other financial institutions and then carry such notes for a term of from six months to three years. The banks may also loan direct to farmers' cooperative associations under conditions set forth in the act.

The second division of the act authorizes the organization, under a Federal charter, of national agricultural credit corporations, these to be organized by private capital. They will be under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, just as are other national banking institutions. They must have a capital stock of at least $250,000. They may issue collateral trust debentures up to 10 times their capital and surplus. Such corporations will most likely be organized in the Western States, where the live-stock industry is important and where at the present time cattle loan companies are in operation.

In addition to the provisions of the act designed to furnish the farmer much needed intermediate credit, certain changes have been made in the law under which the Federal land banks operate and in the Federal reserve act. Provision for the establishment of the so-called permanent organization of the 12 Federal land banks is made by providing that three out of the seven directors for each bank are to be elected by the borrowers from the bank and three are to be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. The seventh director, who will be the president of the board, will be chosen from three persons who have received the highest nomination vote for this position by the borrowers or stockholders of the bank.

Heretofore the maximum amount which might be loaned to any individual by the Federal land banks has been $10,000. This has been increased to $25,000. Also the purpose for which mortgage loans may be made has been broadened to include the repayment of any existing indebtedness.

The Federal reserve act is amended by broadening the definition of what is called agricultural paper, making it include the grading and processing of agricultural products by cooperative marketing associations. Heretofore the Federal reserve banks have not been permitted to discount agricultural paper for a longer period than six months. This period has been increased to nine months.

An amendment to the Federal reserve act designed to encourage small banks to join the system is carried in this act, so that a bank which has capital equal only to 60 per cent of the capital required of national banks may now be admitted into the Federal reserve system if within a reasonable time the capital will be increased to correspond with the capital required of national banks. For the first time credit facilities are provided for the farmer as heretofore the Federal reserve act provided them to commercial enterprises.

Earlier in the Congress two separate amendments to the farm loan act had been made to relieve the agricultural situation. The first increased the income on the farm-loan bonds from 5 to 5½ per cent, so as to insure a market by which a fund could be realized out of which loans could be made to farmers, with a limitation of interest not above 6 per cent. The other amendment was permission to increase the fund from which loans could be made by $25,000,000. These two changes relieved the situation, which is now further relieved by the credits act passed at the close of the session.

AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

Still another step was taken to relieve the credit situation of the farmer. The law which created the Federal Reserve Board provided that in appointing members of that board the President should have due regard "to a fair representation of the different commercial, industrial, and geographical divisions of the country." Agriculture as well as commerce and industry demands consideration by the Federal Reserve Board in determining great financial policies. Accordingly Congress amended the Federal reserve act to include agriculture, so that it now reads that in appointing members the President should have due regard "to a fair representation of the financial, agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests."

Opposition to this amendment developed among those who felt that the provisions for agricultural representation had the appearance of class representation. The administration acted upon the theory that the Federal Reserve Board, the most powerful financial institution in the country, should administer its credit machinery not alone for business and industry but also for agriculture, the basic industry of the country, the industry upon which our entire civilization depends and which should have more careful consideration than it has had in the past. The law as amended and as it now stands provides for a board which shall represent, in fact, a cross section of our financial, agricultural, commercial, and industrial life.

REVIVAL OF WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

One of the early acts of Congress to relieve the financial stringency of the farmers was the revival of the War Finance Corporation and a provision to extend the benefits of the corporation to agriculture, making the Secretary of Agriculture director of the corporation. The corporation was empowered to loan money to those engaged in marketing agricultural products for export or to banks or cooperative associations of producers which may have made advances for agricultural purposes, a relief thought by many to have been the salvation of the live-stock industry in the West and the saving from bankruptcy of industries essential to the prosperity of the entire country.

THE COOPERATIVE MARKETING ACT.

A need long felt by the cooperative marketing organizations was provided in a law approved February 18, 1922, giving the right to farmers to form associations for marketing, preparing and marketing, their products. This act gave to farmers many of the powers and privileges enjoyed by business corporations. The Secretary of Agriculture is given authority over the associations to prevent monopoly or restraint of trade in interstate or foreign commerce. The claim for this legislation is that through cooperative organizations of this kind it is thought possible to eliminate unnecessary middlemen, to improve agricultural conditions, and, while assuring the producer of a fair price for his products, protecting the consumers against extremely high prices.

EMERGENCY AND PERMANENT TARIFF.

One of the early acts of the Sixty-seventh Congress was the emergency tariff covering all the basic items of production of the farm. This was to operate until a permanent tariff measure protecting American industries could be enacted. The delay of this measure induced Congress to remove the time limit on the emergency act and make it permanent law, which was done in February, 1922. This decision was due to the importation of large quantities of products which had piled up in other countries and which our people could purchase at almost any price. These importations had a baleful effect upon the prices of our own products and further added to our surplus, hence the necessity of the protection which was readily provided by law.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT.

A regulatory measure was passed known as the packers and stockyards act, to eliminate illegal and deceptive practices, to maintain open competitive market conditions, to enhance quality of service, and to regulate charges for marketing live stock reasonably; in short, to prevent and correct irregularities and abuses, such as unfair discriminatory practices, the control of prices, and unjust rates or charges. The operation of the act has been delayed by the courts; nevertheless, it has contributed directly and effectively to the good of the live-stock industry by bringing about friendly and better contacts between the packers, producers, and stockyards companies. It was under the authority of this law that the Secretary of Agriculture recently issued a complaint against the proposed merger of the Armour and Morris packing companies.

GRAIN FUTURES ACT.

Another law similar to that of the packers and stockyards act is the grain futures act, which brings the various grain exchanges under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture. This law gives the supervising agency authority to inquire into the manner in which grain is bought and sold and future contracts made upon the principal grain exchanges of the country. It does not prevent hedging or legitimate trading, but it requires or carries the power to prevent unfair manipulation and promotes impartial practices by those who deal in grain futures. The law as first passed was pronounced unconstitutional. It was redrafted and again passed by Congress and is again on a second appeal before the Supreme Court to test its constitutionality.

AMENDMENT TO WAREHOUSE ACT.

The United States warehouse act of 1916 provided a permissive system of licensing warehousemen by the Secretary of Agriculture. It applied to four of the principal staple crops—cotton, wool, tobacco, and grain. Its primary purpose is to encourage the orderly marketing of agricultural products by providing for a form of warehouse receipt to be issued while the

products are in storage. On February 1, 1923, there were 360 cotton warehouses licensed, 227 grain warehouses, 20 wool warehouses, and 62 tobacco warehouses. The capacities of many of these warehouses were quite large, the licensed capacity for cotton being sufficient to store at one time about one-fourth of a normal cotton crop and for wool about one-sixth of the annual clip. The progress made under this act in the last two years and the acceptability to bankers of receipts issued under it created a demand on the part of producers of other products for enlarging the scope of the act.

On February 23, 1923, the law was amended by removing the limitation on the products which might be stored so that the Secretary of Agriculture may license a warehouse for the storage of any products which he considers would constitute sound collateral. It also provides for a system of licensing inspectors and samplers of commodities stored in warehouses, in addition to graders and weighers. The amendments made to the penalty section of the law very materially strengthen the law in the eyes of bankers.

That receipts issued under the warehouse act constitute collateral for credit purposes is evident from the fact that the War Finance Corporation in the past season agreed to make loans to various cotton associations aggregating more than $59,700,000 on the basis of such receipts, or such other receipts of which it might approve; and further agreed to loan to one of the tobacco growers' associations $30,000,000 with similar receipts as collateral. Some of the cotton associations stored their cotton exclusively in federally licensed warehouses so that they might get the benefit of the Federal warehouse act, and the two largest tobacco associations have followed the same procedure.

The agricultural credits act and the Federal warehouse act go hand in hand. The receipts issued under the latter act will constitute collateral for use under the former act, so that associations will experience little difficulty in securing loans either from private bankers or under the agricultural credits act if federally licensed warehouse receipts are offered as collateral.

COTTON STANDARDS ACT.

The cotton standards act, which becomes effective August 1, 1923, prohibits the use of foreign grade and staple standards for cotton, and establishes the official standards of the United States as the sole standards in interstate and foreign commerce. It also enables the Secretary of Agriculture to interpret the official standards by determining the classification of cotton submitted for the purpose and by the arbitration of disputes as to classification arising out of commercial cotton transactions.

The operation of the act is expected to eliminate much of the confusion as to grades and values that has resulted in the past from the use of foreign standards in the United States. With the American cotton business on uniform standards, cotton growers should be able to realize in the future much larger benefits from the classification of their cotton than has been possible heretofore.

STANDARD FOR BUTTER.

The bill establishing a legislative standard for butter, which was passed by the last Congress, is of peculiar interest to the dairy industry in this country. For many years the industry has been compelled to contend with conditions arising as the result of the differences between the existing standards for butter. The Department of Agriculture for the purpose of enforcing the Federal food and drugs act announced a standard for butter calling for a milk-fat content of 82.5 per cent. But confusion of standards throughout the States made it impossible for the Department of Agriculture to enforce its standard above 80 per cent, justified by trade practice.

Upon the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture and with the indorsement of the trade the legislative standard of 80 per cent has now been enacted by the Congress, thus furnishing a common standard for all interstate traffic in butter, eliminating the confusion heretofore existing, and placing all dairy interests manufacturing butter upon an equal competitive basis.

NAVAL STORES ACT.

The naval stores act, passed in the last Congress, is designed to stop the adulteration of turpentine and the misgrading of rosin, and also to establish definite standards for rosin and turpentine. This legislation has been sought for 15 years by the industry itself, and its need had been definitely shown by the work of the Department of Agriculture during that period, which has found that from 20 to 25 per cent of the turpentine sold in this country is adulterated, and that a large percentage of rosin is seriously misgraded.

The act, which will be of undoubted benefit to the industry and consumer, places at their service the facilities and experiences of the department as a final authority on the purity of turpentine and the grading of rosin.

THE FILLED MILK ACT.

Another important act, widely demanded by agriculturists, was the filled milk law.

THE GOOD ROADS ACT.

The good roads act, which provided $140,000,000 available for better roads throughout the Nation, is a distinctive aid to agriculture.

Here is what is pronounced the most ambitious program of legislation in relief of agriculture ever written by any legislative body at any time in any country.

The future of this important industry has more promise to-day than heretofore; and while it is still suffering from abrupt deflation and war influence, it will gradually assume its proper rank among productive industries. Measured by obstacles faced, relief provided, and results achieved, this administration has done more for the country's basic industry of agriculture than has ever been attempted before, and it appeals to the record and invites the sharpest scrutiny of its critics upon the accomplishments.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The Department of Commerce has also taken advanced grounds to keep pace with the tremendous possibilities of our productivity.

It was provided with total appropriations amounting to $24,320,192 for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1922. The actual expenditure of the department for the fiscal year was $21,024,870.17, a total saving of $3,295,321.83, or 13.5 per cent of the available appropriation.

EXTENSION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Despite this economy in administration, the Bureaus of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Census, Fisheries, and Navigation were completely reorganized.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was enlarged to include divisions covering foodstuffs, cotton, agricultural implements, automotive products, coal, electrical equipment, hides and leather, industrial machinery, iron and steel, paper, petroleum, lumber, rubber, shoes and leather manufactures, specialties, transportation and communication, foreign tariffs, and foreign commercial law. Permanent committees from the trades were created for cooperation with the department.

An entire revision has been made of the character of information sought from foreign countries by the broadening of its economic character, and in rendering more specific its values to different industries. Systematic and regular information has developed on foreign situations which have direct reflection upon our domestic commerce—for instance, surveys of world stocks and consumption of cotton, wool, wheat, rice, and some other commodities, together with the currents in manufactured goods between other countries than our own in their relation to American markets. Weekly reports are carried by over 200 daily newspapers and periodicals, reaching a circulation in excess of 10,000,000 people weekly.

AID EXTENDED TO INDUSTRY.

From April to July, 1921, the Department of Commerce undertook the initial investigation into the credit and commodity situation in agricultural produce at home and abroad and joined with other departments in conferences that were called affecting the cotton, cattle, and grain industries. The reconstitution of the War Finance Corporation was recommended, and the impending widespread bankruptcy in the agricultural industry was thus prevented. Particular service was performed for the sugar trade in November, 1921, when prices were below the cost of production. Through extended conferences held by the department cooperation was secured by the manufacturers, bankers, merchants, and producers, credits were reestablished, liquidation was stopped, and through returning confidence accumulation of normal stocks was resumed by the distribution trades, and the beet-sugar situation was tided over.

STEPS FOR RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The problem presented by the extension of unemployment to between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 in the United States as a result of the industrial slump in 1921 was met by the Department of Commerce, in cooperation with the Department of Labor, by calling a conference on unemployment on September 26, 1921. The Department of Commerce created an organization for the consummation of the plans of this conference for ameliorating the unemployment situation. Emergency committees were created in cooperation with over 200 municipalities, with the cooperation of the employees by vast extension of divided-time

employment, and through the combined effort of the Federal administration in expediting and of Congress in extending public works, the most severe winter of unemployment in our history was passed without any notable suffering and without a single public disturbance.

INVESTIGATIONS IN BUILDING AND HOUSING.

A Division of Building and Housing was created in the department to deal with the problem created by the shortage of some million dwellings resulting from suspended construction during the war. As a result of the activity of this division voluntary bureaus have been created in many municipalities for advancement of home ownership, and where advice on finance and aid by furnishing designs and specifications could be obtained at a nominal charge. Systematic measures of cooperation were set in motion in trade and civic bodies for the eliminating of waste in various directions, and thus a reduction of construction costs. A committee from representatives of the important professional and civic associations in cooperation with this division and the Bureau of Standards formulated a standard building code to meet the problem created by the varying regulations in force in hundreds of different municipalities founded within scientific study and imposing an unnecessary cost upon building of from 10 to 20 per cent. This code which has but recently been issued has had wide circulation and is already being adopted in some municipalities. This division has also, in cooperation with the trades, been working for the elimination of unnecessary variation of dimensions of building material and in the simplification of specifications.

VOLUME OF WORK OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Sixty-seventh Congress was in session 414 actual days. It enacted 655 public and 276 private laws, or a total of 931, an average of more than two laws for each day it sat.

The index of the laws, giving a brief statement of each, when and by whom introduced, when reported, and when debated, amended, and finally passed, comprises 204 pages of the House Calendar.

These laws cover the widest range of interests, touching all the basic elements of production, distribution, and consumption, including almost every occupation of our citizenry. An index of leading topics dealt with would include, among others, agriculture, farms and farming, appropriations covering every department, involving the expenditure for next year of nearly $4,000,000,000, the Army and Navy, aviation, banks and banking, bonds, Budget, claims, coal, commerce and labor, immigration and deportation, mines and mining, radio, reclamation, waterpower development, and so forth.

SOME OUTSTANDING TASKS.

The first step was taken to get away from war-time taxation by a revision of the system at an annual saving of $800,000,000. The final step was taken to abandon the pork-barrel method of legislation by the adoption of a National Budget System at an annual saving of hundreds of millions of dollars. General Dawes places the saving the first year at $1,600,000,000.

The paralyzing "revenue only" Underwood bill was displaced by an American protection law, under which industry revived, unemployment disappeared, and revenue increased at least 33⅓ per cent over that of 1920, the last year of the Underwood law, if the present rate continues.

The increasing inflow of Europe's population, with its un-American dogmas and complicated unemployment problems, was met by a further limitation of immigration to insure a better selection of immigrants.

The confusion arising out of a war that totally suspended fundamental laws of economics, with their inevitable injury to labor, led to placing on the statute books laws specifically commended by the highest labor authority in the land and indorsed as especially in the interest of the workers of the country.

The stupendous problem of caring for the disabled soldier of the World War called for concentration of effort; hence the creation of the Veterans' Bureau, whose expenditure last year was $510,000,000.

Widows' pension act passed, and an act amending the civil service retirement act; also, the reclassification act was passed.

Remedial action on behalf of postal clerks was secured in the Postal Service employees' compensation act.

Relief of the courts was provided by the creation of 23 additional Federal judges and a separate act defining a method for settling claims against the United States.

Two specific laws were enacted to survey the facts pertaining to the coal-mining industry as a basis for adjusting disputes arising in that basic industry—the coal distribution act and the coal fact finding act.

This administration found a foreign debt of over $10,000,000,000 loaned by us, with nothing to show for it but due bills, I O U's, uncollectible. A funding commission was created by this administration. It has succeeded in a settlement with the British Government, which agrees to issue her bonds to amount of $4,600,000,000, which when fully paid will amount, principal and interest, to $10,105,000,000, the largest transaction in the history of the world and the most important step to insure economic recovery in the world yet taken. The commission will seek settlements with other debtor countries and put an end to the vicious twaddle about our canceling these solemn obligations due our people.

Congress passed an act supplementing and defining national prohibition and provided funds for its effective enforcement. The Justice Department rendered a decision against ships of foreign registry bringing liquor into American ports, though under seal, and also against ships of American registry having liquor in cargo or stores either within or without the 3-mile limit of American territorial waters.

This Congress established peace with our former enemy countries, set up the Mixed Claims Commission to adjust claims between the two Governments, and as one of the last acts of the session it authorized the return of alien property where the claims did not exceed $10,000, which settles at least 93 per cent of the claims of German citizens held against the Alien Property Custodian.

IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

The story of the world's spree, of the waste and extravagance of war-time prosperity, followed by the sickening season of the aftermath, is read in the crash of business enterprise, in the overturn of industry, the dislocation of all production, by the disastrous deflation from the dangerous inflation of war stress, disappearance of capital from the channels of trade, the prohibitive rates of interest on money, the derangement of banking facilities, the starvation and paralysis of general business, the threatened bankruptcy of a too rapid liquidation of agriculture, the enforced idleness of millions of workers, and the low ebb of Government credit.

AS IT AFFECTED OUR FINANCES.

The story could also be read in a debt which overnight leaped from less than a billion to twenty-six billion, a debt so huge that the annual interest charge alone was considerably greater than the total cost of running the Government prior to the war.

It was read in the annual outlay of $27,000,000,000 in 1918, $19,000,000,000 in 1919, and $7,500,000,000 in 1920.

AS IT AFFECTED FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The story was read in our disturbed foreign relations, more or less strained with much of the world. The story repeats itself in the ominous problems so comprehensive and so complicated as to involve every department of the Government, and taxed the best talent of the land for the proper solution.

THE PROBLEMS FACING INDUSTRY.

These conditions demanded readjustment when President Harding assumed the duties of leadership. Two years have passed. It has been a time of keen concern to all good citizens. It has been marked by sincere efforts to ameliorate suffering incident to the ravages of war.

THE RECORD.

The two years have been crowded with a great volume of constructive and remedial work. The record is now made up; the results are apparent upon which the people must give their verdict of approval or disapproval.

March 4, 1923, witnesses a picture in sharp contrast to that of March 4, 1921. Business enterprise is on the top wave, industry completely revived, production on a sound basis again, capital out from its hiding place to seek investment, rates of interest lower, money easier, agriculture approaching normal, unemployment disappeared, employers advertising for labor, and the Government credit at the high point.

All the basic industries are again at normal production, and in some industries, such as steel, contracts for future deliveries are taxing the capacities of the mills.

Construction and building are at a stage beyond anything in modern times, with wages the highest of record.

AN IMPORTANT SURVEY.

A recent survey of business conditions, as determined by the items of demand, price, supply of finished stocks, labor conditions, and collections, of 41 different articles of trade showed a most healthful situation. The demand was fair or good in almost all of the items, price was firm or higher in all but three, stocks were normal, moderate, light, or decreasing in all, supply of labor was scarce in 16 and sufficient in only 10 items, wages were unchanged in 24 and advanced in the other items, and collections were good in 14, fair to good in the same number, and poor in only 3 items.

EVIDENCES OF INDUSTRY REVIVED.

Transportation efficiency has returned and the traffic has reached capacity again. Receipts are almost double a year ago, and car loading has outstripped anything in the past.

A second barometer of business conditions is the Postal Service. A report of a recent survey of 50 towns, comprising 54 per cent of the country's postal business, shows an average increase over a corresponding period a year ago of 12.81 per cent. The increase per month for the eight months ending February was as follows: July, 11.62 per cent; August, 10.80 per cent; September, 11.56 per cent; October, 14.34 per cent; November, 13.79 per cent; December, 9.05 per cent; January, 18.99 per cent; and February, 13.18 per cent, making a total increase for the eight months of 103.33, or an average of 12.81 per cent per month.

The automotive activity is another barometer, which shows the United States making 84 per cent of the world's output of this industry, which was never more active than to-day. The same can be said about all of our basic industries.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Economy being the watchword, the war dismantling process is about ended, the pay roll decreased by dropping over 100,000 employees; the annual expenditure, which in 1920 was $7,500,000,000, reduced to $3,706,000,000; the public debt decreased to $23,077,000,000 last October, a reduction of nearly $3,000,000,000; the taxation burden reduced annually by over $800,000,000; the deficit of over $600,000,000 wiped out; the Budget balanced, and our fiscal system the soundest in history; the displacement of a business-destroying revenue system by the American system of protection, and the consequent return of an era of prosperity, now in full sway.

AFTER THE STORM CLOUDS.

The overhanging clouds which darkened our international horizon have disappeared. Diplomatic and cordial relations now exist with all of the nations of the earth save only Mexico and Russia, both of which will be adjusted when our terms are accepted. Out of the recent world convulsion, with its complicated situations, its undeterminable conflicting national interests, its irreconcilable ambitions, and its acute involvements, we have emerged, our sovereignty unquestioned, our independence undisputed, our honor unsullied, our national integrity unassailed, where we to-day stand upon a vantage ground to do good never before reached by any nation in the history of the world.

TEAMWORK OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

These results are largely due to the teamwork of the administration not only in the executive departments but between the President and Congress. The character and ability of the President's advisers, the Cabinet, will not suffer in comparison with what has gone before.

The President's sincere regard and strict adherence to our constitutional system of coordinate departments of lawmaking, law interpreting, and law enforcing opened the way for a character of teamwork never before excelled. Pledges of platform were respected and problems of adjustment were met and solved by the closest cooperation of President and Congress. True, such problems as the shipping bill failed of becoming law, but the Sixty-seventh Congress ended after having written the most stupendous volume of legislation ever written into law.

THE VERDICT.

To-day President Harding, standing at the half-way post of his administration, presents these results of his efforts to solve the intricate problems of the war's aftermath.

The people will judge him and his work by these results. Whatever may be the verdict, the achievements challenge the record to present another two years of accomplishments which will approach what has been done from March 4, 1921, to March 4, 1923.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, an article appeared in the American Farm Bureau Federation News Letter of January 11, 1923, which was reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 4, 1923, purporting to show the financial effect of the present tariff upon consumers in general and the farmer in particular, and attempting to show that as a result thereof the farmers as a whole are sustaining a great loss.

I have examined this article with care, and I find that its computations and conclusions are based upon two propositions; first, that except as to articles of which we produce a surplus the tariff is always added to the cost of the article upon which it is laid, and the price to the consumer is thereby increased by substantially the amount of the tariff, and, second, that the only persons receiving any benefit from the tariff are those directly engaged in or connected with the production of the articles upon which the duty is laid.

Following these theories, it is estimated in the article that the total cost of the tariff to the whole country is $1,715,000,000 and the cost to the farmers $426,000,000, with $125,000,000 gain, leaving the net cost to agriculture $301,000,000.

It is obvious that if these theories are correct a protective tariff is an economic fallacy; that there should be no tariff on farm products or anything else except for revenue purposes; that even a tariff for revenue ought not to be levied upon articles that are produced in this country and come into competition with the imported article, for if it was so levied the cost to the consumer would be the amount of the tariff added not only to the price of the articles imported but the same amount added to all other like articles produced and consumed in this country. It will be seen that the News Letter referred to presents in disguised form the arguments in favor of a tariff for revenue only as opposed to a protective tariff, and revives a political issue which has been prominent before the people in every presidential election for many years.

It is true that this country has never been on a free-trade basis and never been completely on a tariff-for-revenue basis; but a tariff for revenue only, with what is called "incidental protection," has several times been tried in the history of this country. The mere halfway adoption of these theories has always had such disastrous results to the Nation as a whole and the American farmer in particular that the policy was reversed as soon as the administration of the national affairs could be changed.

It is not possible to discuss in a statement of reasonable length all the fallacies that are embodied in the article which is being considered, but its failure to show the real situation arises in a large part from the fact that it does not take into consideration the incidental benefits resulting to the farmer from the tariff, and its assumption that the amount of the tariff is always added to the cost to the consumer when it often actually decreases the price to him. Without reviewing the article as a whole, two illustrations may be given which show how erroneous are the methods of its calculations and how completely unfounded are its conclusions.

The question is often asked, "Who pays the tariff?" The Canadian farmer does not need a theorist to tell him. He knows that he pays the tariff on cattle which he exports into the United States, and he has protested very vigorously against it.

The accuracy of the figures given out in the article referred to may be well judged from those used with reference to cattle. Only a little over 200,000 head of cattle of all kinds, including calves, stockers, and feeders, were imported in 1922, practically all from Canada and Mexico, at a value of about $4,700,000. The number of feeding cattle imported was so small as compared to the number estimated to be slaughtered during the same year in the United States, which was over 13,000,000 cattle and nearly 9,000,000 calves, that anyone who has had experience in the cattle business would doubt whether it would make any difference in the price in this country if none had been imported or if double the number had been brought in. Yet it is estimated in the article that the cost of those purchasing feeders at the St. Paul market alone was $1,000,000 on account of the tariff. Nor does it seem to have even entered into the minds of those who prepared the article that if those buying the feeders passed on to the consumer the addition to the prices which is claimed to have resulted the cost to those buying the feeders was nothing. On the other hand, if it was not passed on to the consumer, just how it is figured that the consumer is out anything is difficult to explain.

How far those who study theories more than they do markets may get into error is well shown by the statements in the article with reference to sugar. Here, again, the Cuban planter can answer the question of who pays the tariff. He says that he pays the most of it, and he also is vigorously protesting against it. The increase in the tariff on sugar made by the tariff bill that went into effect last September was trifling, being only about one-sixth of a cent a pound on sugar from Cuba, from which country we now get all our imported sugar. The emergency tariff of May, 1921, made a much larger increase, but, notwithstanding the increase, sugar continued to go down in price for the next nine months. Recently a report from the Department of Commerce that the world's production of sugar for last year was 200,000 tons less than the consumption demand sent the price of sugar up 2¾ cents a pound, although to this statement was added the further data that there was a large carry-over of sugar from the former year which would much more than make up this deficiency. There is produced in the United States from 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons of beet sugar annually and a large amount of cane sugar.

Everyone will admit that if the tariff was taken off sugar could not be produced within the United States proper in competition with that from Cuba, and the American producers would have to go out of business. If a shortage of 200,000 tons in the world's production, even with a carry-over of more than enough to make up that shortage, increases the price of sugar 2¾ cents a pound, what would happen if the supply of sugar for the world was over 1,000,000 tons short and that shortage was in the United States, as it would have been if we had no tariff on sugar? It needs no theory to tell us what would happen. The consumption of sugar in the United States is about 5,700,000 tons. There was no real shortage in 1920, but the Cuban planters claimed there was, got together, and put the price up to 24 cents. With a real shortage and no competition in the United States, they could do this again with even greater success than before. The Cuban producers need this market and will take all of it they can profitably at a competitive price made by the American sugar producers, but if there is no competition on the part of the American sugar producers they would take it all at a price made by themselves, and without the tariff they could easily drive the American producers entirely out of the field. The real fact is that the tariff has lessened the price of sugar to the American consumer, instead of having increased it.

What the American farmer needs is a market, and by far the greatest and best market for him is the 110,000,000 people living in the United States. A great portion of this market was lost in 1921 because 4,500,000 American citizens were out of employment a large portion of that year. Consequently farm products declined all through 1921. In 1922 these men were gradually put back to work, until at the end of the year there was practically no unemployment, and prices of farm products, on an average, steadily rose and continued to rise into 1923. Take off the tariff and this unemployment would again manifest itself, with a consequent loss of a market for farm products, as well as other commodities, and a depression in prices.

The value of the American market to the American farmer is strikingly shown by the fact that, although the value of exports of farm products fell off in 1922 as compared to those of 1921 over $225,000,000, the value of farm products in the United States, according to the weekly statement in Weather, Crops, and Markets, issued by the Department of Agriculture, increased over that of 1921 by the immense sum of $2,000,000,000. The conclusion is inevitable that the change in conditions on the American market was what brought this great gain to the farmer.

Prices of farm products at this time are, in general, higher than they were in 1913, some of them very much higher. At the same time the prices of other commodities still remain at a figure which is a greater advance from 1913 prices than is shown by farm products, and as a result the condition of the farmer is far from satisfactory. There has been a general advance in the price of commodities lately, but the tariff has had little to do with that advance. The purpose of the tariff is not so much to advance the prices of articles upon which it is laid as it is to retain the American market for the American farmer and manufacturer and to stabilize prices therein. By so doing the indirect benefits to the farmer, the manufacturer, and the consumer vastly outweigh even such imaginary losses as are claimed in the article reviewed.

In this connection it ought to be noted that some of the greatest advances in prices have been made in articles upon which there is no tariff. Building materials have increased in cost, especially lumber, but there is no tariff on lumber. Leather has increased in price, but there is no tariff on leather nor on the boots and shoes or work harness made from it. Agricultural implements are far higher in price over 1913, but there is no tariff on them. On the other hand, the farmer sells much more than he buys, and allowance should be made for this fact. On the whole, the conclusion must be that the American farmer, instead of losing by reason of there being a protective tariff, has greatly benefited thereby.

Whether some of the rates should be changed is another question. The Tariff Commission has authority under the so-called flexible tariff provisions of the present law to adjust the rates when found to be too high or too low.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, by the Constitution the President gives the Congress information on the state of the Union. The Constitutional Convention often went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the American Union. The United States are not spoken of as the "Union" anywhere else in the Constitution. Following the example of Parliament as to the King's speech, it was the custom of each House of Congress to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. No business was before it, debate was general not only in the sense that it was not limited in subject, but that everybody could speak that was recognized. After 1832 it was only for debate on the President's message. Before that date resolutions were offered covering general principles, and if after debate one of these resolutions was adopted it was reported to the House, who would refer it to a committee for the preparation of a bill. (Jefferson's Manual, sec. 12, and Hinds' Precedents.)

This debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union had the advantage of developing free discussion, a real parliament or talking place, where different topics had reflective consideration and the general principles were thus settled before consideration was had of any special bill. It had the advantage also of allowing that free thought and discussion which now make the strength of the Senate, in spite of the delays which they cause in its proceedings.

A former Speaker of the House, Mr. Grow, was insistent that we ought to return to the old practice of going into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union for general consideration and general debate on the President's message and the needs of the times with the understanding that no specific measure would be reported. On the other hand, he urged that when the House was in committee on any special measure the general debate should be confined to that measure. It is not too much to say, judging from our experience in conferences and under the five-minute rule, that valuable debate could be had in Committee of the Whole on the President's message and the state of the Union if the length of speeches were limited to 5 or 10 minutes except by unanimous consent. The present rules of the House result in muzzling some of its most valuable Members who are unwilling to go and ask for time, and the assignment of time is destructive of real debate, where Members answer one another, and was earnestly opposed by our dear friend, the late Member from New York, Mr. Cockran. It is a right thing that the House should from time to time go into consideration of the state of the Union—its needs, its dangers, its promises, and its hopes—without being bound down to any particular bill.

The present state of the Union suggests mingled feelings of hope and fear, joy and sorrow. Its progress has been not only without example but beyond the most ardent hopes of those great men, Washington and Hamilton, who saw the future greatness of that Union even in its small beginnings. Ours is the greatest nation in the world, whether it be judged by its productive power, by its wealth, or by its sound political common sense.

Our flag is the oldest in the world, and it is not too much to say that it floats over a people whose Government has changed less than any other in spite of all the fads and fancies that sometimes prevail.

IT IS REAL AND AMERICAN.

The Union is a real union. We are all Americans. As Washington said:

> The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations.

Experiences of the late war have scattered the fears of those who doubted whether those who had come to us from foreign countries were real Americans. The soldiers, the officers, even the generals, were often born abroad. In this House our leader in the war was the present chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, who was born in Baden. The medals of honor, the citations for distinguished service, the heroic attacks and defense, the wounds and deaths and graves give distinction to men whose names show that they came from every country in Europe. We had a scare at one time about sedition and spying, and some people still sympathize with that scare, but we may truly say that America needs no protection except the feelings of its own people. "Citizens by birth or by choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate our affections," as Washington said, and now it does concentrate our affections. We went into the war as a Nation. A free people submitted itself to universal conscription. They not only did so gladly but in any future war that may require like sacrifice we shall have universal conscription not only of soldiers but of workmen and capital and carry on that war as the war of the Nation.

ONE OF INDEPENDENT STATES AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Our lamented friend from New York to whom I just referred used to insist that it would be well to divide our cities into small districts or wards for purely local matters and allow these wards to determine for themselves how they should be managed within themselves, leaving to the central city government only those matters which had to be managed as a whole, like water supply, through traffic, and so forth. This

notion is perhaps not practical, but it is a really great question as to how the Government which was fit for a nation of farmers and fishermen can be made to work in a nation of mills, railroads, banks, and department stores.

The cost of Government in my own town used to be less than 2 per cent of a half valuation, or 1 per cent of the real selling value. Taxes have multiplied sixteenfold. The city spends it all. The difference is largely in the new things that are done by the cities—the costly buildings, from the city hall to the schoolhouse; the high-priced pavements laid from curb to curb, instead of for a roadway; the continual destruction of these pavements by the automobile truck; and the host of police, of inspectors, of physicians, and of experts of all kinds which attend the present city government. All these give advantages to each citizen of which his forefathers could not dream, but do take away from him the freedom and independence of which those forefathers were so proud.

All this, it may be said, is a matter for the State and not for the United States, who are asked to care for matters which are not for what the Articles of Confederation called the "mutual and general welfare" of the States and the Constitution called the "general welfare" but affect every individual in things which ought to be in charge of his own State and town.

WHICH MUST BE PRESERVED.

The Federal Government, in short, is taking charge of matters which belong under the Constitution to the various States, or even to the town. Various proposed measures would take charge of the schools and the hospitals. It is a real question of the present day how to maintain the life and vigor of our State and local governments.

It is the court, the county, and the town which teach men how to be freemen and how to respect the freedom of others. Crime must be indicted by county jurors and tried by a local jury. Everything will be better done if it is managed by those who see it. Our experiences in the Indian Territory have proved that there are no schools so hard to manage or to inspect as a local school which is controlled from Washington. Localities localize frictions. It is, perhaps, a pity that labor disputes were ever put into the United States courts, because local disputes governed by local conditions have thereby become matters of national concern. In this discussion of the state of the Union it may be fairly said that the Union has been asked and is being asked to carry more than it can fairly bear, and that every patriot should be active and brave in opposing any further invasion of the rights, duties, and powers of the several States over local concerns.

PROHIBITION AND A REASONABLE LAW.

The police powers of the State should not be taken over by the United States.

There is no subject to which this applies more than to prohibition. All good citizens have always believed in the strictest regulation of the liquor traffic, in enforcing temperance and punishing intemperance. Thomas Jefferson thought that the use of light beers and light wines is conducive to temperance, and the prohibition of light wines and beers is resented by intelligent and temperate people as an invasion of their freedom. Indeed, as the eighteenth amendment is now interpreted, it is a prohibition of temperance, for it forbids anyone to be temperate.

That amendment has come. While it remains it is the law and should be enforced, but no law can be enforced unless it is interpreted reasonably. It seems a most unreasonable interpretation of that law to enact that any liquid containing over one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol is intoxicating. The law must deal with the average man and not with the kind of man that would get intoxicated from seeing a bottle of whisky on a shelf across the room. My views on this subject have been known to all. I opposed county prohibition in 1886. I fought for the maintenance of the post exchange in the Army, where soldiers could get beer and light wines in reasonable quantities under proper regulation, and were not tempted to resort to dives outside, where they wasted their pay and spoiled their morals in drunken debauch. I opposed prohibition in the food bill during the war. I voted against the eighteenth amendment. I do not think that the Volstead Act was right or sensible in fixing one-half of 1 per cent as the limit for intoxicating liquor. In my opinion the amendment was not intended to abolish all the divisions between State and United States jurisdiction. The United States and the several States have concurrent power over every citizen, concurrent as to the person and place, but separate as to the subject of the jurisdiction.

Under this construction the States would have power to enforce the amendment so far as manufacture, sale, and use of liquors is concerned, and the United States would have concurrent power to enforce it so far as regards interstate and foreign commerce and the control of the territory of the United States, such as the District of Columbia or Alaska. Any other construction would give the State power over interstate commerce just as it would give the United States power over manufacture and sale. The Supreme Court seems to have held that the United States has such power over manufacture and sale, but there was no opinion. With careful reconsideration it seems quite possible that this view will be reconsidered and that it will be reestablished that there are boundaries of jurisdiction between the United States and State sovereignties, which have concurrent power over every person and place, divided only as to the subject matter of the power.

As Mr. Justice Bradley said in Claflin *v.* Houseman (93 U. S. 130, 136; 1876):

> Every citizen of a State is a subject of two distinct sovereignties, having concurrent jurisdiction in the State, concurrent as to place and persons, though distinct as to subject matter.

In any event the solid common sense of the people will in time bring a change in United States and State legislation by providing a reasonable per cent as the limit of intoxicating liquor. The people will demand a law that public sentiment will enforce.

INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL.

It remains to consider the industrial and financial state of the Union. It takes time to get rid of the effects of a war. These effects are nothing new. After the Napoleonic wars wheat sold in England at 178 shillings a quarter, or over $5 a bushel, when money was worth much more then than it is now. Domestic service became so costly that early pictures in Punch show employers blacking their own boots and doing the most menial service. The United States still has to adjust prices and wages, and if these fall it is likely to be hard and make hard times.

It was eight years after the Civil War when we had the hard times of 1873. Let us hope that no such hard master may come. In any event, we glory in the belief that Americans will stand for honest money, as they did in 1877 when they were in the depths of that other panic, and that we shall maintain the credit and honor of our Government as that credit and honor has been kept since the Constitution was established and as they are now being kept. The industrial and financial state of the Union is in singular contrast to that of Europe.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SHIP OF STATE.

The Union can only watch and wait. Thank God that we have followed Washington's advice and kept clear of entangling alliances! Thank Heaven that we have not attempted to support the finance of the world, where each nation must work out its own salvation with fear and trembling.

Our ship of state still swims. It is not selfishness to keep out of the fleet of wrecked vessels in which her sides might be broken and she might be sunk. It is not selfishness but world humanity which bids us look to our own chart and our own compasses and safety of our own vessel in order that we may help others that may be in need.

The ship has sailed on during the last two years under the wise guidance of its captain. This administration will be famous in our history. The Treasury has been put on a paying basis. The sick and wounded veteran has been bountifully provided for. Our industries have revived and will be protected by an adequate tariff, which can be adjusted by the President as the times may require. The farmer has been relieved by special legislation for his benefit. The world-wide naval competition has been limited by a conference called by our President and conducted with such courageous generosity that other nations could only say amen. China and Japan have been induced to make peace; South America asks us to arbitrate her differences. We have prosperity instead of depression; and for all this we thank the leadership and wisdom of Warren G. Harding.

Miss ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, this bill, S. 3855, which has so ruthlessly been denied a hearing on the floor of this House is one concerning which many of my colleagues will be called upon for explanations as to their individual part in such summary treatment. Telegrams, letters, publicity through newspapers and through club meetings have been ceaseless. I suggest that you fortify yourselves by obtaining copies of Senate Report No. 1175 which accompanies hearings on S. 3865 and S. 4223, bills relative to the Pueblo Indian lands, before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, a volume of 282 pages. Also obtain reports Nos. 1730 and 1748 to accompany the hearings on H. R. 1345 and S. 3855, these hearings being printed in a volume of 413 pages.

Except for a portion of one morning session I was present during the whole of these exhaustive and exhausting hearings before the House committee. They began with the presence

of a full committee membership and with a crowded committee room in which there could not be seated all those who came.

Among those present were men and women interested in all phases of Indian welfare, as well as those especially concerned with legislation for the Pueblos.

From my personal and inherited experience as a member of the American family preeminent in its record of three generations through a century of Indian missionary service, it was no surprise to me that day by day zeal and ardor diminished on the part of these representatives until even the last timid little newspaper reporter disappeared.

The Pueblos are people who never sustained treaty relations with the United States, having come under our laws as did all other Mexican people. It is true that an Indian agent in 1850 had certain negotiations with the Pueblos which resulted in a tentative treaty which never was completed and was not held binding by the Pueblos themselves. I quote from pages 2 and 3 of the report:

Upon the acquisition by the United States from Mexico of the territory now comprising the State of New Mexico these Indians and their lands came under the jurisdiction of the United States, and in 1859 Congress confirmed the Spanish grants to the Indians, subject, however, to any valid adverse rights should any exist.

The status of these Indians as to whether or not they were wards of the Government was not definitely settled until 1913.

There was great difference of opinion as to their character and intelligence. In the case of United States *v.* Joseph (94 U. S. 614) the Supreme Court of the United States, speaking of these Indians, said:

"The character and history of these people are not obscure, but occupy a well-known page in the story of Mexico from the conquest of the country by Cortez to the cession of this part of it to the United States by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. The subject is tempting and full of interest, but we have only space for a few well-considered sentences of the opinion of the chief justice of the court whose judgment we are reviewing.

"For centuries," he says, "the Pueblo Indians have lived in villages, in fixed communities, each having its own municipal or local government. As far as their history can be traced, they have been a pastoral and agricultural people, raising flocks and cultivating the soil. Since the introduction of the Spanish Catholic missionary into the country, they have adopted mainly not only the Spanish language but the religion of a Christian church. In every pueblo is erected a church, dedicated to the worship of God according to the form of the Roman Catholic religion, and in nearly all is to be found a priest of this church, who is recognized as their spiritual guide and advisor. They manufacture nearly all of their blankets, clothing, agricultural and culinary implements, etc. Integrity and virtue among them is fostered and encouraged. They are intelligent as most nations or people deprived of means or facilities for education. Their names, their customs, their habits, are similar to those of the people in whose midst they reside or in the midst of whom their pueblos are situated. The criminal records of the courts of the Territory scarcely contain the name of a Pueblo Indian. In short, they are a peaceable, industrious, intelligent, honest, and virtuous people. They are Indians only in feature, complexion, and a few of their habits; in all other respects superior to all but a few of the civilized Indian tribes of the country and the equal of the most civilized thereof. This description of the Pueblo Indians, I think, will be deemed by all who know them as faithful and true in all respects. Such was their character at the time of the acquisition of New Mexico by the United States; such is their character now.

"At the time the act of 1834 was passed there were no such Indians as these in the United States unless it be one or two reservations or tribes, such as the Senecas or Oneidas of New York, to whom, it is clear, the eleventh section of the statute could have no application. When it became necessary to extend the laws regulating intercourse with the Indians over our new acquisitions from Mexico, there was ample room for the exercise of those laws among the nomadic Apaches, Comanches, Navajoes, and other tribes, whose incapacity for self-government required both for themselves and for the citizens of the country this guardian care of the General Government.

"The Pueblo Indians, if, indeed, they can be called Indians, had nothing in common with this class. The degree of civilization which they had attained centuries before their willing submission to all laws of the Mexican Government, the full recognition by that Government of all their civil rights, including that of voting and holding office, and their absorption into the general mass of the population (except that they held their lands in common), all forbid the idea that they should be classed with the Indian tribes for whom the intercourse acts were made, or that in the intent of the act of 1851 its provisions were applicable to them. The tribes for whom the act of 1834 was made were those semi-independent tribes whom our Government has always recognized as exempt from our laws, whether within or without the limits of an organized State or Territory, and, in regard to their domestic government, left to their own rules and traditions; in whom we have recognized the capacity to make treaties and with whom the Governments, State and National, deal, with a few exceptions only, in their national or tribal character and not as individuals.

"If the Pueblo Indians differ from the other inhabitants of New Mexico in holding lands in common and in a certain patriarchal form of domestic life, they only resemble in this regard the Shakers and other communistic societies in this country, and can not for that reason be classed with the Indian tribes of whom we have been speaking."

However, in the case of United States *v.* Sandoval (213 U. S. 28), the Supreme Court took a different view of these Indians and held they were wards of the Government. In that case the court said:

"The people of the pueblos, although sedentary rather than nomadic in their inclinations and disposed to peace and industry, are nevertheless Indians in race, customs, and domestic government, always living in separate and isolated communities, adhering to primitive modes of life, largely influenced by superstition and fetichism and chiefly governed according to the crude customs inherited from their ancestors. They are essentially a simple, uninformed, and inferior people."

Speaking of its previous opinion in the Joseph case the court said that the observations there made as to the character of these Indians "were evidently based upon statements in the opinion of the Territorial court, then under review, which are at variance with other recognized sources of information now available."

Up to the time of the decision of the Sandoval case in 1913, it had been assumed by both the Territorial and State courts of New Mexico that the Pueblos had the right to alienate their property. From earliest times also the Pueblos had invited Spaniards and other non-Indians to dwell with them, and in many cases Pueblos and individual Indians attempted to convey lands to non-Indians which under the decision in the Sandoval case they were not competent to do. As a result there are now approximately 3,000 claimants to lands within the exterior boundaries of the Pueblo grants. The non-Indian claimants with their families comprise about 12,000 persons. With few exceptions the non-Indian claims range from a town lot of 25 feet front to a few acres in extent. It was stated, however, in the hearings by all parties that probably 80 per cent of the claims are not resisted by the Indians, and only about 20 per cent of the number will be contested.

The appeal sent out by "an Eastern Association of Indian Affairs" "to protect the threatened rights of the American Indian"—no date given, presumably some time in the autumn of 1922—I quote from as follows:

Its immediate task is the defeat of the iniquitous United States Senate bill 3855, which slipped through the Senate without a public hearing September 11, 1922. It is now in the House Committee on Indian Affairs. If it is reported favorably and passes the House, the Pueblo Indians of the Southwest will be robbed of their ancient land and water rights, successively confirmed by the Spanish, the Mexican, and the United States Governments. To annul these rights is to destroy the Pueblo Indian. The bill is, in fact, a betrayal of a Government trust, and it should not and can not be countenanced by anyone, regardless of party, who has any sense of justice or even an elemental conception of the duty of the Government toward the Indians.

The culture of the Pueblo Indian is unique, and without doubt the most complete expression of a stimulating group of psychology in arts and ceremonies to be found anywhere in America. Musicians go to the pueblo villages to study the songs, painters to picture the communal life. This irreplaceable culture, which enriches the Nation and should be conserved with intelligent care, is in immediate and grave danger.

It is perhaps impossible for me to make plain my personal viewpoint of this whole question. Throughout all America there seems a great distaste toward settling down to local responsibilities and duties of citizenship. The aftermath of war is still upon us and shows in the restlessness of many thousands who after the thrill and excitement of public speaking or of eager listening are ready to lay new burdens upon the General Government, to demand new expenditures from the depleted American Treasury, and lay increased taxes all unwittingly upon their own shoulders. All this in the name of justice.

During these Pueblo hearings it developed that the General Federation of Women's Clubs has in its division of industrial and social conditions a subcommittee the purpose of which may be inferred from the printed letterhead used by its chairman.

The following is copied from the letterhead:

A group of organized women in every community who can be depended upon to promote movements looking toward the betterment of life; General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1922–1924; president, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, 2617 Dean Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.; general headquarters, Miss Lida Hafford, director, 1734 N Street, Washington, D. C.; department of public welfare, Mrs. Elmer Blair, chairman, 129 Wadsworth Avenue, New York City; division of industrial and social conditions, Mrs. Frank Ellis Humphrey, chairman, 467 Ralston Street, Reno, Nev.

Committee on fire protection: Miss Lloyd Marshall, chairman, 45 West Eleventh Street, New York City.

Committee on Indian welfare: Mrs. H. A. Atwood, chairman, Riverside, Calif.

Committee on industrial and business relations: Miss M. Lillian Williamson, chairman, 1201 Q Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Committee on institutional relations: Miss Julia K. Jaffray, chairman, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

It will be noticed that the explanatory heading of this letterhead says "A group of organized women in every community who can be depended upon to promote movements looking toward the betterment of life."

As I myself am one of these "organized women in every community" through federated club membership, I must speak with all due modesty. I can not forbear, however, to call attention to the marked recognition given the federation by the appointment of its president, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, of Minnesota, as a member of the advisory committee of the Board of Limitation of Armaments. Also, by her having been suggested for membership in the President's Cabinet, for candidate for United States Senator, and last, but by no means least in its significance, by a recent statement attributed to her in public prints, of which I have seen neither denial nor confirmation over her own signature; she is said to have received an offer of $250,000 if she would "line up" the federated clubs in favor of certain legislation.

No president of an organization so far-reaching, so broad in its scope as is the Federation of Women's Clubs could possibly justify herself to the membership of the federation or to the American people if she failed to give all the facts

in the case such publicity as would prevent any repetition of the "rotten politics" indicated in such a proposition.

Mrs. Atwood, of the Indian welfare committee, actuated, as I can not question, by noble and sincere motives, upon hearing that there was need among the Pueblos, immediately determined upon assuming activities in their behalf. The examinations of witnesses before the House Committee on Indian Affairs, as well as those before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, show beyond question how Mrs. Atwood was misled as to the real needs of the Pueblos. In the Senate hearings she described herself as "more historic minded than legal minded, which was natural, being a woman." This characterization of herself is proven as correct by the manner in which she allowed the affairs of her subcommittee to be administered.

I copy here the membership of the Committee on Indian Affairs for the Sixty-seventh Congress:

Homer P. Snyder, New York, chairman; Philip P. Campbell, Kansas; Royal C. Johnson, South Dakota; Frederick W. Dallinger, Massachusetts; Albert W. Jefferis, Nebraska; R. Clint Cole, Ohio; John Reber, Pennsylvania; Alice M. Robertson, Oklahoma; E. O. Leatherwood, Utah; Nestor Montoya, New Mexico; L. M. Gensman, Oklahoma; Sidney C. Roach, Missouri; Washington J. McCormick, Montana; Olger B. Burtness, North Dakota; Dan A. Sutherland, Alaska; Carl Hayden, Arizona; William J. Sears, Florida; Zebulon Weaver, North Carolina; F. B. Swank, Oklahoma; Ross A. Collins, Mississippi; Hampton P. Fulmer, South Carolina; Morgan G. Sanders, Texas; H. E. Devendorf, clerk.

With the exception of the chairman, Mr. SNYDER, and myself, this committee is entirely made up of lawyers and these lawyers represent constituents from Massachusetts to Arizona and from North Dakota to Texas, so that from regions where interest in the Indians arises from the work of church missionary societies or scientific students to those where the relations of Indians protected—or neglected, possibly, though not probably—in their rights to water, to school privileges, to suffrage, to exemption from taxation, often tend to produce tense situations.

The summing up of the hearings before the Indian Committee I quote from Report 1748:

That Stella M. Atwood, of Riverside, Calif., is the chairman of the Indian welfare committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

That Mrs. Atwood was treated courteously by the Secretary of the Interior and by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at all times, and her desire for information was facilitated by the officials.

That in the Pueblo matter she employed one John Collier, who became known as research agent of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

That John Collier employed Mr. Francis C. Wilson, of Sante Fe, who assumed thereafter to be the attorney of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

That John Collier spent many weeks among the pueblos, visiting each one, and holding meetings and exhorting the Indians.

That on November 5, 1922, at the instance of Mr. Collier, all of the several pueblos met, through delegates elected, at Santo Domingo, where a council was held which was attended by John Collier and Mr. Francis C. Wilson.

That at the Santo Domingo council a general appeal was framed and signed by representatives of each of the pueblos, which appeal was published and widely circulated.

That in December, 1922, Mr. John Collier came to Washington; that he was contributing articles describing the alleged condition of the Pueblo Indians, and particularly articles in the Sunset Magazine, which contain sensational statements, and statements, by implication at least, assailing the integrity of officials in the State of New Mexico as well as the officials of the Government.

That in January, 1923, 17 Pueblo Indians were brought to Washington, accompanied by Mr. Francis C. Wilson, attorney, and Mrs. Stella M. Atwood, chairman of the Indian welfare committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; that there was also in the party a Rev. Father Shuster, a Franciscan friar from the pueblo of Laguna; that the Indians were dressed in attractive and gaudy manner, said to be their ceremonial attire, and they were exhibited at meetings or functions in the city of Washington, later in New York City, and then Chicago.

That on the occasion of these meetings John Collier, Mrs. Atwood, and others delivered addresses and an appeal was made for funds, and that more than $6,000 was collected in this manner and paid to Mrs. Atwood.

That in addition to the moneys collected by Mrs. Atwood, other organizations were formed and were soliciting funds—among others, the Eastern Association of Indian Affairs in New York City—and appear to have collected about $2,300; that one Judson King issued an appeal, using the Collier propaganda, asking for contributions; there is no report as to what he may have collected.

To me Mr. Collier was an extremely interesting study. I insert here his introduction of himself in beginning the 75 pages of his testimony before the committee:

Mr. COLLIER. My name is John Collier; home, Mill Valley, Calif., a suburb of San Francisco. I am here as the research agent of the Indian welfare committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. H. A. Atwood is chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you represent any other organizations?

Mr. COLLIER. Not in any explicit manner.

The CHAIRMAN. But do you represent any other organizations in any capacity?

Mr. COLLIER. I have merely a relation of cooperation and acquaintanceship with, I think, all of the organizations doing Indian work, such as the Chicago Indian Rights Association, the Pueblo Defense Committee in New York, and the Eastern Association on Indian Affairs, but I am not an officer or member of any of them.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are doing some work for them now?

Mr. COLLIER. No; except as my work may assist them or their work may assist Mrs. Atwood's organization.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not my intention to ask you any questions, at least at this moment, but I think it would be well for you in starting your statement to begin with your connection with this particular work.

Mr. COLLIER. That I was going to do.

The CHAIRMAN. You may make your statement in your own way.

Mr. COLLIER. I desire to state about my own connection with the Indian problem——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). By the Indian problem do you mean Pueblo matters?

Mr. COLLIER. That is what it leads up to. I began with the Pueblos November 1, 1919, when I resigned from the position of director of community organization for the commission on immigration and housing of the State of California and went with my family, my wife and three boys, into the Pueblo country. My wife and myself are both social investigators by training. We spent from September, 1919, to August, 1920, in the northern pueblos—that is, the pueblos north of Santa Fe, with Taos as our most frequent center of operations. During that time I, with my wife, made an intensive study of the Pueblo customs and conditions. Thereafter I returned to California. Our work during that period was voluntary and our expenses were met by ourselves.

He and his wife both "social investigators by training." What did this social investigation among the Pueblos lead up to?

First of all, to publicity and financial profit for himself, largely secured through his innocent and kindly dupe and victim, Mrs. Atwood.

I quote from Mr. Collier in the January issue of the Sunset Magazine:

The Pueblos through their councils and governors have protested unceasingly, a vain, despairing protest across 200 years. The civil authorities—corrupt, inert, fearful of the vengeance upon themselves, of the vengeance of the squatters—have refused to eject the trespassers.

Two hundred years, and no trained social investigator until now.

So far as I know no effort was made to bring before the House committee the delegation of Pueblos which Mr. Collier brought to Washington, though I did see them in many poses in the illustrated newspapers. These perishing people were able to advance from their personal funds $2,800 for their traveling expenses.

I have seen really wronged Indians who had suffered every conceivable injustice, who, crushed—not conquered—in war, had had millions of acres taken from them, who had been driven into exile, only to be followed thither by more oppression. The impossibility of securing $10 for traveling expenses of Indian delegates prevented the turning down of the iniquitous treaty of 1866 by which the Creek Indians were robbed of millions of dollars. The Creeks were without the barest necessities of life, and famine and pestilence stalked grimly among them. Had a delegation from them been sent to Washington in protest, the only garb possible for most of them, whether soldiers of the Union or of the Confederacy, would have been the tattered blue of cast-aside Federal uniforms.

I examined carefully the Jones-Leatherwood bill, prepared by the Collier following. It is what is to be expected—such at least has been my own conclusion from the many "social investigator" measures which march in ever-increasing numbers toward the United States Treasury. Salaries of commissioners and judges, of clerks and stenographers, appropriations for armies of laborers—and incidentally voters—in irrigation projects. In the Collier articles and in all his accompanying actions his ostrichlike attitude seems to me ill concealed in the sand of an alleged humane interest—a real early start of the political campaign of 1924. I even go a little further and say that "weather indications" are that we shall soon have great claims from California of Indians despoiled to the extent of so many millions of dollars as will make all past legal speculation in Indian claims pale into insignificance.

The evidence before the two committees—Senate and House—showed conclusively that whereas the alarm call for aid for starving human beings and their live stock, their source of support, when the ready response of generous givers followed in sums for which no one seems to have been officially accountable, and the total of which could not—possibly businesslike accounting of other people's benefactions is not included in the training of "social investigators"—be determined from anyone. Admittedly over $6,000 was raised and of this amount the closest questioning failed to show that more than $400 had been sent to the Indian sufferers in New Mexico.

Mr. Collier has much to say of the beautiful, mystic rites and religious ceremonies of the Pueblos and quite naively after telling of them he went on to say that he and his wife desired that their three boys might be made members of the tribe and admitted to their secrets in the perpetuation of these rites, be-

cause of the benefit it would be to the boys. To their regret the adoption was not in accordance with their unwritten laws, and they were not admitted.

In the March number of the Sunset Magazine, Mr. Collier has many things to say about the Indians of Oklahoma, which are so false that their publication is unaccountable, or would be if through all the Pueblo affairs there had not so evidently been the great underlying purpose of discrediting the Interior Department, the Office of Indian Affairs, and the Congress of the United States.

No one living has probably a better right to question Mr. Collier in his statements than I.

In support of my claim I make no apology for presenting the following family history: In 1825 my maternal grandfather with his bride went from New England to Georgia as a missionary to the Cherokee Indians. The especial work to which he was assigned was to utilize the Cherokee alphabet—the matchless work of Sequoyah, one of the greatest of Americans—in preparing for the Cherokees a literature in their own language. A few years later came the exile of the Cherokee people. No darker page can be found in American history than this story of the Cherokees—a story indelibly burned into my mind as I heard it in my early childhood from those who had lived through where thousands perished. My grandfather, ordered to leave the Cherokees, refused to forsake his gospel ministrations among them at the mandate of the State of Georgia, of which State he was not a citizen, and was arrested, tried, and sentenced to four years' hard labor in the penitentiary. The case was appealed in the courts and, on the ground that the State had no jurisdiction in the land of the Cherokees, was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States in his favor. The then President, Andrew Jackson, in sympathy with the State of Georgia, ignored this decision. The Governor of Georgia said the Supreme Court had nothing to do with the sovereign State of Georgia, and my grandfather and another missionary remained in the penitentiary at hard labor until, after serving two of the four years to which they were sentenced, they were pardoned by the governor and went West with the Indians. Until his death my grandfather continued his work, results of which still live among thousands of Cherokees.

My father in 1849 came as a missionary to the Creek Indians, the neighbors of the Cherokees, and my mother upon her marriage to him joined him in like work for these Indians, whose language was entirely different from that of the Cherokees. In the War between the States my father's family became exiles and refugees and, as again and again war has laid its heavy hand upon these Indian people, we, their missionaries, suffered with them. In my immediate family in the 98 years of our missionary history 26 persons have been engaged in religious and educational work among them. I have seen the evolution of the Indian, and I know of actual personal knowledge, through a life fast approaching the allotted three score years and ten, the story of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes.

There are among them to-day no less interesting examples of Indian communities than are found among the Pueblos. The inherited religion of these people is beautiful in its simplicity and near akin to the Christian religion. They were not, are not, pagans, but men whose so-called vices are really the primitive virtues. They worship the Great Spirit; they live a communal life that is beautiful in its hospitality and golden-rule simplicity, and which, if such a life may continue to be practicable under the laws of Oklahoma, will yet be worked out to an ideal condition. Gathered around their sacred fires, the mystic ceremonies of their faith are not so far remote from Christianity but that the acceptance of the Christian religion comes without violent reaction to them.

The ceremonial dances of men, of women, and of both sexes are strangely appealing in their stately dignity; the athletic games of youth and older people are marvelous in their clean, fine intercourse of the sexes. Crime is abhorrent to them, and liquor, the source of most Indian troubles, is never tolerated at their gatherings. These people have had arbitrarily conferred upon them American citizenship and individual ownership of land. Through their own efforts they are adapting themselves as nearly as may be to living their own life under these undesired conditions. They can not understand why faith was broken with them when communal rights to the home they bought in this western land were guaranteed in the deed to be theirs "so long as grass grows and water runs." They can not understand how even the treaty acceptance by the larger portion of their fellow tribesmen could take from them the rights of communal ownership they still claim. They are an intelligent people, who keep the records of their council in their own language. This condition is paralleled in almost every particular among a branch of the Creeks. The tragedy of the Five Tribes has been that there are cases in which educated Indians have failed in honor toward their own tribesmen who have—and for the sake of gain—allowed them to become the prey of unscrupulous grafters. But, as one of this class of educated Indians once said to me, "You can not protect ignorance from itself"; and this has been the plea: "If I don't rob them somebody else will."

My practical knowledge of Indian affairs is not confined to missionary work among the Five Tribes. I went directly from college to the Indian Office in Washington, where I spent six years of service—the first woman to enter upon actual duty in that bureau—the salary enabling me to help my parents in the education of their younger children, till this need no longer existing I went again into actual school work. Two years were spent at the Carlisle School, from which I was called back to the Indian Territory by the death of my father, which followed closely the destruction by fire of the mission where so many years of his life had been given to a boarding school for 100 Creek boys and girls. He left me the sacred legacy of continuing his work. I could not preach, but I could try to carry out some of his unrealized ideals. So under the auspices of Presbyterian Home Missions I was enabled to raise funds for the building of several schools. All moneys raised were paid directly to the mission board, and paid out by them. We built cottages in which there was the family life and an individuality which should render more successful the fight against trachoma and tuberculosis. I have seen little children come to these cottage homes dirty and vermin infested. Many of these little children are now useful citizens of Oklahoma—home makers, useful wives and mothers, farmers, teachers, ministers of the gospel.

After changes caused by the Curtis Act I was for five years the Government supervisor of Creek schools.

During all these years I have seen that wonderful progress among the people of the Five Tribes, of which I may give a personal illustration, in the history of one of my schools which grew from two little girls into what is now the University of Tulsa.

While connected with the Indian Office I utilized my time out of hours in learning shorthand, and on returning to the Indian Territory was for years the only shorthand writer in the Territory. I was called upon in many an emergency to keep an official record of important Indian councils and investigations. As a result of my efforts in connection with the work of a Government commission to make peace between two warring factions I found such favor when a satisfactory agreement was written out by me for the commission that later at a peace council of many tribes I was invited to be present and through participation in their sacred ritual to become one of their organization. As I could not smoke the resplendently decorated peace pipe in one part of the ritual I was directed to lay it above my heart instead. I have kept watch through the years of the tribesmen with whom I took the peace obligation so long ago—an obligation never broken. I believe I am the sole remaining survivor. I, too, have kept the peace faith. In the fulfillment of duty as I see it I protest against such action as Mr. Collier and his kind would take in depriving many thousands of helpless Indian people of the strong defense they can receive through the Interior Department.

These my last words as a Member of the Sixty-seventh Congress are in defense of the means used by our Government for the protection of the Indian people. I do not claim perfection—that is not found anywhere—nor that the employees of the Indian Department are all what they should be, but the machinery is the best now obtainable, and friends of the Indian should take an intelligent interest and through actual knowledge aid by helpful cooperation.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, in the waning hours of the Sixty-seventh Congress, a record four-session Congress, I can not help but give vent to my opinion and observations of the action of the majority in the consideration of measures affecting immigration.

I feel that I am safe in saying, Mr. Speaker, that this Congress has not conscientiously, wisely, and sanely considered this most important question which so vitally affects the needs and welfare of our Nation. Blinded and swayed by prejudice, by the hue and cry of the professional immigration restrictionists, by the after-the-war hysteria propagandists, who have clamored for total restriction, the Congress has failed to enact such needed legislation as would prevent the continued separation of the families of American citizens and American soldiers. I should rather say that they failed to rectify the terrible injustice committed in the passage of the act of May 19, 1921, which

failed to exempt the wives and children, parents, and grandparents of American citizens from the quota limitations. To-day thousands of wives, children, and parents of American citizens and American soldiers are suffering and starving on the other side, unable to obtain visé; others estopped at the ports of embarkation, after traveling thousands of miles to such ports, to depart for the United States; and those of that heart-rending and pitiful class who have arrived at the portals of Ellis Island, all of whom can not enter our liberty loving country because they are declared in "excess of the so-called 3 per cent quota." This Congress has turned the "stone ear" to these supplicants who are entitled to every consideration by reason of their being blood kin. Must the thought be harbored that this Congress has deliberately delayed the amending of the hastily and ill-considered, yes, inhuman act of May 19, 1921, so that the wives and children would be prevented from joining their loved ones? It is true that the House committee favorably reported H. R. 14273, which exempted from the quota limitations any immigrant who is the husband, wife, father, mother, unmarried minor brother or sister, or unmarried orphan niece or nephew of a citizen of the United States, and also extended exemption to an immigrant who is the husband, wife, or unmarried minor child of an alien permanently resident in the United States for at least two years who had filed his declaration of intention.

This bill to a degree would have eliminated the many hardships caused by the present vicious act. Of course the bill also contained other features which, to my mind, would have eliminated the tremendous hardships to which the present law subjects thousands of well-meaning and, under the law, admissible aliens, who, due to the unworkability of the present law, are frequently held at Ellis Island for 30, and in some instances 60, days, and thousands of them deported because the number that can come in in one month from any of these countries had been reached. Any person who has given this question and these abuses and hardships thought or consideration, or is acquainted with this inhuman treatment, can not but resent the hardships and suffering to which these people are subjected. And especially it must be borne in mind that the majority of them are the fathers or mothers, wives, and children of American citizens and in many cases of American soldiers who volunteered to sacrifice their lives for our country.

Several of the provisions in the proposed reported bill would have eliminated these unnecessary hardships; and though the percentage has been reduced from 3 to 2 per cent, I feel if the consideration of it had been permitted by Republican leaders that the same would have passed, though I myself am unalterably opposed to the provision which is based upon the 1890 census, which is, as I have stated in the minority report, a willful and deliberate discrimination against the so-called newer immigration, such as Polish, Bohemian, Lithuanian, Jewish, Slovenian, Hungarian, Italian, and so forth.

Mr. Speaker, it can not be denied by any Member of this House that the reason for the existing labor shortage is directly attributable to the unworkable provisions and limitations of the present restrictive immigration act. Can it be humanely considered by any body of reflecting or thinking men that a man—it matters not in what station of life he may be—in order to engage successfully in his life's work, will not demand the presence of those near and dear to him—his wife and children—that it is his greatest and sovereign right that no man-made law can overcome? Can it be claimed that the working of the present law has been in conformity with truth, propriety, and justice?

Is it possible that the membership of this House, having received the fair and unbiased reports of our labor and immigration officials of the terrible existing conditions created by the carrying out of the present act, is still immune to the torture and mental anguish of those who entered our portals at Ellis Island, who have gazed upon our land of sunshine and liberty, only to be torn from the reach and stretching arms of their loved ones and to be returned to the port from whence they sailed? It requires, Mr. Speaker, no process of deduction on the part of any fair-thinking Member of this House to realize that the cause for the exodus of the overwhelming number of male laboring immigrants is because of the failure of the committee to consider at the time the present act was passed the incorporation of that humane provision which would prevent the continued and enforced separation of the families of those who constituted the labor-producing force of our Nation. They failed utterly to consider the cause for the emigration or departure from this country in the past two and one-half years of over 100,000 male immigrant laborers, and neither did they calculate that under the present law it would take five or more years before a like number of laboring immigrants could be again admitted to take the places of those who left. In short, Mr. Speaker, the reason for the large emigration of laboring immigrants is due to their inability to bring their families to this country. They have departed to their native homes to prepare for their coming to this country, but find that the visé requirements and the quota limitations prevent their coming at this time. Thus they wait their turn on the other side. It has taken nearly two years for the uncontroverted fact to be borne upon the minds of those responsible for the enactment of the immigration-restriction law that human injustice has been done; that the very prosperity and welfare of our Nation is in jeopardy by reason of the stoppage of labor immigration and the emigration of those who have been unable to bring their families to the United States. It is but proper, and perhaps will serve to enlighten a large part of the membership who are unfamiliar with the present chaotic labor conditions, to hear or read the expression of some of the foremost manufacturers and employers of labor in this country. The following from George D. Roper, president of the George D. Roper Corporation, Rockford, Ill.:

With the laws in force now regarding immigration the manufacturers will not be able to bring their production to a level to meet increasing business, due to the fact that all skilled labor requires a certain proportion of unskilled labor which is not available at this time.

It is very essential that the quota of immigrants to this country be increased, and the aliens returning to their respective countries should be taken into consideration in arriving at the number allowed to enter here.

I also submit a letter received from R. C. Marshall, jr., general manager of the Associated General Contractors of America, with offices in Washington, D. C., whose views will serve to show the danger of curtailment in the building and construction industries this coming year by reason of the positive and certain common-labor shortage:

THE ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA, INC.,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1922.

Hon. ADOLPH J. SABATH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Inclosed herewith is a copy of Index of November 11, on the last page of which are some statistics in connection with the present operation of the immigration laws. From this you will note that there is a net decrease of 65,000 in common labor in this country for the 13 months ending July of this year. Conservatively estimated, we need 100,000 additional common laborers every year to make up for actual losses, so that the net loss during that period was at least 165,000.

Obviously that is a very serious situation, and if continued for many years will have a marked effect on our whole national existence. That the present immigration law is not working to the advantage of the country is apparent.

Very respectfully,
R. C. MARSHALL, Jr.,
General Manager.

I also insert the comment of Ross Bowles, secretary-manager East Side Employers' Association, East St. Louis, Ill.:

We are at present in need of common labor for industrial work. A careful survey will show that our industries are operating about 75 per cent normal working force, but with a labor shortage under these conditions it would be considerably more drastic when industries are ready for normal operations.

Outside of industrial circles there is a general belief that we do not need any immigration, and it is going to be some job to convince our educators, preachers, and professional men and general public that it is necessary to increase immigration in order to keep industry moving. That is a big task and must be done in a big way.

The following telegram was sent to me at the time when the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House was holding hearings, upon the conclusion of which a bill was to be drafted providing for permanent immigration legislation:

CHICAGO, ILL., *February 6, 1923.*

Hon. ADOLPH J. SABATH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Sound immigration law and policy of greatest importance to industrial prosperity and stability of country. Such law should be responsive to our economic needs while safely protecting our social structure. Manufacturers vitally interested in this matter and keenly alive to social as well as economic needs. Urge you to introduce and support resolution for appointment of competent commission by President to study immigration problem in light of our economic needs and present world conditions, such commission to report by January 1, 1924, so that a permanent law may be enacted on basis of report effective when present emergency law expires July, next year.

NATIONAL METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Not only is there a shortage of common labor but also that of the domestic class. The womanhood of the United States is suffering because they are unable to obtain the services of domestic servants. Mr. Augustine Davis, president of the Davis Equipment Corporation, sums up this phase of the seriousness of the situation by remarking:

The mothers in our own country generally find it next to impossible to obtain the aid necessary to care for their families properly.

The extreme difficulty in securing such assistance results in imperfect home sanitation, neglect of children, ill health and despondency in overworked mothers, unsatisfactory food preparation, lessens desire to home ownership, discourages marriage, increases unhealthy and boarding-house life, tends to the disruption of families, leads to divorce, and is no small factor in "race suicide," all of which has a most detrimental effect on the morals and progress of our people.

And yet, Mr. Speaker, despite these reports and others of similar nature which have come to the notice of the Committees on Immigration and Naturalization of both Houses during the past 18 months, this Congress has neglected to correct the human injustice that has been done, nor have they wisely enacted a measure which would alleviate or prevent a labor shortage which is bound and certain to affect the welfare and prosperity of our Nation.

I also refer to the statement made by Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia College, in New York City, as follows:

If the present narrow and unreasonable immigration policy be continued, the United States will in less than a generation face an economic crisis of the greatest magnitude. Our agriculture, our wage-workers, our industries, and our system of transportation would all be embarrassed to the point of disaster through inability to find sufficient willing workers to take the place of those who will of necessity disappear during the next few years.

Though House bill 14273, favorably reported by the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, failed to be considered, I desire to submit, for insertion in the RECORD, the views of the minority. The minority report I hope will be read by the new incoming membership, who at the beginning of the regular session of Congress will be called upon to consider and act on a measure which should be drafted to rectify the defects and inhuman provisions of the present restrictive law. I am satisfied that the new incoming Members will treat this important question without bias and with full consideration of the imperative needs of industry, so that the welfare and prosperity of our great country may be assured.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

The undersigned members of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization dissent from the report of the majority on H. R. 14273, which is offered as an amendment to S. 4092.

Ever since the 3 per cent restriction quota law and its amendments went into effect, just complaints from every section of the country have been registered against its harsh, inhuman, and unworkable provisions. This was recognized by the Secretary of Labor and the Bureau of Immigration, who were compelled to urge the temporary admission of the wives and children of American citizens and declarants who had not been permitted to enter under the law, owing to its drastic provisions. Public opinion forced the adoption of two amendments which permitted the entry of several thousand Armenian refugees, yet a large number of refugees, as well as the wives and children of American citizens, were deported when the quota of 3 per cent had been reached. No consideration was given to the fact that many of them had left their homes long before they had any reason to believe or expect that the quota of the country of their nativity would be exhausted and although they had received their visés. The bill in a measure aims to remedy the harsh provisions of the present law which caused so much suffering and to prevent in the future a repetition of the same unfortunate conditions. If this provision had been originally adopted, as some of us urged, much of the suffering of those held at Ellis Island and other ports of entry and finally deported would have been avoided. Consequently, we heartily approve the adoption of this provision, which will permit the near blood relatives to enter as nonquota immigrants.

The provision allowing a basic quota of 400 for all countries will prevent the return and deportation of peoples of small countries who especially have suffered under the unworkable provisions of the present law.

We also heartily approve of the provisions providing for the thorough examination and investigation of immigrants in the ports of embarkation before leaving for the United States, as well as the extremely strict provisions which will require immigration certificates. In fact, we favor every provision which tends to strengthen and safeguard entry and make impossible the admission of any individual immigrant who can not in every way comply with every provision of the present stringent immigration laws. We are irrevocably opposed to the admission of even a single immigrant who is not physically, mentally, and morally fit eventually to become a real American citizen.

We do, however, protest against the reduction in the quota from 3 to 2 per cent, and especially against the per cent being based on the 1890 census in lieu of that of 1920 or 1910. We are of the opinion that it is a deliberate discrimination against the so-called newer immigration. If it was not intended to arbitrarily discriminate against the immigration from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, and other countries, why did the proponents of the measure take the 1890 census? It is too apparent that it is intended not to reduce immigration from Great Britain and Germany but to completely estop almost all immigration from all of the other countries. At the time when the committee was considering the bill they had before them the actual figures showing what the result would be if the census of 1890 was adopted. It furnishes the most conclusive proof of positive discrimination which can be found. For the information of the House and to prove our contention we submit the following figures showing the number admissible under the censuses of 1890, 1900, and 1910:

Two per cent table.

	Present quota, 3 per cent 1910.	2 per cent 1890.	2 per cent 1900.	2 per cent 1910.
Albania	288	4	21	192
Armenia (R)	230	13	37	154
Austria	7,451	1,103	2,070	4,968
Belgium	1,563	510	660	1,042
Bulgaria	302	61	22	202
Czechoslovakia	14,557	2,031	3,844	9,705
Danzig	301	228	226	200
Denmark	5,619	2,785	3,207	3,746
Finland	3,921	472	1,266	2,614

Two per cent table—Continued.

	Present quota, 3 per cent 1910.	2 per cent 1890.	2 per cent 1900.	2 per cent 1910.
Fiume	71	11	20	48
France	5,729	3,914	3,726	3,820
Germany	67,607	51,227	50,837	45,072
Greece	3,294	47	190	2,196
Hungary	5,638	474	1,105	3,759
Iceland	75	37	44	50
Italy	42,057	3,912	10,176	28,038
Luxemberg	92	58	61	61
Memel	150	114	113	100
Netherlands	3,607	1,637	1,900	2,405
Norway	12,202	6,454	6,757	8,135
Poland	21,076	5,156	7,566	14,051
Eastern Galicia	5,786	870	1,624	3,858
Pinsk	4,284	395	1,045	2,856
Portugal	2,465	474	916	1,644
Rumania	7,419	638	1,444	4,946
Bessarabian Region	2,792	258	681	1,862
Russia	21,613	1,992	5,272	14,409
Esthonian Region	1,348	124	329	899
Latvian Region	1,540	142	376	1,027
Lithuanian Region	2,310	213	564	1,540
Spain	912	91	146	608
Sweden	20,042	9,561	11,672	13,362
Switzerland	3,752	2,082	2,314	2,502
United Kingdom	77,342	62,458	55,717	51,562
Yugoslavia	6,426	851	1,575	4,284
Other Europe	86	5	2	58
Palestine	57	1	4	38
Syria	928	13	67	619
Turkey	2,388	129	384	1,592
Other Asia	81	45	2	54
Africa	122	44	52	82
Atlantic islands	121	41	46	81
Australia	279	120	140	186
New Zealand and Pacific islands	80	42	53	54

It certainly will not be contended by those who favor this measure that the reason for its adoption was a failure of display of loyalty and patriotism of those who came from southwestern Europe. If this apprehension did exist, then the most complete answer destroying such apprehension is found in an article appearing in Colliers, entitled "Eight American soldiers," referring to John N. F. Bilitzki, Lonnie J. Moscow, Aloizy Nagowski, Isaac Rabinowitz, Epifanio Affatato, Wasyl Kolonoczyk, Daniel Moskowitz, and Anthony Sclafoni.

EIGHT AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

(By Samuel McCoy.)

"The heroism of the eight Americans whom I am about to name was duplicated in every one of the hundreds of regiments which were sent from America to serve in France; I name these eight men merely because their war records happen to be before me at the moment and because much has been said of late in regard to the proper qualifications for American citizenship.

"Each of these men was awarded the distinguished-service cross. Twenty thousand men who fought in the same division to which they belonged all acquitted themselves with honor in the face of danger. A thousand men of the division were singled out to appear in the divisional citations for feats of heroism performed in that campaign. But these eight were ranked even higher than all these. They were of the handful who won the distinguished-service cross—a decoration awarded only "for *extraordinary* heroism in action."

"The first man, a sergeant, in the assault launched against the seemingly impregnable Hindenburg line, 'although twice wounded, refused to leave the field, but remained with his platoon, exhibiting magnificent courage and bravery, until he was wounded a third time. His devotion to duty set a splendid example to the men of his company.'

"The second, a corporal, in the same fearful fire of the enemy, 'was an advance scout for his platoon. The platoon was temporarily halted by machine-gun fire from a section of the enemy trench in their immediate front. He rushed through the heavy enemy fire to the trench, and at the point of his rifle compelled 12 of the enemy to surrender. He then signaled for the platoon to advance.'

"The third, also a corporal, 'left shelter, went forward under intense machine-gun fire, and carried a wounded officer to safety. In accomplishing this mission he was severely wounded.'

"The fourth man, a private, first class, 'when the advance of his battalion was checked by heavy machine-gun fire, went forward, with two other soldiers, under heavy fire to reconnoiter the enemy positions. By effective rifle fire they drove the gunners from two machine-gun nests into a dugout near by, which they captured, together with 35 prisoners, including 3 officers.'

"The fifth man, also a private, 'after being severely wounded by shrapnel, took shelter in a shell hole somewhat in advance of his company, from which he had become separated in the fog and smoke. He saved the lives of four of his wounded comrades, who were occupying the shell hole, by throwing live grenades, which had been tossed into the shell hole by members of his own company in the rear, into the enemy's lines.'

"The sixth, a private, 'under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, left the shelter of his trench, and going forward under a thick smoke screen, single handed, captured between 30 and 40 prisoners * * *. Three weeks later in a second battle, after the advance of his company had been stopped by strong, hostile machine-gun fire, he with three companions, advanced far ahead of the front line to attack an enemy position located in a large farmhouse. By skillful maneuvering in the broad daylight they covered all entrances to the house and forced the surrender of the entire force of the enemy, numbering 36 men and 2 officers. During the exploit they killed two of the enemy who attempted to take cover in the cellar.'

"The seventh, a private, 'exhibited exceptional bravery by leaving shelter and going into an open field under heavy machine-gun and shell fire to rescue wounded soldiers.'

"The eighth man, also a private, 'while the advance against the Hindenburg line was at its height, seeing an American machine gun-

ner exposed to the enemy, ran to his assistance. On the way he was seriously wounded, but continued on, reaching the position and using his body to shield the gunner while the latter poured a fire into the enemy. He was wounded three times, finally losing consciousness, but after his wounds were dressed he insisted on leaving the field unaided.'

"The names of these eight American soldiers, all of whom are still living, are John N. F. Bilitzki, Lonnie J. Moscow, Aloizy Nagowski, Isaac Rabinowitz, Epifanio Affatato, Wasyl Kolonoczyk, Daniel Moskowitz, and Antony Sclafoni."

We realize that the committee can not report a bill which would satisfy the two extremes, viz, first, those alarmists and extremists who at all times clamor even against the admission of the wives and children of our citizens and soldiers and who insist upon completely closing our doors to every immigrant, regardless how deserving and desirable; second, the class who for economical, personal, and financial advantages desire that the doors be opened not only to permit without limitation the entry of skilled but of all unskilled labor.

We feel that the adoption of the 1890 census is unjustifiable not only for the reason that it is discriminatory but because it will also prevent the admission of from 60,000 to 75,000 laborers, who will shortly be greatly needed. We are not interested in supplying, as some may term, "cheap labor," but we are deeply concerned in the welfare of the United States, whose prosperity depends upon having at least a sufficient amount of unskilled labor. This can be obtained, in a measure, by using the population figures of 1920 or 1910 as a basis in lieu of the 1890 census, as the majority has adopted. We doubt whether our northern and eastern unskilled labor requirements can be drawn from the South without at the same time injuring the growing southern industries. Surely, under the stringent provisions of the bill, no temporary common labor can be obtained from Mexico, as was done in 1918 and 1919, to relieve the shortage of labor in the cotton and sugar-beet fields in the Southern and Southwestern States.

It can not be truthfully denied that most of the hard, common, and manual work performed in the United States has been done during the past 30 or 40 years by immigrants coming from those countries designated as southern and southeastern Europe. Such work for the past century has always been performed by the then coming immigrants.

As has often been stated on the floor of the House and reiterated in the press of the country, the common understanding was that the present 3 per cent quota law was temporarily enacted for the sole purpose of safeguarding the United States against an anticipated influx of immigrants after the war. Since the enactment of the measure it was shown that many of the fears which were expressed were unfounded in fact, because several of the countries have not even made full use of their quotas. The 3 per cent quota law would have permitted the coming of over 355,000 immigrants, but approximately, in the last year, only 309,556 arrived. Further confirmation of our statement to the effect that those who would be coming would be mainly women and children is shown by the statement of Mr. Wixon, of the Bureau of Immigration, who testified before the Committee on Appropriations as follows:

"That of the 309,556 immigrant aliens admitted during the first fiscal year, 95,846 of that number is represented by unmarried females and 31,980 represented by males under 16 years of age; or, in other words, nearly one-half of the entire number of immigrant aliens arriving is represented by what might be termed as dependent aliens, regarded strictly from an immigration standpoint. Something which surprised me more than anything else when statistics for the last fiscal year were compiled was the fact that our entire net gain in population is represented by 104,326 females and 6,518 males under 16 years of age. By that I mean that the figures given embrace the number of aliens arriving over those departing, and, as will be seen, we did not gain a single male over 16 years of age, the fact being that the number of males over that age departing was considerably in excess of the number arriving. It should be taken into consideration also that of males arriving a large number of them were over the age of 55 years and more or less dependent. In fact, a great number of them were absolutely dependent."

The committee has also refused to make provision for the admission of domestics, admitted by all so greatly needed. We desire to call specific attention to a partial statement made by Mr. Augustine Davis, president Davis Automatic Equipment Corporation, appearing in American Industries, entitled "Need more of the domestic class" (Hearings, 6–C):

"The mothers in our own country generally find it next to impossible to obtain the aid necessary to care for their families properly.

"The extreme difficulty in securing such assistance results in imperfect home sanitation, neglect of children, ill health and despondency in overworked mothers, unsatisfactory food preparation, lessens desire for home ownership, discourages marriage, increases unhealthy hotel and boarding-house life, tends to the disruption of families, leads to divorce, and is no small factor in 'race suicide,' all of which has a most detrimental effect on the morals and progress of our people."

Considerable stress has been laid by the proponents of this measure that during the past two or three years immigration has consisted mainly of women and children. It must be borne in mind that during the entire war period, due to war conditions, it was impossible for husbands to bring over their wives and children. We believe that the highest morality can be attained, and for the best interest of home and country, that the wife and minor children should be under the same roof with the husband. We believe in the uniting of families; it brings peace and contentment; it helps to improve the home life in every community.

After many years of most careful study of the immigration question, and after most mature reflection and deliberation, we are of the opinion that if the individual Members of the House could give to this most important subject of immigration the same thorough consideration and study which we have given that they would reach the same conclusions we have, namely, that it is a most serious error to adopt the 1890 census as the basis of calculation for admission.

Signed:

ISAAC SIEGEL.
ROBT. S. MALONEY.
ADOLPH J. SABATH.

I wonder what possible excuse the Republican Party will be able to offer to the 20,000,000 members of the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the 10,000,000 members of women's clubs who, through their representatives, for months so persistently pleaded and appealed for the admission of the few thousand starving Armenian orphans whose fathers, yes, and mothers, have been murdered just because they were Christians.

Mr. UPSHAW. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, in commenting on the Disarmament Conference Thomas A. Edison very strikingly said:

It is all right to scrap our battleships, but we must keep up our research work.

Congress is hereby placed on notice that the engineering experiment station bill, H. R. 12542, introduced by me, is to be reintroduced when Congress convenes again, and Congress will be asked to pass it promptly. In the interim the Members of the House and the Senate are asked to give careful consideration to the great benefit of this legislation to their respective States and also to the fact that their respective agricultural and mechanical college has urged the importance of such legislation.

OBJECT OF THE BILL.

The object of these engineering experiment stations is stated plainly in section 2 of the bill as follows: That it shall be the object and duty of said experiment stations to conduct original research, perform in any or all branches of engineering, manufacturing, and the industries and the sciences related thereto, and to compile data relating to such researches for the promotion of the same in the interest of the people of the United States, particularly such as are engaged in engineering and industry; also researches, investigations, and experiments in connection with the production, preparation, and transportation of materials utilized in engineering and industry; also researches, investigations, and experiments relating to transportation, road building, drainage, irrigation, flood protection, aeronautics, aerodynamics, fuels, power, lighting, heating, refrigeration, ventilation, sanitation, architecture, war activities, and such other researches, experiments, tests, and investigations bearing upon the industries, occupations, and the public welfare of the people of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions, resources, and the needs of the people of the respective States and Territories in which said stations may be established, and to cooperate with the agricultural experiment stations in its respective State in the study of problems and the conduct of experiments common to the fields of both engineering and agriculture.

RELATION TO OUR AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES AND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In 1862 the United States, recognizing the importance of subsidizing and encouraging education in agriculture and engineering, passed the Morrill Act of 1862 appropriating land to every State for the establishing of the agricultural and mechanical colleges. By 1890 this educational work had so fairly demonstrated its importance and value that Congress supplemented the original act by appropriating a sum of money annually to each State which had fulfilled the requirements of the original act.

As the United States was largely an agricultural nation in the beginning, these colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts naturally devoted special attention to agriculture, except in certain States in the North, where the importance of industry and industrial developments toward the adequate consideration of engineering subjects, such as in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The need of organized agricultural research soon began to be felt, and after investigations of the agricultural research of Germany and other countries, a bill was introduced and passed by Congress in 1887 known as the Hatch Act appropriating $15,000 annually to each State and Territory for the conduct of agricultural experiment stations in the agricultural and mechanical colleges, or in other colleges which might be designated by Congress as perfectly qualified to conduct this agricultural research work. Later in 1906 Congress doubled this appropriation by the Adams Act and we now have the most perfect system of organized and cooperating engineering direction incorporating agricultural research in the world. These agricultural experiment stations have been of incalculable value to every State and Territory.

EXTENSION WORK CONTEMPLATED.

The importance of this educational work and research in agriculture became so important that in 1914 Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act appropriating a large sum of money for each State to conduct agricultural extension work. Our system of engineering and agricultural education, as aided by the Federal Government, is therefore practically complete on the side of agriculture, having, first, research as performed by our agricultural experiment stations, which advances and im-

proves the method of agriculture, horticulture, farming, and stock raising; second, education as conducted by the agricultural colleges; and third, the work of extension, which carries a certain amount of educational opportunities to the people interested in agriculture throughout the entire State, and by means of the county farm agents and large volumes of printed information the work of the agricultural experiment stations is extended to benefit the people in each and every county of the United States.

ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

On the other hand, as relates to engineering we have progressed no further than the original Morrill Act of 1862 and 1890, which gives a little but important regular encouragement to engineering education in every State and Territory. For the past 15 years or more our educators, scientists, engineers, and business men in every State and Territory have been appealing to Congress to pass a bill appropriating each State and Territory a reasonable sum of money to organize a work of engineering experiment stations in each State and Territory, chiefly in connection with the present agricultural and mechanical colleges, but in any State wherever the State legislature may decide for the purpose of paralleling the important work of the agricultural experiment stations and to develop our past natural researches and important industries throughout the United States.

THE UNITED STATES TEMPLE OF EDUCATION.

The present situation and the need of organized engineering and industrial research is visualized on the chart, which has been prepared by Mr. Phinehas V. Stephens, a consulting engineer, an honored graduate of Georgia "Tech," who is secretary of the National Committee of Engineering Experiment Station Legislation, and who has devoted special attention to this important legislation and the industrial development of the United States for the past 20 years. It is largely due to his lifelong devotion to this cause of the development of the natural researches of America and American industry and organized research that this legislation has passed through various stages of development and perfection until it has reached its present form, which is generally considered the most efficient, complete, and universally satisfactory than any bill previously considered by Congress for this purpose.

THE APPROPRIATION RELATIVELY SMALL.

The total appropriation of this bill after three years of operation is only $50,000 a year to each State, making a total annually of only $2,500,000. This appropriation is one of the best investments that the United States could possibly make, as it will increase Federal taxes on manufacture and property values in a short time far in excess of the amount appropriated. It is one of very few appropriations of the Federal Government which will secure a large return upon the investment from the business and financial point of view. This will help reduce the heavy burden of taxation now resting upon our people.

ENCOURAGE AND MAINTAIN FOR UNIFORM NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

This appropriation will mobilize and utilize over $100,000,000 worth of the finest engineering and scientific equipment in American colleges and universities. This equipment is now used largely for educational purposes, but should also be utilized for training young men and women as scientists and research experts and to aid in the development of the natural resources and the industries peculiar to every State and Territory of this great American Nation. It is easy for anyone who will give even casual consideration to this system of national organized research to appreciate that it will operate to vastly increase our national wealth and prosperity.

It will give employment to every citizen of every rank who honestly desires employment, and it will make our Nation independent of every other country in the world for raw products of every kind. We will never again be disturbed about the cutting off of our supplies of raw products from other countries after this engineering experiment station work has had time to swing into full-orbed operation.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE OF NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

With such a system of engineering experiment stations in operation in this country 10 years before the World War, Germany never would have dared to defy us. As has been pointed out by many authorities, we learned most of our research from Germany and other foreign countries. Germany knew we had no such system of nationally encouraged research as she had and, thinking that industry in America was too selfish to render much assistance, Germany thought that when she declared war and withdrew her German scientists and research experts from American industries and universities that we would be helpless to combat her scientific and engineering warfare, and she came very near guessing correctly. It is perfectly proper to scrap a large part of our Navy and reduce our Army to a reasonably safe nucleus, but we must organize our scientific and industrial research and make this country preeminently superior to any other nation, and maintain such a supremacy as to make it perfectly ridiculous for any other country to ever undertake or dare to defy us, knowing that our great scientific, engineering, and industrial organizations for peaceful purposes can be easily applied to such terrific and horrible warfare as will make the thought of war with the United States impossible to any but an insane man or nation.

The World War could have been prevented with such a system of experiment stations, and enough men and money saved to operate the provisions of this bill for actual centuries.

COST OF THE WORLD WAR TO THE UNITED STATES.

When we were defied by Germany we had to undertake between two and three billions of dollars of frantic, scientific, and engineering research in order to combat Germany's scientific warfare. We lost more money in the operation of our railroads alone than would have been necessary to conduct these engineering experiment stations for two or three hundred years. Congress can no longer shut its eyes to the imperative need of such a system of national defense, which is fundamental and basic in its importance, and upon such a system will rest the success of our Army and Navy in future wars or controversies.

AN IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL MEASURE.

The importance of this bill as an educational measure is incalculable, because our industries can not secure an adequate supply of young men and women trained for research and scientific work. The average technical training is not sufficient; but with these experiment stations in operation in every State young men and women having natural propensity for analytical work can satisfy their ambitions and become experts in solving mechanical, electrical, physical, and scientific problems relating to the natural resources and the industries of their respective States and other States. Such a supply of young men and women is of vital importance to the rapid and efficient development of the industries of the United States.

WILL AID OTHER PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

It is well known and appreciated that upon engineers and scientists rests much of the development and progress of agriculture. Engineers provide transportation, sanitation, road-building machinery, refrigeration, drainage, communication, electric light and power, construction materials, mill equipment, chemical fertilizers, farm implements, and a great many other of the important elements that are necessary to the farmer in his work. Engineers have made possible the farmer's pleasure, comfort, and educational progress in many ways and in return recognize the great value of the work of the farmer and want to help his further progress and prosperity.

These engineering experiment stations will work in close cooperation with the agricultural experiment stations and therefore greatly contribute to the progress in farming, stock raising, and fruit growing throughout the United States. In fact, industry and agriculture will never reach their fullest development until these engineering experiment stations have been established in every State. This bill has been indorsed by Dr. S. W. Stratton, former Director of the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, and now head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the greatest technical school in the world. This great system of experiment stations in every State will be correlated and coordinated by the Bureau of Standards. It will be the means of extending the benefits of the Department of Commerce and other departments of the Government to every State and Territory, thereby utilizing to the maximum the work of the Federal Government; and, on the other hand, the Federal Government will collect annually a vast share of information from each of these experiment stations that will be of incalculable value to all of the various increasing departments of the Federal Government and to all research agencies or organizations of every kind. In the event of war all of the experiment stations will be placed at the service of the Federal Government, and it must be seen that with such assistance of trained men and equipment behind our Army and Navy and all of our departments, that the very creditable although expensive achievements of the present would be looked upon as very simple and would be eclipsed by the tremendous possibilities of accomplishment with each of these experiment stations, with its organization of brains and equipment, concentrated on the problems of either war or peace. It is hoped that Congress will pass this legislation shortly after it convenes next December, so that we will begin the year 1924 with this long delayed and vitally important system of engineering experiment stations which will do so much to promote universal peace in America and the world.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, the huge national debts, chiefly as the result of the late war, and which weigh so heavily on the backs of the peoples of all the civilized nations of the world, are matters of deep concern to the statesmen responsible for the government of the nations that were involved in that war. Our own national debt was increased from $1,000,000,000 to $26,000,000,000. The national debts of the world were increased from $43,000,000,000 in 1913 to over $400,000,000,000 in 1921. I made a speech on the subject of the national debts of the world on January 12, 1922, which can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, on pages 1140, 1141, 1142, volume 62, Sixty-seventh Congress, second session. In that speech I set out tables showing the growth of the national debts of the world from 1688 to 1921 of about 100 leading colonies and nations of the world.

During the last few years the people of our own country have become much alarmed at the growth of tax-exempt securities which have been issued by the Nation, the several States, and the political subdivisions of the States. It is estimated that there are now about $34,000,000,000 of securities in this country wholly or partly exempt from taxation. It is conceded by all students of finance that these tax-exempt securities constitute a menace to our national welfare and prosperity. What shall we do about it?

During this session of Congress a resolution passed the House of Representatives by a vote of more than two-thirds proposing an amendment to the Constitution to permit the Nation and the respective States to tax such securities hereafter to be issued. This resolution failed in the Senate. If such a resolution should pass both the House and Senate by a two-thirds vote, as required by the Constitution, it is not at all certain that the necessary three-fourths of the State legislatures would ratify the same. The proposed amendment would not affect the securities now outstanding, and, in my opinion, would not be a very potent factor in preventing the States and the political subdivisions of the States from adding to their debt burdens in the future.

"The way to resume is to resume." Two steps are necessary to reduce the menace of tax-exempt securities: (1) It should be made more difficult by law to issue such securities; (2) it should be made mandatory on the tax-levying authorities to provide for a sinking fund to retire within a certain specified time all public debts now outstanding and those hereafter to be made.

Congress at the close of the war made provisions for the retirement of the national debt. Section 6, subdivision (a) of the Victory Liberty loan act, approved March 3, 1919, has the following sinking-fund provision:

(1) Two and one-half per cent of the aggregate amount of such bonds and notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, less an amount equal to the par amount of any obligations of foreign governments held by the United States on July 1, 1920; and (2) the interest which would have been payable during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made on the bonds and notes purchased, redeemed, or paid out of the sinking fund during such year or in previous years.

The aggregate amount of bonds and notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, was $19,851,201,450. The par amount of the obligations of foreign governments held by the United States on July 1, 1920, was $9,445,600,855.18. The difference of $10,136,-194,594.82 is the amount to which the sinking-fund provision above quoted applies. According to experts in the Treasury Department this amount of a little over $10,000,000,000 will be entirely wiped out in 25 years from July 1, 1920. Other Liberty loan acts provide that the amounts paid to us by these foreign governments, either as interest or on principal, shall be used in retiring outstanding national bonds. At the time these various laws were enacted the national legislators went on the assumption that these foreign governments would take care of the interest as it became due and ultimately pay off the principal of what they owed us. Thus in 25 years from July 1, 1920, if the foreign governments would keep paid up the interest due us and ultimately discharge the principal of the debts they owe us our people would be entirely relieved from any burden of the national debt incurred during the late war.

Right here permit me to observe that the sinking-fund provision does not apply to any part of the floating debt, but only to that part of the national debt which had been funded into bonds and notes. It was assumed at the time that the floating debt would be retired within a few years.

Since these laws were enacted these foreign governments have not kept up their interest charges. Last year Great Britain paid us $100,000,000, which was only about a half of one year's interest due us. Our other principal foreign debtors have not paid us one penny of interest, and from present indications they will pay us nothing in the near future. It is problematical whether we will ever get anything from any of them, unless it be from Great Britain, which at present is the only hopeful exception.

Whether the foreign governments pay us or not, it is a duty which we owe to ourselves and to our posterity to make provision for retiring our entire national debt within a reasonable time. The adoption of such a policy will not prevent the National Government from pursuing any reasonable course to collect from our foreign debtors. If we make the sinking-fund provision apply to our entire national debt, whatever moneys are collected from our foreign debtors can be easily applied to the further reduction of our national debt, and if such collection is not made until our entire national debt is paid, the money from foreign debtors can be used for the reduction of our national taxes.

During this session of Congress I introduced a bill to amend subdivision (a) of section 6 of the Victory Liberty loan act enacted March 3, 1919, by striking out the following words: "Less an amount equal to the par amount of any obligations of foreign governments held by the United States on July 1, 1920." If these words are stricken from the law, then the sinking-fund provision will apply to all such bonds and notes outstanding on July 1, 1920. Owing to the pressure of business, my bill received no consideration during this session. As soon as the next Congress convenes I shall reintroduce this bill and press its consideration before the proper committee and on the floor of the House of Representatives. If this proposed legislation is enacted, we will get rid of the menace of national tax-exempt securities within 25 years.

A SUGGESTION TO STATE LEGISLATURES.

The menace of tax-exempt securities issued by the States and the political subdivisions of the States must be taken care of by State legislation. Every generation should pay the bonds it authorizes. If we keep up the reckless habit of voting and piling up public debts, the very security of our Government will be threatened. Every year the tax burdens are becoming more and more onerous, and the complaints of the people are becoming more and more ominous.

In passing, permit me to suggest legislation that should be enacted by every State legislature: (1) Legislation requiring more time for deliberation before an election on issuing bonds and possibly requiring more than a majority vote to authorize bonds for certain purposes; (2) legislation making provision for a sinking fund mandatory to pay off the principal of bonds issued with heavy penalties on the tax-levying authorities for failure to comply with the law making it mandatory to provide for a sinking fund. To secure legislation along the line indicated should receive the serious attention and consideration of every well-wisher of the Republic.

WEALTH AND DEBTS OF OUR DEBTORS.

Reverting to the problem of our own national debt and the possibility of our collecting from our foreign debtors, I wish to call your attention to the national wealth and the national debts of our leading debtors and the policies heretofore pursued by those debtors in paying their debts, or rather their failure to pay their debts. In the first place, I wish to call your attention to their national wealth and national debts. The countries to which I call your attention are France, Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium. The figures on national wealth are estimates furnished me by the Department of Commerce about a year ago. The figures on national debts were furnished me by O. P. Austin, formerly chief statistician of the Treasury Department and now statistician of the National City Bank of New York. These authorities are as reliable as can be found anywhere. In order that you may understand these figures more readily, I want you to keep in mind that our own national wealth is estimated at $250,000,000,000, and that our national debt is about $23,000,000,000. Our national debt is a little less than 10 per cent of our national wealth. At this place, I shall insert in the RECORD the figures of wealth and debts of the four countries to which I just referred:

Country.	Wealth (by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce).	National debt (Austin).	Per cent.
France	$58,500,000,000	$51,000,000,000	87
Great Britain	70,500,000,000	37,910,000,000	53
Italy	21,800,000,000	18,650,000,000	85
Belgium	5,840,000,000	4,670,000,000	80

These figures show the debt of Great Britain is about 50 per cent of her national wealth. If our national debt were 50 per cent of our national wealth instead of 10 per cent, we each year would have to raise by taxation to pay the interest thereon the

amount of over $5,000,000,000 instead of $1,000,000,000 as we do now. Our total national expenditures for all purposes, including interest on the national debt, sinking fund, and to run all departments of Government, for the last year were less than $4,000,000,000.

In the next place I wish to call your attention to some tables which I had prepared, showing the debt increases of these four countries. The first table shows the debts of Great Britain from 1688. The table showing the debt increases of France begins with 1815, after the Napoleonic era. The debts of Belgium begin with 1830, when the Government of Belgium was established; and the table for Italy begins with 1875, soon after the unification of that country under the present dynasty.

In a leading financial publication of Great Britain, to wit, Whitacre's Almanac for 1901, I find this significant statement: "Great Britain shares with the United States the feeling of duty almost alone among the nations of the world which leads these two countries to use every effort to redeem their national debts." This statement is absolutely true relative to our four principal debtors. It will be seen from the figures that I have before me, and which I shall place in the RECORD, that there has been at no time a decrease in the national indebtedness of either France, Belgium, or Italy. Right now France is floating a new loan of 1,400,000,000 francs to meet the running expenses of her Government. It will also be seen from the figures that I place in the RECORD in regard to the national indebtedness of Great Britain that there have been a few periods of debt reduction. Great Britain has had a national debt since 1688. The first debt decrease is recorded during the reign of George II. The second decrease was made following the Spanish war. The third decrease was made following the Napoleonic era. The fourth decrease was from 1857 to 1898, when the national debt was decreased over £200,000,000. From 1898 to the Boer war the national indebtedness of Great Britain was never reduced below £600,000,000. With the Boer war the national indebtedness went up to over £770,000,000. From the Boer war to the World War the national indebtedness of Great Britain was reduced less than £120,000,000. The World War greatly increased the national debt of Great Britain. Following the armistice the national debt continued to increase. At the end of the fiscal year 1920–21 the total debt of Great Britain was £7,831,774,300.

I have given these figures concerning the national wealth and national indebtedness of the four principal countries, as well as their debt increases covering a considerable period of time, for no other purpose than to present the facts. The people are entitled to these facts and from the facts to draw their own conclusions. These facts will assist us to adopt our own fiscal policy. There has been a disposition on the part of statesmen during and since the war to conceal the facts from the people. Such a course, according to my way of thinking, is never warranted either in war or in peace.

The issue before us is not whether our foreign debts should be canceled. The question is, How, if ever, are we going to collect? The financial condition of our debtors holds out very little hope that sufficient money will or can be collected from them to in any way reduce our national debt in any considerable degree or to relieve our own taxpayers. If anyone has any scheme that will enable us to collect from our debtors, he should waste no time in presenting it to the public, as the problem of collecting from our foreign debtors has to date baffled our ablest statesmen and financiers.

It is true that recently we had a debt settlement with Great Britain. According to the settlement Great Britain is given 62 years in which to pay $4,600,000,000 with interest. If she pays, according to the new contract, well and good, but I am unable to entertain any hope that even Great Britain will meet her obligations annually as provided in the settlement under the chaotic economic conditions which prevail in the world. In my judgment it is utterly useless and senseless in arranging our national Budget to entertain even an expectation that our foreign debtors will furnish us relief in payments on what they justly owe us.

With these facts before us I wish to submit to the Members of the House that we should proceed to legislate for the payment of our entire national debt. The sinking fund should be made applicable to the entire debt as suggested in my bill instead of to only part of the debt as is now the law. The outlook for the economic rehabilitation of Europe is anything but bright. Since the armistice we have received no payments from Europe except a small one to apply on interest from Great Britain. Up to date the other debtors have not even shown a disposition to discuss payments. Therefore if our Government intends to pay the entire principal of our national debt within a reasonable time the only course that presents itself is to make the sinking-fund provision apply to the entire national debt.

The National Government should set the example to the States and political subdivisions of the States in debt reduction. The way to reduce tax-exempt securities is to reduce the principal of such securities by application of the sinking-fund provision to the entire national debt. Tax-exempt securities are a very evident and pressing menace. The way to get rid of the menace is to pay them off and be mighty careful about authorizing the issuance of further tax-exempt securities.

The enactment of my bill will accomplish two very desirable results:

1. It will pay off the entire national debt within the next 25 years.

2. It will point the way to the States and political subdivisions of the States to make provision to retire their tax-exempt securities and to exercise in the future greater caution in issuing such securities.

Statement of the debt of Great Britain.

Debts.	Principal.	Annual charge.
National debt at the revolution in 1688	£664,263	£39,855
Increase during William III's reign	12,102,962	1,175,469
Debt at the accession of Queen Anne, 1702	12,767,225	1,215,324
Increase during her reign	23,408,235	1,847,811
At the accession of George I, 1714	36,175,460	3,063,135
Increase during his reign	16,675,337	323,507
At the accession of George II, 1727	52,850,797	2,739,628
Decrease during 12 years' peace, ending 1739	6,236,914	708,744
At commencement of the Spanish war, 1739	46,613,883	2,030,844
Increase during the war	29,198,249	1,134,881
At the end of the Spanish war, 1748	75,812,132	3,165,765
Decrease during 8 years' peace	1,237,107	412,199
At commencement of Seven Years' War, 1756	74,575,025	2,753,566
Increase during the war	52,219,912	1,994,283
At the peace of 1762	126,794,937	4,747,849
Increase during 13 years' peace	367,476	44,330
At commencement of American war, 1775	£127,162,413	£4,703,519
Increase during the war	104,681,218	4,362,066
At the end of American war, 1783	231,843,631	9,065,585
Increase during 10 years' peace	16,031,203	645,653
At commencement of French war, 1793	247,874,434	9,711,238
Increase during 9 years' war	289,778,574	10,557,313
At the peace of Amiens, 1802	537,653,008	20,268,551
Increase during 13 years' war	337,783,837	12,377,067
Debt at the peace of Paris in September, 1815	900,436,845	32,645,618
Decrease to Mar. 31, 1855	91,918,397	4,781,085
Debt in March, 1855	808,518,448	27,864,533
Increase during two years of the Pussian war	30,399,995	816,644
Debt in March, 1857	838,918,443	28,681,177
Decrease during the past 41 years	200,651,951	3,681,177
Debt in March, 1898	638,266,492	25,000,000

Financial year.	Dead-weight debt.	Cost of interest and management.	Gross amount redeemed.	Debt created in the year.	Net decrease.	Net increase.
1894–95	£664,794,901	£25,000,000	£8,885,973	Nil.	£8,885,973	.....
1895–96	655,908,928	25,000,000	7,602,502	Nil.	7,602,502	.....
1896–97	648,306,426	25,000,000	7,183,000	Nil.	7,183,000	.....
1897–98	641,123,426	25,000,000	6,052,791	Nil.	6,052,791	.....
1898–99	635,070,635	25,000,000	7,049,063	Nil.	7,049,063	.....

Statement of the debt of Great Britain—Continued.

Financial year.	Dead-weight debt.	Cost of interest and management.	Gross amount redeemed.	Debt created in the year.	Net decrease.	Net increase.
1899-1900	£628,021,572	£23,216,657	£7,090,919	£8,000,000		£909,081
1900-01	628,930,653	19,835,489	1,460,700	62,000,000		60,539,300
1901-02	689,469,953	21,685,532	4,454,303	60,000,000		55,545,697
1902-03	743,015,650	27,282,058	6,236,888	32,000,000		25,763,112
1903-04	770,778,762	27,000,000	10,148,985	2,000,000	£8,148,985	
1904-05	762,629,777	27,000,000	8,315,100	757,432	7,557,668	
1905-06	755,072,109	28,025,027	11,852,132	Nil.	11,852,132	
1906-07	743,219,977	28,500,000	13,714,432	Nil.	13,714,432	
1907-08	729,505,545	29,500,000	18,029,680	Nil.	18,029,680	
1908-09	711,475,865	28,000,000	8,767,968	Nil.	8,787,968	
1909-10	702,687,897	21,757,661	10,442,489	21,000,000		10,557,511
1910-11	713,245,408	24,554,004	28,012,949	Nil.	28,012,949	
1911-12	685,232,459	24,500,000	10,487,978	Nil.	10,487,978	
1912-13	674,744,481	24,500,000	13,270,716	Nil.	13,270,716	
1913-14	661,473,765	24,500,000	10,203,674	Nil.	10,203,674	
1914-15	651,270,091	22,668,896	8,953,015	466,500,000		457,546,985
1915-16	1,108,817,076	60,249,311	599,598,339	1,631,529,907		1,031,931,568
1916-17	2,140,748,644	127,250,493	1,295,573,616	3,166,270,880		1,870,697,264
1917-18	4,011,445,908	189,851,066	201,509,133	2,061,913,862		1,860,404,729
1918-19	5,871,850,637	269,964,650	384,325,886	1,947,424,678		1,563,098,792
1919-20	7,434,949,429	332,033,708	987,946,296	1,384,741,167		396,794,871
1920-21	7,831,744,300					

Total debt, funded and floating, of France.

	Francs.		Francs.
1815	1,601,000,000	1914 (July 31)	34,188,000,000
1830	5,182,000,000	1914 (Dec. 31)	40,008,000,000
1847	6,708,000,000	1915	58,465,000,000
1852	6,639,000,000	1916	82,504,000,000
1868	12,383,000,000	1917	114,200,000,000
1873	21,699,000,000	1918	171,353,000,000
1883	27,401,000,000	1919	240,242,000,000
1893	30,313,000,000	1920	286,524,000,000
1903	30,799,000,000	1921	297,367,000,000
1913	33,637,000,000	1922	316,984,000,000

Growth of the public debt of Italy.

June 30:	Lire.	June 30:	Lire.
1875	8,471,000,000	1910	13,077,900,000
1880	9,833,100,000	1914	14,839,759,000
1885	11,417,200,000	1918	43,414,451,498
1890	12,367,400,000	1920	92,484,000,000
1895	12,864,700,000	1921	106,541,000,000
1900	13,430,700,000	1922	113,204,000,000
1905	13,285,600,000		

Growth of the national debt of Belgium.

	Total francs.		Total francs.
1835	117,237,380	1905	3,246,474,123
1840	279,995,120	1910	3,839,608,193
1850	626,578,861	1914 (Aug. 15)	4,592,883,549
1860	634,137,847	1919	23,337,000,000
1870	682,880,914	1920	28,075,000,000
1880	1,422,814,049	1921	33,937,000,000
1890	2,018,043,774	1922	35,743,000,000
1900	2,708,549,151		

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 7, 1923.

Mr. RAMSEYER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

A bill (H. R. 14240) relating to the sinking fund for bonds and notes of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That subdivision (a) of section 6 of the Victory Liberty loan act is amended by striking out after the figures "1920," where the same appear the third time in said subdivision, the following words "less an amount equal to the par amount of any obligations of foreign governments held by the United States on July 1, 1920," so that said subdivision (a) of section 6 of the Victory Liberty loan act as amended will read as follows:

"SEC. 6. (a) That there is hereby created in the Treasury a cumulative sinking fund for the retirement of bonds and notes issued under the first Liberty bond act, the second Liberty bond act, the third Liberty bond act, the fourth Liberty bond act, or under this act, and outstanding on July 1, 1920. The sinking fund and all additions thereto are hereby appropriated for the payment of such bonds and notes at maturity, or for the redemption or purchase thereof before maturity by the Secretary of the Treasury at such prices and upon such terms and conditions as he shall prescribe, and shall be available until all such bonds and notes are retired. The average cost of the bonds and notes purchased shall not exceed par and accrued interest. Bonds and notes purchased, redeemed, or paid out of the sinking fund shall be canceled and retired and shall not be reissued. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, and for each fiscal year thereafter, until all such bonds and notes are retired, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of such sinking fund, an amount equal to the sum of (1) 2½ per cent of the aggregate amount of such bonds and notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, and (2) the interest which would have been payable during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made on the bonds and notes purchased, redeemed, or paid out of the sinking fund during such year or in previous years.

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to Congress at the beginning of each regular session a separate annual report of the action taken under the authority contained in this section."

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, February 24, 1923, President Harding delivered a special message to the Senate in which he said:

There has been established at The Hague a permanent court of international justice for the trial and decision of international causes by judicial methods, now effective through the ratification by the signatory powers of a special protocol. It is organized and functioning.

The President called attention to the fact that the United States has for many years advocated the creation of such an agency of peace, and added:

It is for this reason that I am now asking for the consent of the Senate to our adhesion to the protocol.

A letter from the Secretary of State accompanied the President's message, in which is presented the history of the establishment of the court, discusses the objection to our adherence because of the court's establishment under the auspices of the League of Nations, and explains how, with certain reservations, the United States may adhere and participate and remain wholly free from any legal relation to the league and free from any obligation created by the league.

Mr. Hughes in his letter proposes four reservations:

1. That adhesion shall not involve the United States in any legal relation to the league;

2. That the United States shall participate in the selection of the judges of the court;

3. That the United States shall pay a fair share of the expenses of the court as determined by the Congress of the United States; and

4. That the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.

THE UNITED STATES HAS ALWAYS FAVORED WORLD COURT.

The statement of the President that the United States had for many years advocated the creation of such a court as is now established is fully borne out by the facts.

From the first the Government of the United States has advocated and promoted the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. The means proposed and used for many years was by voluntary arbitration. Up to the time of the first Hague conference in 1899 the United States had participated in 57 arbitrations. Congress adopted a resolution in 1890 requesting the President to invite other governments to confer "to the end that any differences or disputes arising between two governments which can not be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peacefully adjusted by such means." Secretary Hay in his instructions to the delegates of the United States to the first Hague conference said:

Nothing can secure for human government and for the authority of law which it represents so deep a respect and so firm a loyalty as the spectacle of sovereign and independent States, whose duty it is to prescribe the rules of justice and impose penalties upon the lawless, bowing with reverence before the august supremacy of those principles of right which give law its eternal foundation.

At that conference a permanent court of arbitration was provided which still is in existence and to which 17 controversies have been submitted and decided.

In 1908 and 1909 the United States concluded 19 general treaties of arbitration.

Not only has the United States uniformly favored arbitration in its own case and supported the permanent court of arbitration, but it has from the first favored the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. In his instruc-

tions to the delegates of the United States to the second Hague conference, in 1907, Secretary Root strongly urged our delegates to support the establishment of such a tribunal. He said:

> It should be your effort to bring about in the second conference a development of The Hague tribunal into a permanent tribunal composed of judges who are judicial officers and nothing else; who are paid adequate salaries; who have no other occupation, and who will devote their entire time to the trial and decision of international causes by judicial methods and under a sense of judicial responsibility.

The second Hague conference developed a plan for such a court, but agreement failed as to the method of selecting judges.

The covenant of the League of Nations provided for the preparation and submission of plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. An advisory committee of distinguished jurists was appointed which sat at The Hague in 1920 and formulated a plan for the establishment of such a court. Hon. Elihu Root was a member of that committee. The plan recommended was adopted by the council and assembly of the league and an independent statute constituting the court was submitted to the nations for adoption. Fifty-one nations have adopted the protocol.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COURT.

Secretary Hughes thus summarizes the provisions of the statute:

> The statute of the court provides for the selection of the judges; defines their qualifications; and prescribes the jurisdiction of the court and the procedure to be followed in litigation before it. The court consists of 15 members—11 judges called "ordinary judges," and 4 deputy judges. The 11 judges constitute the full court. In case they can not all be present, deputies are to sit as judges in place of the absentees; but if 11 judges can not be present, 9 may constitute a quorum. The judges are elected for nine years, and are eligible for reelection. The jurisdiction of the court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it, and all the matters especially provided for in treaties and conventions in force.
>
> Jurisdiction is not compulsory, but is conferred only by the agreement of the parties to the controversy.

The statute expressly provides that the court shall be open not only to members of the league but to all States mentioned in the annex to the covenant. This includes the United States. None of the provisions of the statute constituting the court are dependent upon the league except the selection of the judges. As Secretary Hughes says: "It is an establishment separate from the league, having a distinct legal status resting upon the protocol and statute. It is organized and acts in accordance with judicial standards, and its decisions are not controlled or subject to review by the League of Nations."

The court was organized January 30, 1922. Its first session lasted until March 24. The most important task at the first session was the drafting of rules of procedure. The second session was begun June 15, 1922. Three requests for advisory opinions were presented to the court. Fifty meetings of the court were held during this session, 15 of which were public. The third session was begun January 9, 1923. The establishment of the court has been almost universally approved. Adverse criticism has been rare. In America the comment has been especially favorable. Dean Wigmore said: "It should have given to every lawyer a thrill of cosmic vibration." Dr. James Brown Scott rejoiced that "one dream of the ages has been realized in our time." American gratification has been increased by the selection of one of the most distinguished jurists of the United States, John Bassett Moore, as one of the judges.

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

Of course objections have been made. It is urged that we should not establish an international court to interpret and apply international law until there is established a system or code of international law.

There is available, however, a large body of international law to aid and direct the court in the decision of cases which may come before it. In the first place, every treaty between nations is international law and binding as to the parties to such treaty. The court will interpret a treaty in case of disagreement as to its provisions between the contracting parties. When the large number of treaties covering almost every possible phase of international relations is considered it will be realized how important and necessary it is that a court should be established to interpret and settle differences regarding them.

International law as stated and agreed to by many nations at the two Hague conferences has still many conventions not broken nor contested.

The works of the great writers on international law are a source of unwritten but admitted international law always appealed to and of great weight in the settlement of controversies between nations.

The decisions of courts of last resort of the great nations, especially of the courts of Great Britain and the Supreme Court of the United States, are drawn upon for principles and applications of international law. The decisions of the Permament Court of International Justice itself will furnish a body of precedents which may be applied in subsequent cases.

INTERNATIONAL LAWMAKING.

But a still more important consideration in this regard is the proposed revision and codification of international law. It is admitted by all those conversant with international affairs that a conference should be called soon to review the condition of international law, to formulate and codify as far as possible the principles and rules thereof, and to provide for further periodic conferences for that purpose. The work accomplished at the two Hague conferences of 1899 and 1907 was promising, and provision was made for a third conference, which was to meet in 1914 or 1915. This proposed conference was prevented by the war. After the war American jurists agreed that as soon as possible a new conference should be called to restate the established rules of international law, especially in the fields affected by the events of the war. As Mr. Root expressed it, proceedings should be had to find out and declare—

> what there is left of international law; what is broken beyond repair and what remains; what is to be treated as a rule which has been violated, but which stands, just as the law against murder and theft stands, even though people commit murder and theft; and what rules, if any, have been so smashed that they do not exist any longer.

The proposed conference should formulate and agree upon amendments and additions necessary or useful to meet the changes in the conditions of international life and intercourse which have followed the war. The conference should also consider the subjects not now adequately regulated by international law, but as to which the interests of international justice require that rules of law should be declared and accepted.

The President of the United States will be requested to call such a conference in the near future, to which other nations shall be invited to send delegates to consider and formulate for submission to their respective nations such rules of international law as the conference shall agree upon. These rules when adopted will constitute a body of international law which will be to the new court what our statutory law is to our courts. That this will be a great advance in the progress and development of peaceful settlement of international disputes can not be doubted. In that advance the United States should not only bear a part but should lead and exert all its great prestige and dominating influence toward its early accomplishment.

It is stated that by giving our adherence and support to the court as now established we shall become a party to the League of Nations, which we have hitherto refused to enter. This, as I have stated, is expressly disclaimed by Secretary Hughes. Practically the only essential by which the league is connected with the court is in the present provisions for the selection of judges. These provisions will be modified if the reservations which Secretary Hughes proposes are accepted. Besides, the Secretary in his proposed reservations in the most explicit language provides that our adhesion to the court shall not be taken as involving us in the league. The reservation, without the adoption of which it is not proposed the United States shall become a party to the court protocol, is as follows:

> That such adhesion shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations, or the assumption of any obligation by the United States under the covenant of the League of Nations, constituting part 1 of the treaty of Versailles.

This is a sufficient answer to any reasonable objection urged on that ground.

The statement that the United States by adhering to the court is trying to enter the league by the "back door" does not merit attention. Neither does denunciation by the extreme antagonists of the league who assert that the United States should have nothing to do with anything connected with or approved by the league need consideration. The United States must and will not be influenced in a matter of such grave importance by such childish and unreasonable objections. If the court proposal originated with the league and would better conditions affecting the relations of the nations, the United States should give it unquestioned approval. But in this case it is the proposal of the United States which the league adopts. To now refuse to cooperate in the establishment and maintenance of a court which the United States has in so many ways approved and which seems almost universally desired and approved by the people would be unthinkable..

Without delay, as soon as sufficient consideration to the conditions of adherence can be given, the United States should give

full and effective sanction and support to the Permanent Court of International Justice now established at The Hague. Such action on our part will only be another evidence of the earnest and heartfelt desire of the American people to do all that government and human power can do to substitute for the horrors and burdens of war the peaceful settlement of disputes between the nations of the earth.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, simply in the interest of historical accuracy I want to discuss the subject referred to this morning, when it was stated that the President's suggestion to stop the issuance of nontaxable securities would not interfere with the further issuance of nontaxable bonds by the farm-loan system. That statement was made by two or three gentlemen who mentioned the question. I know of no way of determining what the President had in his mind better than to read the message which he delivered a few days ago in connection with the message which he delivered last year. In the message the other day he said:

> One year ago I suggested the submission of an amendment so that we may lawfully restrict the issuance of tax-exempt securities.

There is no doubt that at the present time the Congress has the power to tax the Federal farm-loan bonds or to leave them untaxed, but no State has power to tax them. So far the Congress has seen fit to leave them untaxed. In other words, the borrowers under the Federal farm-loan system have the privilege of borrowing their money from sources that are not taxed and of thus securing a very cheap rate of interest. There is no doubt that if an amendment were adopted to the Constitution forbidding the issuance hereafter of tax-exempt securities it would forever end the right of the Federal farm-loan system to issue tax-exempt securities. And that both the States and the National Government might tax incomes derived from bonds issued after the passage of the amendment.

What did the President say one year ago in his message to Congress on December 6, 1921?

> I think our tax problems, the tendency of wealth to seek nontaxable investment, and the menacing increase of public debt, Federal, State, and municipal, all justify a proposal to change the Constitution so as to end the issue of nontaxable bonds.

He does not say to end the issue except in the case of farm-loan bonds, or except in any other case, but the President in his message says that he favors an amendment to the Constitution which would forever end the issuance hereafter of nontaxable bonds.

He goes on to say that, of course, we can not affect those already issued, but we can those for the future. The President may have changed his mind since that time, but undoubtedly he had in mind at the time he wrote the message and penned this document that we should end all tax-exempt securities for the future; and if that were done there is not any question that the men who buy bonds would take into consideration not only such taxes as are then being levied on similar bonds but a disposition which they might fear in the future the States or any of the States or Federal Government might have to make as an additional levy on such bonds, because if we once open the bonds to taxation then at any time the amount of that tax could be changed. Hence, if there seemed a likelihood of a tax of 1 per cent, in all probability the bond purchaser would increase the rate 2 per cent in order to be sure that he had raised his interest rates enough to take care of the tax.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Does the gentleman mean to infer that the Constitution of the United States contains any inhibition against tax-free securities issued under Federal authority?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Absolutely not; but I do mean to say that the President of the United States asks that the Constitution be amended so that they may be taxable, and that they shall be taxable, and that there shall be no tax-exempt securities hereafter issued. Would not that include the Federal farm loan system?

Mr. EVANS. And that the inhibition in the Constitution refers only to securities issued by authority of the State?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Oh, no. In his message he refers to the menacing increase of public debt—Federal, State, and municipal—and states that it all justifies a proposal to change the constitutions to end the issue of nontaxable bonds. That means all nontaxable bonds—bonds of every description—and if the English language means anything that is what it means.

Mr. EVANS. I think the gentleman misunderstood me. What I said was that the inhibition in the Federal Constitution refers to only securities issued under State authority.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I beg the gentleman's pardon; I may not have understood him, but the gentleman will agree with me that if the President's message where he went into the matter in detail a year ago means anything it means every bond issue by the Federal farm loan system thereafter would be subject to taxation by both the State and the Federal Government. Is not that the fact?

Mr. EVANS. I do not think it is, taking into consideration with what the President was discussing, namely, the Constitution and its effect.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I think the gentleman is determined not to be convinced. The President says:

> I think our tax problems, the tendency of wealth to seek nontaxable investments, and the menacing increase of public debt, Federal, State, and municipal, all justify a proposal to change the Constitution so as to end the issue of nontaxable bonds.

That is, the Federal Government issue, the State issue, the municipal issue, the district issue, all justify the proposal to change the Constitution regardless of what it may now mean so as to end the issue of nontaxable bonds for the future. I do not see how any other conclusion can be reached. His language includes all bonds, whether Federal, State, or municipal. He may have changed his mind, he may have seen a new light, new conditions that pertain to it, and he may want to change his expression of a year ago, but if he carries out his original idea there is no other conclusion one can reach, and I may add that if the amendment proposed by Mr. GREEN of Iowa should be adopted it would permit both the State and Federal Governments to tax these farm-loan bonds.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. I will.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Do I understand the gentleman from Texas to take the position that these Federal farm-loan bonds should not be included in the provision of the proposed amendment?

Mr. JONES of Texas. I am not discussing the general merits of the amendment. I doubt whether the amendment, at least in its proposed form, should be adopted, but if adopted there is certainly much force to the argument that farm-loan bonds should be exempted, at least for a period of years, until the farm-loan system has gotten thoroughly on its feet, because there is no doubt that whereas the farmer now gets money at 5½ per cent, if an amendment to the Constitution permitting the States and Federal Government to tax those bonds is adopted, the men who hold the purse strings and who buy the bonds will say, "I am going to be protected in the purchase and I will increase my rate of interest to a degree that will surely protect me from any levies of taxation, whether by the State or by the United States." However, my purpose in arising was to answer the statement made by the gentleman from Iowa and others to the effect that the proposed amendment did not mean that all farm-loan bonds thereafter issued would be subject to taxation. Now, this means more than the simple question of a refuge for investment in tax-exempt securities. The big, congested centers have already issued many bonds. These bonds are forever tax free, regardless of any amendment. The Liberty bonds and the Victory bonds are forever tax free, regardless of whether an amendment is adopted. I say, let us proceed cautiously. The United States Government will not probably issue any great amount of additional bonds for many years. The securities that you would make subject to taxation will in many instances be those from school districts in settlements where they desire to enable the boys and girls to go to school. In order to build a schoolhouse, they will desire to issue bonds. They now get rates of from 4 to 4½ per cent, and they sell the bonds sometimes at a premium. If you make them subject to taxation they will have to pay 6 and 6½ per cent in these developing sections. They are the people who will pay the taxes. The same is true of roads and municipal improvements in the outlying sections of this broad, big country. Let us not be deceived. The bondholder will see to it that the borrower pays the taxes. Therefore, let us carefully study this question before acting.

Already this country has billions in outstanding bonds which must remain tax free. Is there not danger that such a step just at the present time might still further penalize by higher rates of interest the undeveloped sections of this country, whose interest rates are already too high? [Applause.] This is a matter of great importance.

There has been a great deal of propaganda in favor of the amendment. It is a tremendous and far-reaching question, and one that should engage the best thought and attention of the country before final action is had. Much has been said in the press and on the floor for the amendment; and what I have said are some of the things that it seems to me should also be taken into consideration before we take this all-important step. Under the amendment as drafted New York, for instance, could tax incomes from State, county, municipal, and school

bonds issued in other States and sold in New York 50 per cent, and tax the income from her own industrial bonds only 10 per cent, and thus destroy the market for the bonds of other States.

If this amendment were so drawn as to require taxes on all bonds and securities to be the same, an entirely different question would be presented. But in its present form New York, which furnishes the market for a great many bonds, could tax the incomes from Federal farm-loan bonds 50 per cent and tax industrial and railway bonds only 10 per cent. Thus New York could practically destroy the market for these bonds, as well as for school, municipal, and other bonds from other States by causing the interest on those bonds to go so high as to be prohibitive, while she could very much favor her own industrial bonds. Such a condition would be unbearable.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, recent developments remind us that once every year when this appropriation bill comes up for consideration the House is regaled with divers attacks upon the measure, flanked by charges of utter failure of the Indian Bureau. Thinking this an opportune time to refute by a plain statement of the facts some of the numerous unfounded assertions made regarding Indian matters, I have secured from the Indian Bureau certain data in connection with the matter which I desire to present to the House for its information.

Much criticism has been offered because the annual expenditures of the Indian Bureau exceed those of some other branches of the Government's activities. A comparison of the cost of the Indian Service with that of other bureaus is of no logical weight, if it goes no further than placing side by side the totals appropriated for each one. Figures flourished in this fashion may deceive and excite the superficial mind, but they mean little to the fact finder. The volume of the work performed, the character of the service rendered, the conditions dealt with, and the obstacles to be overcome are fundamental in any such comparative analysis, and without going into these inherent essentials no good can come from such limping argument, but actual evil may follow.

Effort has been made to picture 5,000 employees as supervising 50,000 Indian families, or one bureau official to every 10 families. The sophistry of such misapplied averages will appear to anyone having only a partial knowledge of the grouping and assignment of the Indian Service necessary to its extensive educational system, where scores of employees are sometimes required for a single school, and to its health, agricultural, reclamation, forestry, and other large activities spreading over vast territorial areas.

Bureau officials have been described as brutally throwing Indians into jail without the privilege of jury or evidence, of governing according to their whims and perpetuating a system of abject Indian slavery. It has been said that Indians are possessors of great wealth but are starving for lack of the necessaries of life. Attempt is made to win sympathy for the Indian by an extraordinary application of the doctrine that all men are created equal, and by heaping condemnation upon administrative agents because they do not recognize tribes as self-determining bodies and follow implicitly the voice of their councils. The relation of guardianship established by Congress and the courts is apparently ignored. The Indian Bureau administers this guardianship over the property of noncitizen and incompetent Indians as authorized and required to do. It does it with helpful and equitable purpose, although with occasional errors of judgment alien to no human wisdom. To shake the rafters with censure of the Indian Bureau in terms of "Kaisers" and "Czars" and denounce it as a despot out of date is about so much rhetorical claptrap to tickle the ears of disappointed grafters and hungry schemers in search of opportunity to fleece the Indian out of the last acre of his homestead and the last penny in his pocket. In the face of ascertained facts such statements must be set down as exaggerations. Apart from the Christian church, the American Red Cross, and like benevolent agencies, there is probably not anywhere an organization that functions with more humane, persuasive, and uplifting spirit than the Indian Service, and whoever pictures it as a bureaucracy moved by sordid selfishness can hardly be recognized as truly picturing that organization to well-informed and fair-minded people.

It may be safely said that the Indian Bureau and its present commissioner are ready to challenge the most searching investigation—if it be an impartial one—to show whether the personnel of the Indian Service is less industrious, less honest, less efficient, or less devoted to a noble, far-reaching, and difficult work than that of any other governmental bureau, and whether their average compensation is not the lowest of any like body of civil-service employees.

By a mixture of unverified assertion, ridicule, and inunendo the Indian Bureau has been held responsible for early transactions and legislation with which it had nothing to do and is branded as a worse failure than the old Freedmen's Bureau, which dealt with conditions almost wholly dissimilar.

The unsuccessful outcome of the tribal herd enterprise on the Blackfeet Reservation is admitted by the bureau, but prejudiced criticism adroitly obscures the fact that the failure of grazing from drought and the impossibility of procuring cars in the proper shipping season were the chief causes, and that white stockmen in that region experienced similar losses, and in some cases worse. The bureau has been unfortunate in occasional investments, just as private individuals everywhere have been, but this has not been the rule. The Blackfeet situation has become the favorite subject for doleful description by the whole body of calamity howlers and has been depicted as vastly worse than the facts would corroborate. With all the stories of starvation on that reservation, the evidence of such deaths is not easily found. The population of this tribe is greater by several hundred than it was 10 years ago, and no tribe has made better progress in the last two years. Crop production has greatly increased and every prospect is encouraging. Among many favorable reports by those outside the Indian Service is that of General Scott, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, a courageous but conscientious critic, who says:

> I have been going about all over the Blackfeet country at the request of the superintendent, and in his company, and I think it will please you to know the results he is accomplishing.
>
> He is a man of great sympathy for the Indian, of untiring energy, firm and wise in his management. I see a vast difference everywhere since my last visit.
>
> Everywhere we see crops, from 5 to 12 acres of wheat and oats; 3 or 4 of potatoes, with garden produce. The flour and sawmills are in operation. The Indians show their crops with the greatest pride and joy. Mr. Campbell, the superintendent, goes about among them for days at a time, into every field, instructing and encouraging the owners. His system of organizing them into chapters in each section is bringing great results. They love and respect him highly, and he is gaining over the malcontents common to every agency who must join with him or be left behind by their own people.

The complaint about the Blackfeet irrigation project is a grossly misleading one. It is true that irrigation on that reservation has been disappointing to some extent, but the experiment is not yet closed, and as the Indians become better acquainted with irrigating methods the advantages of this development will be manifested. Whatever may be now conceded as to that unit, the reclamation work of the bureau has been as a whole unquestionably successful, and the indisputable facts will show that the crop and grazing returns for a single average year throughout the Indian country absolutely justify the aggregate expenditure. To denounce general results and large achievements because of some particular mistake or partial failure is a process of reasoning unworthy of serious reply.

In the minds of chronic knockers anything that has been done for the Indians and the progress they have made counts for naught, compared with the money expended to accomplish such results. The largest item in Indian legislation is for education, and the largest part of the service for which salaries are provided is for education. The civilization of the Indian is simply a matter of education, academic but no less industrial education, such as the Government through the Indian Bureau conducts creditably and at less cost than it is furnished by the States.

Facts of public record show that the expenditures per pupil in the public schools of 12 leading cities, including Washington, D. C., for the year 1919–20 ran from $74.57 to $103.74, seven of them being over $80, and this outlay presumably covered nothing in the way of clothing, subsistence, and medical service as supplied in Indian boarding schools, and comparatively little for vocational training. Upon the average expenditure of the 12 schools referred to, which was $85.64 per pupil, it appears that the instruction usually furnished in the municipal public schools costs more than double the same kind given in the Government boarding schools.

But a truer basis of comparison is between the Indian schools, which are industrial institutions in every sense, and similar State industrial schools. For 1920–21 the per capita cost of the girls' industrial school in Oregon was $428, and of the boys' school $390. For 1919–20 the per capita cost in the industrial schools of Nebraska was $425 for girls and $380 for boys. In Montana this cost has run as high as $1,676; in Arizona up to $555; and in Minnesota the per capita cost for boys was $537, and $600 for the same two years that the Government Indian school at Lawrence, Kans., was maintained at a per capita cost of $195 and $203, respectively. From whatever angle this question of cost is analyzed the showing is economically and educationally favorable to the administration

of the Indian Bureau. Violent exception is taken to the practice of having students work at the trades in which they are taught for the purpose of aiding in the repairs of plants and in new construction, and this is termed "involuntary servitude" and a lowering of self-respect. Is it slavery for any healthy boy, Indian or white, to earn his board and clothes as soon as he is old enough? Is it a blight upon self-respect to train any boy of any race to work for his living? Let us hear in this connection something from the latest official comment of the Board of Indian Commissioners, a body of high-minded men who give much time to practical contact with Indian conditions and inspect and check over the Indian Bureau's operations and offer their recommendations thereon. This board says:

> The present policy of the Indian Office is to emphasize the human equation of the Indian problem. Its educational program, which centers in its purpose to place in some school every Indian child who can go to school; its plan to reach the women of the tribes by strengthening the field matron service; its aim to give Indians more hospital facilities and better medical attention; and its success in securing cooperation of organizations, such as the Red Cross, in advancing the welfare of the Government's wards not only are highly commendable as humanitarian activities but also are meeting a condition which contains elements of peril to a people passing through a very critical period.
>
> The accelerated progress made by the Indians which we have noted is due to several causes, but the Indian Service school unquestionably is the principal source of the modernizing energy which is hastening the advancement of our red friends. The education of their children is profoundly affecting the whole Indian people. The Indian Service and the mission schools are doing more than all else to weaken old-time tribal influence, to develop character, and make it easier to lead Indians to accept the white man's ways of living.

The position taken in recent criticism on the floor of the House of Representatives may be summed up in the following:

> (1) It is time to give the Indian the property to which he is entitled and then let him shift for himself.
>
> (2) Every reservation should be allotted to the Indians so that each may have his individual homestead. The tribal property should be divided. Minors and incompetents should be treated exactly as are similar persons of the white race—their property administered in the courts of the States.
>
> (3) There should be arrangements for a final accounting by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at a certain fixed date. Each Indian tribe should be permitted to act through its freely elected council and a final settlement made, so that in all the future these original Americans shall be members of America.

In support of this policy views have been quoted from Major McLaughlin's interesting book published in 1910, but with such lack of accuracy as will appear from the following letter:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 4, 1922.*
>
> MY DEAR MR. COMMISSIONER: In the speech of Hon. M. CLYDE KELLY in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, December 27, 1922, he quotes a few excerpts from the last chapter of the book entitled "My Friend the Indian," of which I am the author; and still substantially adhering to my views on the Indian question as therein expressed by me, I desire to invite attention to the omission of an important clause in the last paragraph of said book, as quoted by Mr. KELLY in his speech above referred to, wherein he quotes said paragraph only in part and omits a very essential qualifying clause.
>
> The exact wording of the paragraph from which this excerpt by Mr. KELLY is quoted is as follows, the underscored part having been omitted in his speech:
>
> "To me the question admits of but one answer. Give the people the money they have coming; give it to them as soon as possible. *So soon as the proper official declares that an Indian is competent to administer his own affairs, let that Indian have his portion of the fund, also a patent in fee for his allotment, and let him shift for himself. This procedure would relieve the Government of the care of these funds and build up manhood and individual self-reliance, which can never be realized under the present doling-out process.* Do away with the leading-strings and check-reins by which the Indian is now so handicapped, and he will immediately feel the necessity for demonstrating his capacity to manage his own estate. By this means only can the Indian be saved from chronic indigence and ultimate and absolute paupery; and I am sufficiently well acquainted with Indian nature to venture the prophecy that a large majority of those under fifty years of age will develop the capacity to hustle for themselves exactly in the proportion that their needs press them. Take away his annuity by letting him handle the principal, and the Indian will be given a start on the road to complete civilization and independence, that will land him at the desired goal in nine cases out of ten."
>
> The foregoing was my view of this particular phase of the Indian question when I wrote said book 13 years ago, and I still adhere to the essential features thereof as therein expressed, except that from subsequent experience I have somewhat modified my view as to the issue of patents in fee to the entire allotment of the average Indian of the present day; and while I still believe in the removal of restrictions and turning the Indian loose as soon as consistently possible, I believe that at least 40 acres of the Indian's allotment upon which he makes his home should remain restricted during the life of the allottee, except where the allottee was declared by the proper official to be unquestionably qualified to administer his business affairs equal to the ordinary white pioneer farmer.
>
> Respectfully, JAMES MCLAUGHLIN.
>
> Hon. CHAS. H. BURKE,
> *Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

It will be seen that the deleted part of the closing paragraph in the major's book, read in connection with his view as modified from later experience, leaves him in practical accord with the existing policy of the Indian Bureau. That policy is and has been to give to Indians found to be as competent as the average white man to manage their own business affairs the full control of their property, individual and tribal, and there is a bill now pending, initiated by the Indian Bureau, which if passed would authorize a valuation on the tribal property of each reservation and the payment of the pro rata share of such valuation to each competent applicant, thereby separating him from further participation in tribal affairs and permitting him to shift for himself as any other citizen. But to give the large number of Indians still incompetent entire control of their individual and tribal property would be hardly less than a national crime and will not be sanely considered. To turn over in fee to nearly 200,000 restricted Indians all their property interests would pauperize 90 per cent of them, burden the States with additional poorhouses, and visit upon Congress the just wrath of an enlightened electorate. Under the so-called "declaration of policy" of a few years ago, giving fee patents to allottees of one-half or less of Indian blood without other evidence of competency, enough has been demonstrated to prove the injustice to the Indians themselves of their wholesale release from guardianship. Reports from various reservations show that very few such patentees under that policy have been able to protect themselves against the wiles of their shrewd neighbors and the chicanery of "land sharks." The White Earth Reservation, Minn., is an instance of the dangerous "turning-loose" policy, where under the law the lands of adult mixed bloods could be sold without governmental supervision, and where probably not more than 10 per cent of the allottees now own the lands allotted to them, the same having been acquired by the whites at grossly inadequate considerations and under circumstances little short of criminal operations. Similar conditions can be found on the Turtle Mountains, the Yankton, the Winnebago Reservations, and others, where individual examples can be gathered by the thousands of Indians who have received fee patents to their land, have parted with practically all of their possessions, and are pathetic objects of charity.

Chairman Vaux, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, whose attentive study of actual conditions deserves great respect, says of the Oneidas in Wisconsin:

> The releasing of some of these Indians from all Government protection has been premature, and serious injustice has undoubtedly been done to a number who were not competent enough to handle their own business affairs. From a study of the experiences of these people it seems wise to go slow in forcing many Indians into independent citizenship before they are able to take care of themselves without outside assistance, irrespective of the degree of blood and educational qualifications, otherwise they may become paupers and charges on the community. The whole endeavor to force "competency" upon Indians too rapidly is believed to be a mistake. At Oneida, as well as other places, Indians were granted fee patents under the department's "declaration of policy," promulgated several years ago, which laid down some rather radical principles respecting competency when they were not really prepared for the responsibilities entailed by such action. This forcing of competency was undoubtedly not in the minds of the men who drew the "severalty act" of 1887.

The same practical observer, commenting on the Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., says:

> Under the "declaration of policy" of 1917 practically all adult Indians of one-half blood or less were granted fee patents regardless of whether the individuals were competent or not, resulting in about 10 per cent making good use of their lands and the others suffering hardship after they had disposed of their property. Even of the very small number who still hold their patented land only a few of these actually make use of their property themselves.

In the face of such unbiased opinion can there be any question about the need of a conservative check against placing the whole mass of the Indian population upon their own responsibility, with most of them in helpless ignorance of how to resist the greed and graft of tricksters who are ready to swarm in their midst and despoil them of every privilege or possession that is rightfully theirs?

This "shift for himself" policy would entail other extreme misfortunes to the Indian. The present plan of enrolling Indian children in the public schools encounters stubborn opposition by local school boards in many localities, and this prejudice does not readily yield to the citizenized Indian. Besides, there are many isolated districts where there are no public schools, so that in such circumstances thousands of Indian children would be wholly deprived of school advantages. But a more dreadful probability arises in the sudden cessation of all Federal educational effort represented by the splendid boarding schools now in operation, where from 20,000 to 25,000 Indian boys and girls are trained in mind and body and spiritual aspiration for the tests and obligations that await them in a civilization where every man and woman must win success by individual ambition and industry. The product of these schools is the remaking of the Indian race. It is, more than any other factor, the virtue and the virility of the Indian generations to come, and to shatter these great potencies of progress would be a sign of intellectual and moral decadence that the American brain and heart will never approve.

Moreover, this "shifting for himself" would withdraw medical aid from the Indian and his family in thousands of instances throughout the West, because of their distance from the practice fields of regular physicians, and would leave them wholly dependent upon the crude and dangerous arts of the native medicine men. It would drive from Indian homes the faithful field matron and nurse whose kind Samaritanism and skill are a widespread blessing to the sick and a patient guidance to the happiness of hygienic living. There could not fail to be a deplorable backset to education, health, and domestic elevation of Indian life under the operation of this radical theory to "turn the Indians loose."

It sounds well to argue that "every reservation should be allotted to the Indians so that each may have his individual homestead," but it is another matter to fit the theory to the facts. The Indian Bureau is confronted by conditions it did not create. There are populous reservations in the Southwest of vast domain, but of semiarid character, where until water development can be further extended community and itinerant life is almost a necessity, and where in many instances a homestead allotment would have to be from 10 to 50 miles long to enable the owner to reach water within its boundaries. There are other physical characteristics in the way that could be mentioned. Identical conditions are found on no two reservations. To fit a blanket proposition to all parts of the Indian country and hope for successful and uniform results is a preposterous suggestion that may be summarily dismissed.

Wherever allotments are practicable the Indian Bureau has made and will make them as fast as possible. It may not be generally known, or even to some statesmen, that about 200,000 Indians have already received allotments totaling approximately 40,000,000 acres, and that of the 125,000 who remain to be allotted approximately one-half are in regions that will not admit of immediate allotment. Practically two-thirds of the Indians are now citizens, and more than half of that number have full control of their property and are no longer wards of the Government.

The administration of the property of incompetents and minors in the State courts, as proposed, would not only spread confusion and consternation among the Indians but in most cases would mean the absorption by local lawyers of the Indian's property. One of the best laws ever enacted was that of June 25, 1910, giving the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs authority to determine the heirs of deceased Indians and to approve or disapprove Indian wills. During the past seven years approximately 35,000 estates of Indians have been probated by the United States Government at an average cost of $26 per estate. Place these Indian estates in the State courts and see what would happen. The chances are each estate would be contested; appeals would be carried on to the highest court; expenses would finally result in the sale of the property to pay the costs of litigation, and the entire estate would probably be frittered away in unnecessary legal procedure.

No "certain fixed date" can be set for a final accounting with Indian tribes. By the very nature of the Indian people and the status of their enormous tribal property this is impracticable. A number of the tribal rolls have been finally closed for the disbursement or segregation of the tribal trust funds, and the moneys have been paid out to the Indians. Other rolls are in process of being closed, and the Indians are encouraged to take upon themselves the status of citizens and to assume full control of their property as soon as they are deemed to be competent. But, with some exceptions, the Indian character is not the same as the white man's. His use of a limitless domain for ages left undeveloped that instinct prominent in the Caucasian for individual assertion and acquirement, that personal propensity to "hustle" for himself.

The white man quickly detects this difference and too often his moral standards do not check him from taking advantage of it, but permit his commercial shrewdness to dangle gilded playthings before the eyes of the Indian as a barter for his possessions of permanent value. If white men in the vicinity of reservations felt an altruistic interest in the Indian superior to their covetousness for his property, the efforts of the Indian Bureau would be less obstructed. Before the Indian can cope with the white man he must be taught to want something better than he now has, and how to go about getting it and holding on to it. This sort of desire and ability should figure largely in the estimate of an Indian's competency, according to the present policy of the Indian Bureau. That is, the issuance of a patent in fee should be based largely upon the Indian's real accomplishments on his land or in the particular industry in which he is engaged, such as actual self-maintenance and evidence of both the ability and the inclination to exert it, for a definite period prior to his application for a fee title to his land. It is the earnest work of the Indian Service to create and stimulate this ambition, this individualism which can not be done hurriedly, and without which full citizenship in most cases is a misfortune to the Indian.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell, a penetrating observer and member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, points to the dangers of a too liberal course in releasing the Indians from the Government's protection. He says:

> The swindling of Indians who lease their lands without Federal supervision, the robbing of Indians of their lands by legal processes, the accumulation of unsettled estates, and the proper conservation of Indian property by the Government call for the repeal or modification of several acts. The approaching end of the 25-year trust period when all of the restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes, most of whom are unprepared for the change, will be released from Government supervision demands the consideration of the proposition to extend the trust period beyond 1931.

To allow Indian tribal councils to administer their affairs is to assume that the Indians generally are as competent as the average whites. This we know is not the case and therefore the course suggested is indefensible from the standpoint of the interests of the Indians.

Under ample laws now existing the Indian is being citizenized and required to shift for himself at the earliest practicable date compatible with the treatment that would be accorded a white minor by a white guardian.

The Indian problem is no longer a matter of reservation. Each tribe or band or settlement of Indians requires individual or separate treatment, and a general plan of settlement would be disastrous where local conditions would require different treatment.

In a word, the only just, logical way to deal with the Indian problem is to consider each Indian as the problem. That is what the Government is now doing, and its course is a reasonable and common-sense method. To turn loose en masse all the Indians of this country would be to drive them like sheep into the wolf pen of financial greed. In fact, to do so would shock the moral sense of the Nation, practically exterminate the Indian race, increase the already onerous burden of the States groaning under heavy taxation, and put a stigma forever upon the fair name of the Union.

The onslaught upon the Indian Bureau, to which reference has been made here, is largely a whirlwind of verbiage, as appears in the following paragraph:

> The Indian Bureau is a despot which can do as it likes with the life, liberties, the possessions, and the occupation of every individual Indian on the rolls. Its only thought in meeting a problem is through tyrannical exercise of arbitrary power. Not by counsel, but by coercion does it undertake its tasks. It relies on force, never on fellowship. Its policy is the exact opposite of the fundamental principles upon which the American Nation was founded. To its inspection and control and interference is subject everything that an Indian does or says or thinks or has. It is the most determined enemy of personal freedom and civil liberty that can be found anywhere on earth since the Czar of all the Russias lost his throne.

Can anyone read such statements and not suspect that such utterances are the culmination of schemes and propaganda that have thus far been unsuccessful? Can anyone with the least inclination to fairness or a small knowledge of Indian affairs as administered by the Government's established agencies fail to be impressed from the very inherent quality of such statements that it is a total misrepresentation, based upon misconceptions that are not parallel with the Indian's highest welfare? It would seem that such unmerited abuse of upright, capable public service should be its own answer and condemnation wherever it receives the attention of sober and intelligent judgment.

No adequate mention has been made here of many other large phases of Indian progress that will appear to the honest investigator of Indian problems. The general improvement in the Indians' conditions as compared with any former period can be found in such facts as their better health and increasing population; in the largest school enrollment during their history; in the number who speak English and who can read and write that language; in the 80 per cent who wear citizen's garb and the more than 50,000 families living in permanent houses; in their moral and religious uplift through education and missionary influence, and the great increase of Indian marriages by legal procedure; in the number who have received allotments of land and their progress in citizenship; in their industrial advancement indicated by such items as $30,000,000 invested in home buildings and farm implements, nearly 1,000,000 acres under cultivation, $35,000,000 worth of live stock, annual crop production reaching $12,000,000, an annual income of $25,000,000 from minerals alone, and 37,000 of their farmers benefited by irrigation; in their splendid loyalty to the national flag and their brilliant record in the World War. Whoever will look impar-

tially for the proof of Indian betterment will be slow to denounce the Government's record.

Without doubt the Indians in times past have been unjustly treated. If we draw a conclusion from their earlier history or note their spoliation from individual examples of the white man's greed and weigh only administrative mistakes and shortcomings, we shall find much to condemn. But if, on the other hand, we measure Indian development in comparison with that of other races, admitting the incidental and regrettable things that human selfishness has put into all history in all times, but giving credit for the higher purposes and juster achievements that have prevailed; if we rationally estimate civilization, not as the growth of a few decades or even generations but as the evolution of centuries, and frame a verdict from the ripened results rather than from errors of judgment and pernicious motives along the way, we shall find that our Government, although not always blameless in its dealings with the Indian, has lifted him incomparably above the barbarous paganism of his precolonial era and brought him to a station and condition that insure the perpetuation and eminence of his race in the future of his native land.

At the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I submit herewith report of the Committee on Indian Affairs on the so-called Snyder bill affecting the Pueblo Indians:

[House Report No. 1748, Sixty-seventh Congress, fourth session.]

TITLES TO LANDS WITHIN PUEBLO INDIAN LAND GRANTS.

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following report to accompany S. 3855:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3855) to quiet the titles to lands within Pueblo Indian land grants, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

The bill affects land claimed by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

The history of the Pueblo Indians is extremely interesting, and it is necessary to briefly outline it in order to understand the necessity of legislation of the character now proposed.

There are 20 pueblos involved, with a total Indian population of between 8,000 and 9,000. Each pueblo consists of about 17,000 acres of land within its exterior boundaries, or a total of 340,000 acres in all.

These Indians were found by Coronado and the first Spanish explorers in 1541, many of them residing in the villages and occupying the same lands that the Pueblo Indians now occupy.

The right of these Indians to the lands occupied by them was recognized by the Spanish conquerors from early days. The first decree of record concerning them was issued by Charles V of Spain dated March 21, 1551, when they were ordered gathered into pueblos or towns. In 1687 a grant of lands was made to them by the King of Spain, and from that time on until the termination of Spanish dominion grants of land were made at various times, and the Spanish authorities supervised their affairs. The Spanish grant to each pueblo as finally conferred by Congress became 4 square leagues, 1 league in each direction from the center of the village or the door of the church.

Grants, however, were also made by Spain to Spaniards, some of which fell within or overlapped the grants to the Indians. Upon the termination of Spanish sovereignty these Indians came under the dominion of Mexico, and they were given enlarged political and civil rights by Mexico. All of the grants were held by the Indians and are now held in communal ownership.

Upon the acquisition by the United States from Mexico of the territory now comprising the State of New Mexico these Indians and their lands came under the jurisdiction of the United States, and in 1859 Congress confirmed the Spanish grants to the Indians, subject, however, to any valid adverse rights should any exist.

The status of these Indians as to whether or not they were wards of the Government was not definitely settled until 1913.

There was great difference of opinion as to their character and intelligence. In the case of United States *v.* Joseph, 94 U. S. 614, the Supreme Court of the United States, speaking of these Indians, said:

"The character and history of these people are not obscure, but occupy a well-known page in the story of Mexico, from the conquest of the country by Cortez to the cession of this part of it to the United States by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. The subject is tempting and full of interest, but we have only space for a few well-considered sentences of the opinion of the chief justice of the court whose judgment we are reviewing:

"'For centuries,' he says, 'The Pueblo Indians have lived in villages, in fixed communities, each having its own municipal or local government. As far as their history can be traced they have been a pastoral and agricultural people, raising flocks and cultivating the soil. Since the introduction of the Spanish Catholic missionary into the country they have adopted mainly not only the Spanish language but the religion of a Christian church. In every pueblo is erected a church, dedicated to the worship of God according to the form of the Roman Catholic religion, and in nearly all is to be found a priest of this church, who is recognized as their spiritual guide and adviser. They manufacture nearly all of their blankets, clothing, agricultural and culinary implements, etc. Integrity and virtue among them is fostered and encouraged. They are intelligent as most nations or people deprived of means or facilities for education. Their names, their customs, their habits are similar to those of the people in whose midst they reside or in the midst of whom their pueblos are situated. The criminal records of the courts of the Territory scarcely contain the name of a Pueblo Indian. In short, they are a peaceable, industrious, intelligent, honest, and virtuous people. They are Indians only in feature, complexion, and a few of their habits; in all other respects superior to all but a few of the civilized Indian tribes of the country, and the equal of the most civilized thereof. This description of the Pueblo Indians, I think, will be deemed by all who know them as faithful and true in all respects. Such was their character at the time of the acquisition of New Mexico by the United States, such is their character now.'

"At the time the act of 1834 was passed there were no such Indians as these in the United States unless it be one or two reservations or tribes, such as the Senecas or Oneidas of New York, to whom, it is clear, the eleventh section of the statute could have no application. When it became necessary to extend the laws regulating intercourse with the Indians over our new acquisitions from Mexico there was ample room for the exercise of those laws among the nomadic Apaches, Comanches, Navajoes, and other tribes, whose incapacity for self-government required both for themselves and for the citizens of the country this guardian care of the General Government.

"The Pueblo Indians, if, indeed, they can be called Indians, had nothing in common with this class. The degree of civilization which they had attained centuries before their willing submission to all laws of the Mexican Government, the full recognition by that Government of all their civil rights, including that of voting and holding office, and their absorption into the general mass of the population (except that they held their lands in common), all forbid the idea that they should be classed with the Indian tribes for whom the intercourse acts were made, or that in the intent of the act of 1851 its provisions were applicable to them. The tribes for whom the act of 1834 was made were those semi-independent tribes whom our Government has always recognized as exempt from our laws, whether within or without the limits of an organized State or Territory, and, in regard to their domestic government, left to their own rules and traditions; in whom we have recognized the capacity to make treaties and with whom the Governments, State and National, deal, with a few exceptions only, in their national or tribal character and not as individuals.

"If the Pueblo Indians differ from the other inhabitants of New Mexico in holding lands in common, and in a certain patriarchal form of domestic life, they only resemble in this regard the Shakers and other communistic societies in this country, and can not for that reason be classed with the Indian tribes of whom we have been speaking."

However, in the case of United States *v.* Sandoval (213 U. S. 28) the Supreme Court took a different view of these Indians and held they were wards of the Government. In that case the court said:

"The people of the Pueblos, although sedentary rather than nomadic in their inclinations and disposed to peace and industry, are nevertheless Indians in race, customs, and domestic government, always living in separate and isolated communities, adhering to primitive modes of life, largely influenced by superstition and fetichism and chiefly governed according to the crude customs inherited from their ancestors. They are essentially a simple, uninformed, and inferior people."

Speaking of its previous opinion in the Joseph case the court said that the observations there made as to the character of these Indians "were evidently based upon statements in the opinion of the Territorial court, then under review, which are at variance with other recognized sources of information now available."

Up to the time of the decision of the Sandoval case in 1913 it had been assumed by both the Territorial and State courts of New Mexico that the Pueblos had the right to alienate their property. From earliest times also the Pueblos had invited Spaniards and other non-Indians to dwell with them, and in many cases Pueblos and individual Indians attempted to convey lands to non-Indians which under the decision in the Sandoval case they were not competent to do. As a result there are now approximately 3,000 claimants to lands within the exterior boundaries of the Pueblo grants. The non-Indian claimants with their families comprise about 12,000 persons. With few exceptions the non-Indian claims range from a town lot of 25 feet front to a few acres in extent. It was stated, however, in the hearings by all parties that probably 80 per cent of the claims are not resisted by the Indians, and only about 20 per cent of the number will be contested.

Another complication is due to the fact that under Spain and Mexico there were no surveys, hence descriptions were very loose and not subject to reliable identification for any great period of time. It is also alleged that non-Indian claimants have encroached upon Indian lands, have sought to enlarge the boundaries of their claims, and that the rights of the Indians are being constantly violated.

To settle the complicated questions of title and to secure for the Indians all of the lands to which they are equitably entitled is the purpose of this bill.

Section 1 provides for the institution in the District Court of the United States for the District of New Mexico, on behalf of the Pueblo Indians, a suit or suits to quiet title to the lands claimed by them.

By section 2 it is provided that before such suit or suits shall be brought a preliminary investigation of title to lands within the Pueblo grants shall be made by a board to be known as "Pueblo Lands Board," to consist of the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney General, and a third member to be appointed by the President of the United States. It is made the duty of the said board to investigate, determine, and report the lands within the exterior boundaries of any lands granted or confirmed to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico by any authority of the United States, or acquired by said Indians as a community by purchase or otherwise, title to which the said board shall find not to have been extinguished in accordance with the provisions of this act. However, all lands within such exterior boundaries are to be included except lands occupied by non-Indian claimants under color of title for a period of 20 years next preceding the passage of the act, or without such color of title but with claim of ownership for a period of 30 years next preceding the passage of the act. If the board is not unanimous that the Indian title is not extinguished to any tract of land, then such tract must be included in the suit. It is required that the board shall report upon each pueblo separately and copies of its report are to be filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico, with the Attorney General of the United States, with the Secretary of the Interior, and with the Board of Indian Commissioners. Upon the filing of each report the Attorney General is required to file a suit to quiet title as aforesaid to the lands described in said report as Indian lands, the Indian title to which is not extinguished.

Section 4 provides that all non-Indian claimants claiming title to or ownership of any lands involved in such suit may plead adverse possession, as follows:

"(a) That in themselves, their ancestors, grantors, privies, or predecessors in interest or claim of interest, they have had open, notorious, actual, exclusive, continuous, adverse possession of the premises claimed for more than 20 years next preceding the passage of this act, under color of title; or

"(b) That in themselves, their ancestors, grantors, privies, or predecessors in interest or claim of interest, they have had open, notorious, actual, exclusive, continuous, adverse possession of the premises claimed for more than 30 years next preceding the passage of this act, with claim of ownership but without color of title."

If the plea of such limitation is successfully maintained, the claimants shall have a decree which shall have the effect of a quit-claim as against the United States and said Indians. The United States may plead the same statute of limitations in favor of the Indians and against

non-Indian claimants as non-Indian claimants may plead against the Indians.

Section 6 provides for surveys where necessary and approval by the court.

Section 7 provides that in all original proceedings necessary costs to be determined by the court shall be taxed against the United States, but if an appeal is taken from a final judgment or decree each party shall pay its own costs.

Section 10 provides, as to the lands within the exterior boundaries of the Indian lands referred to, not claimed on behalf of the Indians in such suit, that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents to be issued to those who are shown to be entitled thereto, relinquishing all claim of title by the United States of America and the said Indians to said tracts.

By section 11 it is provided that if a non-Indian party to any suit shall assert against the Indian title a claim based upon a Spanish or Mexican grant, and if the court shall find that such claim is superior to that of the Indian claim, no final decree or judgment of ouster shall be entered by the court or writ of possession or assistance shall be allowed against the Indians or any of them unless it shall also be found that such claimant could successfully plead the statute of limitations provided in section 4. In all such cases the court shall ascertain the area and value of the land held by non-Indian claimants, and the Secretary of the Interior is required to make report thereof to Congress with his recommendations. In other words, if any of these old Spanish or Mexican grants to non-Indian claimants shall be sustained as superior to that of the title of the Indians, if the claimant is not in possession so as to successfully plead the statute of limitations provided in section 4, the Indian shall not lose the land, but Congress will be given an opportunity to compensate the non-Indian claimants through appropriations out of the Treasury.

Section 12 provides that if a non-Indian claimant fails to sustain his claim to any land under the provisions of this act, but has held and occupied the same in good faith, claiming the same as his own, and the same has been improved, the value of the improvements shall be found by the court and reported by the Secretary of the Interior to Congress, with request for appropriations to pay such claimant for such improvements at the value so found by the court. In other words, if any non-Indian can not successfully plead the statute of limitation, the land with the improvements thereon shall go to the Indians, but if the claim has been in good faith the matter is to be reported to Congress with a view of compensating such claimant by appropriation out of the Treasury for these improvements.

Under section 13 it is provided that in certain cases lands found to belong to the Indians, but away from the main body of Indian land, may be sold with the consent of the governing authorities of the pueblo involved.

It is believed that this bill is a fair solution of the many complicated problems involved and that under it the rights of the Indians are fully protected, as well as the equitable rights of non-Indian claimants.

Your committee held extensive hearings on the subject and at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. Charles H. Burke, made broad inquiry, going into the matter of the serious charges which have been recklessly and generally made against the sworn officials of the Government who have the responsibility of administering the affairs of the Indians, and also investigated the campaign of propaganda which has been waged throughout the country dealing with the subject matter of the Pueblo Indians.

The hearings show:

"That Stella M. Atwood, of Riverside, Calif., is the chairman of the Indian welfare committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"That Mrs. Atwood was treated courteously by the Secretary of the Interior and by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at all times, and her desire for information was facilitated by the officials.

"That in the pueblo matter she employed one John Collier, who became known as research agent of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"That John Collier employed Mr. Francis C. Wilson, of Santa Fe, who assumed thereafter to be the attorney of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"That John Collier spent many weeks among the pueblos, visiting each one, and holding meetings and exhorting the Indians.

"That on November 5, 1922, at the instance of Mr. Collier, all of the several pueblos met, through delegates elected, at Santo Domingo, where a council was held which was attended by John Collier and Mr. Francis C. Wilson.

"That at the Santo Domingo council a general appeal was framed and signed by representatives of each of the pueblos, which appeal was published and widely circulated.

"That in December, 1922, Mr. John Collier came to Washington; that he was contributing articles describing the alleged condition of the Pueblo Indians, and particularly articles in the Sunset Magazine, which contain sensational statements, and statements, by implication at least, assailing the integrity of officials in the State of New Mexico as well as the officials of the Government.

"That in January, 1923, 17 Pueblo Indians were brought to Washington, accompanied by Mr. Francis C. Wilson, attorney, and Mrs. Stella M. Atwood, chairman of the Indian welfare committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; that there was also in the party a Rev. Father Shuster, a Franciscan friar from the pueblo of Laguna; that the Indians were dressed in attractive and gaudy manner, said to be their ceremonial attire, and they were exhibited at meetings or functions in the city of Washington, later in New York City, and then Chicago.

"That on the occasion of these meetings John Collier, Mrs. Atwood, and others delivered addresses and an appeal was made for funds, and that more than $6,000 was collected in this manner and paid to Mrs. Atwood.

"That, in addition to the moneys collected by Mrs. Atwood, other organizations were formed and were soliciting funds—among others the Eastern Association of Indian Affairs in New York City—and appear to have collected about $2,300; that one Judson King issued an appeal, using the Collier propaganda, asking for contributions; there is no report as to what he may have collected."

The large amount of propaganda that has flooded the mails, newspapers, and magazines can not be passed without comment. Nothing to compare with it has heretofore been seen in connection with Indian legislation pending before Congress. This propaganda has been insidious, untruthful, and malicious and will result in great harm to the Indians of this country if it is permitted to be continued. Some of this propaganda is nothing more nor less than criminal libel. Those responsible for it have attempted to destroy the confidence of the Indians in the Indian Bureau and the officials who are by law charged with their guardianship. They have not only maligned and attempted to destroy the character of these responsible Government officials, but they have severely impugned the motives of Members of Congress. The hearings before this committee have demonstrated that these criticisms are without foundation. Some of those who are responsible for the propaganda themselves appeared before the committee as witnesses, and their testimony discloses that false and slanderous statements against the executive officers of our Government were without foundation or justification and not a single charge contained in some of the most sensational of the published statements, which were a part of the propaganda, was sustained by any competent evidence before your committee. On the contrary, those responsible for these published statements disclaimed any intention of conveying the sole impression that was possible for the average thinking person to reach after reading such publications. Those responsible for this propaganda deserve the strongest condemnation from all fair-minded people.

It was contended in this propaganda that the health conditions of the Pueblo Indians were deplorable and that they were receiving but little assistance from the Government. The facts as brought out in the hearings show that the Government is operating four hospitals among the 8,000 Pueblo Indians, with a total bed capacity of nearly 100; that there are maintained among the Pueblo Indians eight physicians, in addition to field matrons and nurses.

It was also shown in the hearings that there has been a substantial increase in the population of the Pueblo Indians during the last year, and that the health of these Indians is fairly good.

The propagandists attempted to make it appear that the Pueblo Indians were starving and were in serious need of assistance. The records disclose that only 2 of the 18 pueblos—San Ildefonso and Tesuque—with a total population of approximately 240 out of the 8,000 Pueblo Indians were in need of any assistance, and that the Government had provided them with ample funds to meet their needs.

It was also contended that but little had been done in the past for the Pueblo Indians by the Government. The testimony before your committee shows that during the last 10 years the Government has expended more than $8,000,000 for the Indians in New Mexico; that approximately $250,000 is being expended annually (out of gratuity appropriations from the Government) for educational work among Pueblo Indians; that two splendid boarding schools are being maintained for them at Albuquerque and Santa Fe, in addition to a large number of day schools, and that practically all of the Pueblo Indian children have excellent educational facilities.

It was claimed in this propaganda that the Indian Bureau had done nothing for these Indians as to irrigation, whereas the records show that during the last 15 years the Government has expended for the Pueblo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, for irrigation purposes and development of domestic and stock water, $1,176,146.97.

It was also claimed that the Government has not provided the Pueblo Indians with sufficient water for irrigation purposes. The records show that there is under ditch in the Pueblo country 32,682 acres, whereas the Indians cultivated only 17,334 acres of that irrigated land, leaving 15,000 acres not under cultivation. In addition to providing irrigation systems, the Government has constructed in recent years 80 wells to supply the Pueblo Indians with domestic and stock water, at a cost of about $90,000.

It was contended by the propagandists that but little money was being appropriated for these Indians, but it was disclosed in the hearings that there are specific appropriations for the Pueblos for the fiscal year 1924 amounting to $86,000, and that the Government expended during the last fiscal year $408,761.66 out of all appropriations for the benefit of the Pueblo Indians.

It was shown in the hearings that the Indian Bureau has caused to be added to the Pueblos of New Mexico, by Executive order, during recent years a total of nearly 400,000 acres of land—to be exact, 397,193.27 acres.

It was also brought out in the hearings that the Indian Bureau is responsible for the legislation contained in the New Mexico enabling act, which protects the Pueblo Indians, and that under that legislation it will be impossible for any of the Pueblo Indians or the pueblos to lose title to any of their lands after the passage of the New Mexico enabling act of 1910.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Pueblo Indians have never ceded to the United States a single acre of land, and that the jurisdiction of the Federal Government was somewhat limited, as shown by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Joseph case (94 U. S. 614), until the admission of the Territory of New Mexico into statehood, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sandoval case (231 U. S. 28), it will be seen that the Government has been making liberal appropriations for many years for the Pueblo Indians. As shown by the hearings, the Government has provided generously for the education of the Pueblo children without cost to the Pueblo Indians. It has furnished them farmers and stockmen to encourage them in agriculture and stock raising; has provided a number of physicians for medical service, in addition to providing four substantial hospitals located among the pueblos, all without cost to the Indians, as well as furnishing them with irrigation systems on their lands. Also, it has made surveys for further improvement and extension of irrigation systems.

Nowhere has it been shown that the Government or the Indian Bureau has been negligent in protecting the interest of these Indians and looking after their welfare. On the other hand, it appears from the hearings that the Pueblo Indians have been treated equally as well, if not better, than the average Indians of the United States, and that annual expenditures for the Pueblo Indians have averaged approximately $50 per capita of gratuity appropriations from the Treasury of the United States.

Inasmuch as a recent act of Congress has granted to the State of New Mexico an additional Federal judge, it is believed by your committee that if this judge could be exclusively assigned to the hearing of the land-title claims of the Pueblo Indians it would not only be the proper but the least expensive and most practical method of relieving the situation.

REPRESENTATIVE HARDY OF TEXAS.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr Speaker and gentlemen, at noon to-day the gentleman from Texas, Judge HARDY, voluntarily retires after 16 years of distinguished service as a Member of this body. During that entire time he has been a faithful, diligent, conscientious, able, and valuable member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. In recognition of his services upon that committee and as an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by all the members of that committee, upon motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EDMONDS], the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries unanimously adopted, and all the members thereof, except Judge HARDY, signed the resolutions which were spread upon the minutes of that committee. As I believe these resolutions correctly depict the views of all the Members of this House, I ask unanimous consent that I may incorporate them in my remarks. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to incorporate the resolutions referred to in his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas Hon. RUFUS HARDY has been a Member of the House of Representatives from the sixth district of Texas for the past 16 years, and has during that period been a continuous member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries; and

Whereas he has rendered faithful, conscientious, and valuable service upon said committee and in the House of Representatives with respect to legislation reported out of said committee; and

Whereas the members of said committee hold Representative HARDY in the highest esteem and appreciate his faithful work and valuable counsel; and

Whereas, Judge HARDY is voluntarily retiring from Congress upon the expiration of his present term: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, That we deeply regret this decision of our colleague to retire from Congress, which will deprive this committee of his able work and wise counsel in our future deliberations; but that we wish for him every success and happiness in the future and continued usefulness in whatever line of endeavor to which he may apply himself; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this committee be, and he is hereby, directed to spread these resolutions upon the minutes of the committee, and that a copy of the resolutions signed by the members of the committee shall be presented to Representative HARDY.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GREENE] is recognized for two minutes. [Applause.]

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am the only member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries who has served with Judge HARDY the whole 16 years since he has been a Member. I want to say that I have been brought in close touch with him. Sometimes he has been with me, but more frequently in opposition, but the opposition has been beneficial to the work of the committee, because he has been clear-headed and thoughtful. He has presented everything in an orderly way and conducted himself so that all the committee are glad to send him home at the end of 16 years, when he voluntarily retires, with resolutions of appreciation signed by every member of the committee. [Applause.]

Judge HARDY is not quite as old as I am, and he is young in thought. He will do well, I have no doubt, in the State of Texas. I have had the pleasure of going to the State of Texas. I went there before I came to this House or ever thought of coming. It is a very large and very prosperous State; in fact, one of the most prosperous in the country. The only thing wrong about it is that some people there are very narrow politically, but the State itself is good enough for a Republican to live in. [Laughter.] If I was at liberty and had money enough, I would go down there and live, because it is a very comfortable State, but I have not money enough to go there. I am very glad to pay this tribute of love and respect to Judge HARDY, who voluntarily retires from the House with the close of the session to-day. [Applause.]

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills and joint resolutions of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 4582. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Walworth County and Corson County, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 4580. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Hughes County and Stanley County, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 4581. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Brule County and Lyman County, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 4152. An act for the relief of Frank A. Jahn; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 3895. An act for the relief of Benjamin H. Richardson; to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 3894. An act for the relief of De Kimpke Construction Co., of West Hoboken, N. J.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 3843. An act for the relief of the owner of the steamship *Kin-Dave;* to the Committee on Claims.

S. 3805. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to ascertain the cost of the Southern Pacific Co., a corporation, and the amounts expended by it from December 1, 1906, to November 30, 1907, inclosing and controlling the break in the Colorado River; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 3615. An act for the relief of Joseph F. Becker; to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 3503. An act to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 3226. An act for the relief of William J. Ewing; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2625. An act for the relief of sufferers in New Mexico from the flood due to the overflow of the Rio Grande and its tributaries; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1538. An act for the relief of Louis F. Meissner; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1528. An act for the relief of Sophie K. Stephens; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1513. An act for the relief of Margaret Nolan; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1490. An act for the relief of G. T. and W. B. Hastings, partners, trading as Hastings Bros.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1104. An act for the relief of Marion B. Patterson; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 4396. An act for the relief of Eldredge & Mason, of Malone, N. Y.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 4438. An act to amend section 1025 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 4437. An act to amend section 284 of the Judicial Code of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 4528. An act for the relief of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 4463. An act to authorize the erection of a memorial monument or fountain as a gift to the people of the United States by the Henry B. F. MacFarland memorial committee; to the Committee on the Library.

S. 4192. An act to permit the correction of the general account of Charles B. Strecker, former Assistant Treasurer of the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 3874. An act granting the consent of Congress for a bridge across the Rio Grande River; rereferred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 4119. An act authorizing the erection in the city of Washington of a monument in memory of the faithful colored mammies of the South; to the Committee on the Library.

S. 3078. An act to provide for the free transmission through the mails of certain publications for the blind; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

S. 1847. An act to amend an act approved February 12, 1901, entitled "An act to provide for eliminating certain grade crossings on the line of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Co., in the city of Washington, D. C., and requiring said company to depress and elevate its tracks, and to enable it to relocate parts of its railroad therein, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 4448. An act for the relief of certain disbursing officers; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 4425. An act to authorize appropriations for the relief of certain officers of the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 4254. An act for the relief of Elizabeth McKeller; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 4156. An act authorizing the accounting officers of the General Accounting Office to settle the accounts of W. H. Power; to the Committee on Claims.

S. J. Res. 283. A joint resolution directing the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia to investigate rates charged by taxicabs and automobiles for hire; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. J. Res. 290. A joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to lease certain land in the District of Columbia, and pay rental from revenues derived from the

operation of Government hotels for Government workers; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. J. Res. 278. A joint resolution providing for the continuation of register and receiver of the land office at Guthrie, Okla., at salaries in effect prior to act of January 24, 1923; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. J. Res. 277. A joint resolution granting permission for the erection of a monument to symbolize the national game of base ball; to the Committee on the Library.

CREDITS IN THE ACCOUNTS OF CERTAIN DISBURSING OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I call up from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 11528) to allow credits in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States, with Senate amendments thereto, and I move to concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York calls up a House bill with Senate amendments, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, is not that a question of unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. No; it is a matter of privilege. The question is on agreeing to the Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

PUBLIC DISORDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 35, which is a matter reported from the Printing Committee, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 35.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Attorney General be, and is hereby, authorized and instructed to print, as an appendix to his last annual report, full copies of all telegraphic and other correspondence between the Department of Justice and public officers and agents, private persons, railroad companies, and their officers and agents, in the year 1922, relative to the disorders in the United States of America during said year and to the action taken by the Government of the United States in suppressing the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

TEXAS AND SOUTHWESTERN CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, the greatest association on this earth in numbers and personnel, will meet in the greatest city in this country in the greatest State of the Union on the 12th day of March, 1923. I am authorized and requested to invite the Congress of the United States to meet in the city of El Paso at that time as the guests of that association. I am also authorized to state that your eats will be provided during the entire time that you are there, likewise your drinks. [Prolonged applause.]

VENTILATION OF THE HOUSE CHAMBER.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Dakota asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House, I desire to call attention to the ventilation in this Chamber.

Mr. McARTHUR. There is none.

Mr. YOUNG. My friend from Oregon [Mr. McARTHUR] appreciates the situation. There are no windows in any part of this Chamber and all the doors lead to hallways and corridors. The ventilation is all artificial. Modern hospitals now get air through windows. That is the best way. The Clerk of the House, Mr. William Tyler Page, at my request, has prepared a mortality statement of the Members of the House and Senate for the past 30 years, which I shall put in the RECORD. I call attention to the fact that when a Congress has been in session a large number of days, the mortality has greatly increased. The only exception was for the Sixty-third Congress, but it will be remembered that the Ways and Means was the only committee organized during the first session. The other committees did not function and the House was inactive much of the time. There were 23 deaths during the Sixty-seventh Congress.

Mr. SNELL. Does the table include political deaths that take place from time to time?

Mr. YOUNG. No. This is a matter, I think, that ought to be considered seriously, because unless something is done to give us real ventilation it may mean to all of us a death that is worse than political death. The gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. WASON], made a statement in the restaurant recently that there was not a church or a school or any public meeting place in the State of New Hampshire that was not better ventilated than this Chamber.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is the gentleman trying to discourage opposition to sitting Members of the House by calling attention to the death rate? [Laughter.]

Mr. YOUNG. No. I want to have alterations made which will let the good pure air sweep through here, carrying all impurities before it. I would like to have it made a healthy work place not only for ourselves, but those who succeed us. I hope gentlemen will give this tabulation prepared by Mr. Page, Clerk of the House, a careful reading and consideration during the legislative recess. It is well worth while.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG. Yes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Would it not be better for us to cut out some of this hot air that we have here?

Mr. YOUNG. If we had direct ventilation through windows and doors we might be able to get some of the smoke and the bad air out of the Chamber. To my mind it is a very serious subject.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Does not the gentleman think it would be well, when the House adjourns every day, instead of closing all of the doors and keeping in the foul air, for some of the employees to get here early in the morning, open all the doors and the windows outside, and let fresh air pass through the Chamber?

Mr. YOUNG. I surely do. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD this statement which has been prepared by Mr. William Tyler Page.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Dakota asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Necrology record of Congress—1893–1923.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS, 1893–1895 (THREE SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 447.)

Membership: Senate, 86; House, 357; total, 443. Deaths: Senate, 4; House, 11; total, 15. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 4; House, 3; both Houses, 3.3.

SENATE (4).

Leland Stanford, California, June 21, 1893.
Alfred H. Colquitt, Georgia, March 26, 1894.
Francis B. Stockbridge, Michigan, April 30, 1894.
Zebulon B. Vance, North Carolina, April 14, 1894.

HOUSE (11).

William Mutchler, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1893.
William H. Enochs, Ohio, July 13, 1893.
Philip S. Post, Illinois, January 6, 1895.
Marcus C. Lisle, Kentucky, July 7, 1894.
Robert F. Bratton, Maryland, May 10, 1894.
J. Logan Chipman, Michigan, August 17, 1893.
George W. Houk, Ohio, February 9, 1894.
Charles O'Neill, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1893.
Myron B. Wright, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1894.
William Lilly, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1893.
George B. Shaw, Wisconsin, August 27, 1894.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, 1895–1897 (TWO SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 280.)

Membership: Senate 86; House, 357; total, 443. Deaths: Senate, 0; House, 4; total, 4. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 0; House, 1; both Houses, 0.8.

SENATE.

None.

HOUSE (4).

Charles F. Crisp, Georgia, October 23, 1896.
Frederick Remann, Wisconsin, July 14, 1895.
William Cogswell, Massachusetts, May 22, 1895.
William H. Crain, Texas, February 6, 1896.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, 1897–1899 (THREE SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 435.)

Membership: Senate, 90; House, 357; total, 447. Deaths: Senate, 4; House, 12; total, 16. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 4; House, 3; both Houses, 3.57.

SENATE (4).

James Z. George, Mississippi, August 14, 1897.
Edward C. Walthall, Mississippi, April 21, 1898.
Isham G. Harris, Tennessee, July 8, 1897.
Justin S. Morrill, Vermont, December 28, 1898.

HOUSE (12).

Edward D. Cooke, Illinois, June 23, 1897.
William S. Holman, Indiana, April 22, 1897.
Nelson Dingley, Maine, January 13, 1899.
Seth L. Milliken, Maine, April 18, 1897.
Ashley B. Wright, Massachusetts, August 14, 1897.
John Simpkins, Massachusetts, March 27, 1898.
William F. Love, Mississippi, October 16, 1898.
Denis M. Hurley, New York, February 26, 1899.
Stephen A. Northway, Ohio, September 18, 1898.
James J. Davidson, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1897.
Joseph H. Earle, South Carolina, May 20, 1897.
John W. Cranford, Texas, March 2, 1899.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, 1899–1901 (TWO SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 277.)

Membership: Senate, 90; House, 357; total, 447. Deaths: Senate, 3; House, 13; total, 16. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 3; House, 3.6; both Houses, 3.5.

SENATE (3).

Garret A. Hobart, Vice President, New Jersey, November 21, 1899.
John H. Gear, Iowa, July 14, 1900.
Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota, November 27, 1900.

HOUSE (13).

John H. Hoffecker, Delaware, June 16, 1900.
Evan E. Settle, Kentucky, November 16, 1899.
Samuel T. Baird, Louisiana, April 22, 1899.
Richard P. Bland, Missouri, June 15, 1899.
Monroe L. Hayward, Nebraska, December 5, 1899.
William L. Greene, Nebraska, March 11, 1899.
Frank G. Clarke, New Hampshire, January 9, 1901.
William D. Daly, New Jersey, July 31, 1900.
Charles A. Chickering, New York, February 13, 1900.
Lorenzo Danford, Ohio, June 19, 1899.
Alfred C. Harmer, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1900.
Daniel Ermentrout, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1899.
Sydney P. Epes, Virginia, March 3, 1900.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, 1901–1903 (TWO SESSIONS)

(Total number of days, 305.)

Membership: Senate, 90; House, 357; total, 447. Deaths: Senate, 3; House, 14; total, 17. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 3; House, 3.9; both Houses, 3.7.

SENATE (3).

James McMillin, Michigan, August 10, 1902.
William J. Sewell, New Jersey, December 27, 1902.
James H. Kyle, South Dakota, July 1, 1901.

HOUSE (14).

Charles A. Russell, Connecticut, October 3, 1902.
John N. W. Rumple, Iowa, January 31, 1903.
Rosseau O. Crump, Michigan, May 1, 1901.
Joshua S. Salmon, New Jersey, May 6, 1902.
Amos J. Cummings, New York, May 2, 1902.
James M. Moody, North Carolina, February 5, 1903.
Thomas H. Tongue, Oregon, January 11, 1903.
Marriott Brosious, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1901.
Rufus K. Polk, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1902.
J. William Stokes, South Carolina, July 6, 1901.
R. C. De Graffenreid, Texas, October 11, 1902.
John L. Sheppard, Texas, August 30, 1902.
Robert E. Burke, Texas, June 5, 1901.
Peter J. Otey, Virginia, May 4, 1902.

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, 1903–1905 (THREE SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 262.)

Membership: Senate, 90; House, 386; total, 476. Deaths: Senate, 3; House, 7; total, 10. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 3; House, 1.8; both Houses, 2.

SENATE (3).

George F. Hoar, Massachusetts, September 30, 1904.
Marcus A. Hanna, Ohio, February 15, 1904.
Matthew S. Quay, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1904.

HOUSE (7).

Charles W. Thompson, Alabama, March 20, 1904.
William F. Mahoney, Illinois, December 27, 1904.
Vincent Boreing, Kentucky, September 16, 1903.
William W. Skiles, Ohio, January 9, 1904.
Henry Burk, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1903.
Robert W. Foerderer, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1903.
George W. Croft, South Carolina, March 9, 1904.

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS, 1905–1907 (TWO SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 299.)

Membership: Senate, 90; House, 386; total, 476. Deaths: Senate, 5; House, 12; total, 17. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 5; House, 3; both Houses, 3.42.

SENATE (5).

Orville H. Platt, Connecticut, April 21, 1905.
Arthur Pue Gorman, Maryland, June 4, 1906.
Russell A. Alger, Michigan, January 24, 1907.
John H. Mitchell, Oregon, December 8, 1905.
William B. Bate, Tennessee, March 9, 1905.

HOUSE (12).

Rufus E. Lester, Georgia, June 16, 1906.
Robert R. Hitt, Illinois, September 19, 1906.
Benjamin F. Marsh, Illinois, June 2, 1905.
Rockwood Hoar, Massachusetts, November 1, 1906.
John H. Ketcham, New York, November 5, 1906.
William H. Flack, New York, February 2, 1907.
Robert Adams, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1906.
George A. Castor, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1906.
George R. Patterson, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1906.
John M. Pinckney, Texas, April 24, 1905.
John F. Rixey, Virginia, February 8, 1907.
Henry C. Adams, Wisconsin, July 9, 1906.

SIXTIETH CONGRESS, 1907–1909 (TWO SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 268.)

Membership: Senate, 92; House, 386; total, 478. Deaths: Senate, 8; House, 10; total, 18. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 8; House, 3; both Houses, 3.76.

SENATE (8).

William P. Frye, Maine, December 5, 1907.
John T. Morgan, Alabama, June 11, 1907.
Edmund W. Pettus, Alabama, July 27, 1907.
Stephen R. Mallory, Florida, December 23, 1907.
William B. Allison, Iowa, August 4, 1908.
William Pinkney Whyte, Maryland, March 17, 1908.
Asbury C. Latimer, South Carolina, February 20, 1908.
Redfield Proctor, Vermont, March 4, 1908.

HOUSE (10).

Aristo A. Wiley, Alabama, June 17, 1908.
George W. Smith, Illinois, November 30, 1907.
Abraham L. Brick, Indiana, April 7, 1908.
Adolph Meyer, Louisiana, March 8, 1908.
Robert C. Davey, Louisiana, December 26, 1908.
Llewellyn Powers, Maine, July 28, 1908.
Charles T. Dunwell, New York, June 12, 1908.
Daniel D. L. Granger, Rhode Island, February 14, 1909.
William H. Parker, South Dakota, June 26, 1908.
Campbell B. Slemp, Virginia, October 13, 1907.

SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS, 1909–1911 (THREE SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 435.)

Membership: Senate, 92; House, 391; total, 483. Deaths: Senate, 8; House, 11; total, 19. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 8; House, 2.81; both Houses, 3.93.

SENATE (8).

Charles J. Hughes, Colorado, January 11, 1911.
Alexander S. Clay, Georgia, November 13, 1910.
Jonathan P. Dolliver, Iowa, October 15, 1910.
Samuel D. McEnery, Louisiana, June 28, 1910.
A. J. McLaurin, Mississippi, December 22, 1909.
Martin N. Johnson, North Dakota, October 21, 1909.
John W. Daniel, Virginia, June 29, 1910.
Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia, January 4, 1911.

HOUSE (11).

James M. Griggs, Georgia, January 5, 1910.
Amos L. Allen, Maine, February 21, 1911.
Charles Q. Tirrell, Massachusetts, July 31, 1910.
William C. Loveing, Massachusetts, February 4, 1910.
David A. De Armond, Missouri, November 23, 1909.
James B. Perkins, Missouri, March 11, 1910.
Joel Cook, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1910.
William A. Foulkrod, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1910.
Walter P. Brownlow, Tennessee, July 8, 1910.
Francis R. Lassiter, Virginia, October 31, 1910.
Francis W. Cushman, Washington, July 6, 1909.

SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS, 1911–1913 (THREE SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 500.)

Membership: Senate, 92; House, 391; total, 483. Deaths: Senate, 6; House, 11; total, 17. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 6; House, 2.81; both Houses, 3.51.

SENATE (6).

James S. Sherman, Vice President, New York, October 30, 1912.
Robert L. Taylor, Tennessee, April 8, 1912.
George S. Nixon, Nevada, June 6, 1912.
Weldon B. Heyburn, Idaho, October 17, 1912.
Isidor Rayner, Maryland, November 25, 1912.
Jeff Davis, Arkansas, January 3, 1913.

HOUSE (11).

Edmund H. Madison, Kansas.
David J. Foster, Vermont, March 21, 1912.
Henry H. Bingham, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1912.
Robert C. Wickliffe, Louisiana, June 11, 1912.
Elbert H. Hubbard, Iowa, June 4, 1912.
George R. Malby, New York, July 5, 1912.
Carl C. Anderson, Ohio, October 1, 1912.
Richard E. Connell, New York, October 30, 1912.
George H. Utter, Rhode Island, November 3, 1912.
John G. McHenry, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1912.
William W. Wedemeyer, Michigan, January 2, 1913.

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, 1913–1915 (THREE SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 654.)

Membership: Senate, 96; House, 435; total, 531. Deaths: Senate, 3; House, 12; total, 15. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 3; House, 2.5; both Houses, 2.82.

SENATE (3).

Joseph F. Johnston, Alabama, August 8, 1913.
Augustus O. Bacon, Georgia, February 14, 1914.
William O. Bradley, Kentucky, May 23, 1914.

HOUSE (12).

George S. Legare, South Carolina, January 31, 1913.
Lewis J. Martin, New Jersey, May 5, 1913.
Forrest Goodwin, Maine, May 28, 1913.
George Konig, Maryland, May 31, 1913.
Timothy D. Sullivan, New York, August 31, 1913.
William H. Wilder, Massachusetts, September 11, 1913.
Seaborn A. Roddenbery, Georgia, September 25, 1913.
Irvin S. Pepper, Iowa, December 22, 1913.
Robert G. Bremner, New Jersey, February 5, 1914.
William Richardson, Alabama, March 31, 1914.
Edwin A. Merritt, jr., New York, December 14, 1914.
Sereno E. Payne, New York, December 10, 1914.

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, 1915–1917 (TWO SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 368.)

Membership: Senate, 96; House, 435; total, 531. Deaths: Senate, 3; House, 7; total, 10. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 3; House, 1.6; both Houses, 1.88

SENATE (3).

Benjamin F. Shively, Indiana, March 4, 1916.
Edwin C. Burleigh, Maine, June 16, 1916.
James P. Clarke, Arkansas, October 1, 1916.

HOUSE (7).

William G. Brown, jr., West Virginia, March 9, 1916.
Hunter H. Moss, jr., West Virginia, July 15, 1916.
Luis M. Rivera, Porto Rico, November 15, 1916.
Samuel J. Tribble, Georgia, December 8, 1916.
David E. Finley, South Carolina, January 26, 1917.
Michael F. Conry, New York, March 2, 1917.

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, 1917–1919 (THREE SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 634.)

Membership: Senate, 96; House, 435; total, 531. Deaths: Senate, 10; House, 15; total, 25. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 10; House, 3; both Houses, 4.7.

SENATE (10).

Francis G. Newlands, Nevada, December 24, 1917.
James H. Brady, Idaho, January 13, 1918.
Harry Lane, Oregon, May 23, 1917.
Paul Husting, Wisconsin, October 21, 1917.
Benj. R. Tillman, South Carolina, July 3, 1918.
Jacob H. Gallinger, New Hampshire, August 17, 1918.
Ollie M. James, Kentucky, August 28, 1918.
William Hughes, New Jersey, January 30, 1918.
Robert F. Broussard, Louisiana, April 12, 1918.
William J. Stone, Missouri, April 14, 1918.

HOUSE (15).

Cyrus A. Sulloway, New Hampshire, March 11, 1917.
H. T. Helgesen, North Dakota, April 10, 1917.
Daniel W. Comstock, Indiana, May 19, 1917.
Ebenezer J. Hill, Connecticut, September 27, 1917.
Charles Martin, Illinois, October 29, 1917.
E. R. Bathrick, Ohio, December 23, 1917.
John H. Capstick, New Jersey, March 17, 1918.
William A. Jones, Virginia, April 17, 1918.
James H. Davidson, Wisconsin, August 6, 1918.
J. F. C. Talbott, Maryland, October 5, 1918.
Jacob E. Meeker, Missouri, October 16, 1918.
John A. Sterling, Illinois, October 17, 1918.
E. E. Robins, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1919.
W. P. Borland, Missouri, February 20, 1919.
Harvey Helm, Kentucky, March 3, 1919.

SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, 1919–1921 (THREE SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 462.)

Membership: Senate, 96; House, 435; total, 531. Deaths: Senate, 2; House, 14; total, 16. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 2; House 3; both Houses, 3.

SENATE (2).

Thomas S. Martin, Virginia, November 12, 1919.
John H. Bankhead, Alabama, March 1, 1920.

HOUSE (14).

Albert Estopinal, Louisiana, April 28, 1919.
Charles Sulzer, Alaska, April 15, 1919.
J. L. Burnett, Alabama, May 13, 1919.
Carl Van Dyke, Minnesota, May 20, 1919.
J. Willard Ragsdale, South Carolina, July 23, 1919.
J. B. Thompson, Oklahoma, September 18, 1919.
C. A. Nichols, Michigan, April 25, 1920.
Dick T. Morgan, Oklahoma, July 4, 1920.
Mahlon M. Garland, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1920.
Walter A. Watson, Virginia, December 23, 1919.
William J. Browning, New Jersey, March 24, 1920.
Fred L. Blackmon, Alabama, February 7, 1921.
Champ Clark, Missouri, March 2, 1921.
Charles F. Booher, Missouri, January 21, 1921.

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, 1921–1923 (FOUR SESSIONS).

(Total number of days, 624.)

Membership: Senate, 96; House, 435; total, 531. Deaths: Senate, 4; House, 19; total, 23. Per cent of deaths: Senate, 4; House, 4; both Houses, 4.35.

SENATE (4).

Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1921.
Boies Penrose, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1921.
William C. Crow, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1922.
Thomas E. Watson, Georgia, September 26, 1922.

HOUSE (18).

Charles F. Van de Water, California, November 20, 1920.
William H. Frankhauser, Michigan, May 9, 1921.
William E. Mason, Illinois, June 16, 1921.
Rorer A. James, Virginia, August 6, 1921.
Samuel M. Taylor, Arkansas, September 13, 1921.
Henry D. Flood, Virginia, December 8, 1921.
John A. Elston, California, December 15, 1921.
J. K. Kalanianaole, Hawaii, January 7, 1922.
Lucian W. Parrish, Texas, March 27, 1922.
Samuel M. Brinson, North Carolina, April 13, 1922.
Moses P. Kinkaid, Nebraska, July 6, 1922.
Lemuel P. Padgett, Tennessee, August 2, 1922.
Charles R. Connell, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1922.
John I. Nolan, California, November 18, 1922.
James R. Mann, Illinois, November 30, 1922.
Nestor Montoya, New Mexico, January 13, 1923.
Sherman E. Burroughs, New Hampshire, January 27, 1923.
Henry Z. Osborne, California, February 8, 1923.
W. Bourke Cockran, New York, March 1, 1923.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following bills and resolution:

S. 4580. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Hughes County and Stanley County, S. Dak.;

S. 4581. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Brule County and Lyman County, S. Dak.; and

S. 4582. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Walworth County and Corson County, S. Dak.

Senate Resolution 473.

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join a similar committee appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of the present session, are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some further communication to make to them.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 14222) to amend the trading with the enemy act.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 466) to provide an additional appropriation for the Federal Farm Loan Board for the fiscal year 1924.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIII, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 4581. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Brule County and Lyman County, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 4582. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Walworth County and Corson County, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 4580. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Hughes County and Stanley County, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. RICKETTS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the following titles, when the Speaker pro tempore signed the same:

H. R. 745. An act for the relief of William H. Philbrick;

H. R. 14226. An act to preserve the status of persons awarded compensation under the act approved September 17, 1916;

H. R. 12171. An act to grant certain lands to the city of Skagway, Alaska, for a public park;

H. R. 624. An act for the relief of Albert H. White, Mary E. Fowler, Lorena B. Winkler, E. E. White, and C. A. White;

H. R. 8051. An act for the relief of the Commonwealth & Dominion Line (Ltd.), owner of the British steamship *Port Phillip;*

H. R. 8533. An act for the relief of Joe T. White;

H. R. 8871. An act for the relief of Richard Andrews;

H. R. 9160. An act for the relief of John Anderson;

H. R. 12584. An act for the relief of Alice Loeber;

H. R. 13903. An act for the relief of the New York State Fair Commission;

H. J. Res. 465. Joint resolution carrying out the purpose of a House resolution providing for a legislative clerk to the acting minority leader of the House, adopted March 3, 1923;

H. R. 297. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vincenza Diminico;

H. R. 6196. An act for the relief of Robert E. Danforth;

H. R. 14222. An act to amend the trading with the enemy act;

H. R. 514. An act authorizing the payment of an amount equal to six months' pay to Josephine H. Barin;

H. R. 1227. An act for the relief of Frank G. Emmes;

H. R. 1263. An act for the relief of Charles L. McCulley;

H. R. 2347. An act for the relief of certain homestead entrymen;

H. R. 4653. An act for the relief of Allie Melinda Outterside;

H. R. 6577. An act authorizing the conveyance of certain land in the State of South Dakota to the Robert E. Kelley Post, No. 70, American Legion, South Dakota;

H. R. 7027. An act for the relief of Herbert E. Shenton;

H. R. 7921. An act granting six months' pay to Alice P. Dewey;

H. R. 8221. An act for the relief of the Chinese Government;

H. R. 8291. An act for the relief of Trygve Kristian Lode;

H. R. 8625. An act to provide for the cession to the State of Michigan of certain public lands in the county of Keweenaw, State of Michigan;

H. R. 8733. An act for the relief of Harold L. McKinley;

H. R. 9631. An act for the relief of Edward F. Dunne, jr.;

H. R. 10022. An act for the relief of Eldredge & Mason, of Malone, N. Y.;

H. R. 10847. An act for the relief of Jacob Dietch;

H. R. 10848. An act for the relief of Estella W. Dougherty;

H. R. 12053. An act to define butter and provide a standard therefor;

H. R. 12138. An act for the relief of Frank A. Jahn;

H. R. 13617. An act to dissolve the Colored Union Benevolent Association, and for other purposes;

H. R. 14089. An act granting six months' pay to Harriet B. Castle;

H. R. 14183. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a portion of the Federal building site in the city of Duquoin, Ill.;

H. J. Res. 415. A joint resolution to authorize the improvement of the Columbia River at St. Helens, Oreg.;

H. J. Res. 442. A joint resolution to authorize the transportation to Porto Rico of a committee representing the Fourth Ohio Infantry, war with Spain;

H. R. 14296. An act to authorize the county of Huron, State of Michigan, to convey a certain described tract of land to the State of Michigan for public park purposes;

H. R. 13724. An act for the relief of Hugh Marshall Montgomery;

H. R. 13751. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to Robert E. Wyche, a resident of Caddo Parish, La.;

H. R. 11528. An act to allow credits in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States;

H. R. 5020. An act to provide for the sale by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of certain land in the District of Columbia acquired for a school site, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 14428. An act granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, N. Dak.

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 4594. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to acquire in Paris a site, with an erected building thereon, at a cost not to exceed $300,000, for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States;

S. 4544. An act to authorize the extension of the period of restriction against alienation on surplus lands allotted to minor members of the Kansas or Kaw Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma;

S. 4614. An act to amend section 81 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911;

S. 3424. An act to provide for the reclamation of the United States Military Reservation, Fort De Russy, Honolulu, Hawaii; and

S. 4322. An act for the relief of the owners of the barge *Havana.*

THE WORK OF THE CONGRESS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes on the work of the Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes on the work of the Congress. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, the Congress now closing is unique in our history in that it has held four sessions, and in the further fact that it has been in session more days than any other Congress in our history, with one exception. The volume of business transacted has been enormous, the problems met and passed upon, many and difficult. In my opinion, the verdict of history will be that no Congress has met its great duties and responsibilities in a finer way or handled them more satisfactorily; and this applies with particular force, in my opinion, to the record of the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

In saying this I want to pay tribute to the cooperation of the minority. [Applause.] We have had many questions before us, not political in character, in the settlement of which we have had the finest cooperation on the part of Members on the Democratic side.

Precisely one-half of the term of the present national administration has passed. The best possible test of its accomplishments will be found, I think, in a survey of general conditions in the country to-day in contrast with those of two years ago to-day. I do not hesitate to say that such a survey will convince any fair observer that our country has made in this period a far greater advance than any other great nation has accomplished in the same period.

Looking back from the stage of lively industrial and commercial activity which we now occupy we are likely to forget that two years ago the country was in a condition of acute business depression, one incident of which was a state of unemployment without parallel in our history. The most thorough and conservative analysis of the situation at that time placed the number of unemployed producers at from four and a half million to five million. The situation contained many elements of positive menace to the country. From many quarters there were demands for the inauguration of various plans of paternalistic aid and schemes of State socialism. Such so-called remedies were adopted in other countries with results which are now universally recognized as disastrous.

Fortunately the American Government determined to deal with the situation by making an appeal to the native genius, the cooperative instinct, the desire for service and helpfulness, so characteristic of our people. Instead of taking the Government into business and putting premiums on unemployment, plans were laid for enlisting the efforts of all our people in the amelioration of conditions. Conferences on housing, on unemployment, on agricultural conditions were held. Steps were taken to ease the difficult credit situation by a prompt reversal of the policy of extreme and drastic deflation and the extension of sane and timely aid. Measures were taken to encourage effectively the development of foreign demand and domestic and foreign markets for our agricultural products. Thus the American community was given aid, direction, and leadership in the effort to help itself.

The story of how well these policies succeeded is known to all. To-day, instead of having 5,000,000 men out of employment, the country has many jobs seeking workers and unable to find them. Moreover, this has been accomplished without that enormous deflation of the wages of the workers which many insisted was absolutely necessary before industry could be resumed on a sound basis. Following some early wage reductions, the tendency for a long period now has been upward rather than downward. The results of these two years of legislation and administration are inspiring. Turn where you will in the world, you will find no country that has been able to parallel our accomplishments in the last two years. Go

into the history of industrial cycles as the economists have written that history and you will find no record so impressive, so thoroughgoing a recovery from a desperately bad situation in anything like so brief a period.

THE RECORD OF THE CONGRESS.

In carrying out the policies of the party, upholding the hands of and cooperating with the administration, the Congress, particularly the House of Representatives, has played a conspicuous and leading part. No Congress that ever sat has been more diligent in attendance upon the public business. The House of Representatives has made a particularly splendid record of wise economy, sound and helpful legislation. [Applause.]

During the Sixty-seventh Congress 931 laws were placed upon the statute books; of these 655 were of a public and 276 of a private character. This is at the rate of approximately one and one-half laws for every one of the 624 days in which the Congress was in session. In addition to these, the House considered and passed 144 measures which did not become laws or reach a stage of final consideration by the Congress. Some of these were of great importance, such as the resolution for an amendment to the Constitution with a view of doing away with income tax-free securities, the shipping bill, and the antilynching bill.

On the 20th of last September, at the close of the second session of this Congress, I addressed the House on the record of the Sixty-seventh Congress up to that time, and in doing so I found it necessary to refer briefly to the work of the Sixty-sixth Congress in order to secure the proper perspective for the work of the Sixty-seventh Congess, and following that I outlined the legislation of the Sixty-seventh Congress up to that time. With the permission of the House I shall insert at this point some extracts from that address, as follows:

PATRIOTIC COOPERATION.

"Providence, whose ways are past finding out, willed that our party should not occupy the seats of national power when the great conflict in Europe threw its menace across the face of the earth, and that fact afforded opportunity for the display of the finest spirit of patriotic cooperation and helpfulness ever shown by an opposition and minority party in all the annals of civil government. This party, that had proven its loyalty and strength when in position of responsibility and control, rose to the supreme height of unselfish patriotic helpfulness as a minority in the hour of the Nation's need and peril.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

"The backhanded reward for that patriotic service came in the nature of a presidential call to place none but Democrats on guard, and the American people answered with the Republican Sixty-sixth Congress.

"We must begin with that Congress if we are to secure the perspective from which to intelligently view the outlook of to-day. The President, who had asked for a Congress of a different political faith, was compelled to call it into session in May, 1919, to enact the seven great supply bills which its Democratic predecessor had failed to pass. The Congress promptly justified the people's faith by reducing the appropriation bills $940,000,000 below the sums they carried when considered in the former Democratic Congress.

"When that Republican Congress met six months had passed since the signing of the armistice, but we were just reaching the peak of our war expenditures. In the fiscal year then drawing toward its close the total expenditures of the Government were $18,500,000,000—a sum greater than our total Government expenditures in the 30 years preceding the outbreak of the European war. The total gross public debt of the United States had risen from the sum of a little over $1,000,000,000 at the outbreak of the war to the stupendous sum of almost $26,000,000,000.

"We were still technically and officially at war. The railroads were still being operated by the Government at a cost to the taxpayer of nearly $2,000,000 a day, with high rates and poor service. The telegraph and telephone lines were still under the public control. The war laws were still upon the statute books. More than $30,000,000,000 of the people's money had been expended since the war began—more money than the Government had spent in all the years since the Civil War. All the world outside our borders was prostrate from the effects of the Great War and not an industry or an enterprise anywhere was functioning normally. This was the condition of affairs when we first came into responsibility after the Great War.

WHAT THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS DID.

"That Congress returned the railroads, the telegraph, telephone, and cable lines to their owners; passed comprehensive legislation for the compensation, hospitalization, and vocational training of the veterans of the World War; adopted the woman suffrage amendment; placed on the statute books a complete and comprehensive national prohibition law; enacted the general leasing and water power acts; the civil service retirement act; the act for the relief of those disabled in industry; the Army reorganization act; and other constructive measures too numerous to mention.

"That Congress passed the Budget act only to meet with a presidential veto. It attempted to restore a condition of official peace with a like result, and even a resolution repealing the war laws, attempting to restore constitutional conditions of government, failed because a President drunk with power refused, a year after the war was over, to surrender one iota of his extraordinary and despotic power.

"This Sixty-sixth Congress, which began its record with a saving of nearly a billion dollars on seven appropriation bills, continued its record of economy by reducing the appropriations nearly two and one-half million dollars below the estimates. The expenditure of eighteen and one-half billions in the fiscal year in which the Congress began its sessions was reduced to an expenditure of less than six and one-half billions in the first full fiscal year for which the Congress appropriated and to an expenditure of a little more than five billions in the fiscal year during which the Congress ended.

BEGINNING OF THE HARDING ADMINISTRATION.

"The splendid record of the Sixty-sixth Congress for economy and constructive legislation challenged the admiration of the American people and paved the way for the wonderful victory of 1920, while the multiplying evidences of extravagance, incompetency, and graft which characterized the Wilson administration rendered inevitable the astounding victory which gave us a Republican President and a Republican Congress on the 4th of March, 1921.

"April 11 saw the Congress in special session, charged by the President with the duty of lifting the tax burdens, revising the tariff, restoring peace, and legislating toward the restoration of normalcy.

"The inevitable reaction from a period of enormous inflation and expenditure, of high wages, flush times, and easy money had arrived. The cold gray dawn of the morning after was upon us. The dance was over and the fiddler was demanding his pay.

"The multiplied ills of the period of deflation, acute everywhere, fell most heavily upon the farmer and the stockman, and to his relief the new administration and the new Congress turned even before it took up the great tasks of general tax and tariff legislation, of budgetary and general restoration and reform.

"All the world beyond our borders was in acute distress, or threatened with bankruptcy and financial collapse. Ours was the only treasure chest in the world fr m which real money could be secured in exchange for commodities, and so they came to us from the ends of the earth, pouring through every custom-house. Eggs from China, frozen meats from Australia and the Argentine, wool from everywhere, and prices of these and other farm products were on the toboggan.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.

"Within two days after the Congress met the House of Representatives reported an emergency agricultural tariff bill. Within two more days it had passed the House, and in a little more than a month it was a law. It checked the downward trend of prices, and gradually, as the surplus of imported stocks was exhausted, there came the upward trend. Wool soon reached a fairly remunerative level and, with the return of normal and favorable conditions, bound to follow the settlement of the coal and rail strikes, there is every prospect of satisfactory prices for all agricultural products.

"The passage of the emergency tariff bill only partly met the needs of the agricultural and live-stock industries. The staggering blows these industries had received demanded heroic and unusual remedies. Credit and an abundance of it was essential.

"It was not an easy problem from a national standpoint. The first suggestions were neither adequate nor practical, but the administration and the Congress worked out the problem through the revival, the extension, and the enlargement of the powers of the War Finance Corporation and the establishment of a credit of a billion dollars in this institution. Four hundred millions have been advanced—approximately three hundred millions to the farmers and the stockmen of the West.

"It is no exaggeration to say that these two measures—the emergency tariff and the war finance loans—have been the

salvation, the saving, of the live-stock industry of the West, and in saving that industry the Nation has performed a great service not only for those directly interested but for those indirectly interested in the maintenance of an adequate meat supply for the Nation.

"Some of the down-east folks have been inclined to think that this Congress was organized mainly to look after the interests of the farmer and the stockman of the country, and this view has a considerable basis in the long list of the legislation of the Congress helpful to those industries and interests. It includes such important legislation as the packer bill, which was reported in the House of Representatives within a month after the Congress assembled, was passed promptly, and after some delay in the Senate became a law on August 4, 1921; the bill prohibiting gambling in grain futures, which passed the House within a month after the Congress convened, and became a law only to be held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. A new measure, believed to be constitutional, was promptly passed and is now a law.

"The cooperative marketing act was reported to the House of Representatives and passed that body in less than 30 days after the Congress met, and after a long delay in the Senate it became a law in February last. These and other bills, enlarging the facilities of the land banks and otherwise aiding and assisting agriculture, have received the prompt attention and consideration of the Congress.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

"But legislation in the aid of agriculture, while it had the first attention of Congress, by no means monopolized its energies. The Budget bill which fell under the ax of President Wilson's veto was revived promptly, placed upon the statute books, and through the appointment of Gen. Charles G. Dawes as Budget Director got actively at work.

"The peace resolution, relieved from the menace of a presidential veto, restored a condition of official peace with the Central Empires.

"The tax revision, reducing the annual tax burden nearly a billion dollars.

"The Fordney tariff, under which the Nation's labor and industries are protected.

"The maternity bill, the prompt passage of which had been recommended by President Harding, after some delay and vicissitudes, became a law.

"All national activities in behalf of the disabled and injured soldiers were combined in the Veterans' Bureau.

"The national highway act—highly important provisions were placed upon the statute books.

"The immigration restriction act.

"The acts to prevent profiteering in coal and providing for a coal fact finding commission.

"The Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation were placed upon a more substantial basis, pending further legislation in the aid of the merchant marine.

"The foreign debt refunding act provides a commission and authority for the refunding of the $11,000,000,000 debt owed us by foreign nations.

"All these and much more in the way of useful, helpful, and constructive legislation occupied the time and attention of the Congress.

THE TAX REVISION LIFTING THE BURDEN.

"The House took up and passed the general tariff bill first, but the Senate reversed the order and passed the tax bill before they began to give consideration to the general tariff.

"The tax revision could not, in the nature of things, have satisfied everybody, nor was it possible, under the conditions of the Public Treasury, and in view of the obligations and increased demands growing out of or resulting from the war, to reduce the tax burden to the extent that the Congress would have been glad to have reduced it. It must, however, be admitted by all that so far as the revision went it proceeded along sound and sane lines. There was an actual lifting rather than a shifting of the tax burden. There was not only an honest but a successful attempt to relieve fairly and equitably, so far as was possible under the circumstances, the tax burdens of all classes of the people. It reduced the burden for the calendar year 1921 in the sum of approximately $800,000,000 and, according to the latest estimates of the Treasury, relieves the tax burden for the present calendar year nearly a billion dollars.

BURDEN LIFTED EQUITABLY.

"The Federal taxgatherer no longer collects taxes on ice-cream cones, soda water, pills and lotions, or parcel post, nor exacts tribute on transportation or on the purchase of wearing apparel. The man of moderate means, and particularly such a man with a family, has had his income-tax burdens appreciably lightened. Those classes of taxation which were most successfully passed on to the consuming public, or which most hampered and retarded business transactions and discouraged or prevented the growth and development of productive enterprise, like the excess-profits tax and the higher brackets of the surtax, no longer exercise their deterrent effects upon business and development. In the nature of things this was not a finality in tax revision, for, as we get away from the war burdens and escape the inevitable expenditures of the war's aftermath, we shall be able to still further lighten the burden of direct Federal levies and relieve the people and the industry of the country from the handicap that heavy taxation inevitably entails.

"The tax on transportation has been lifted in the sum of $270,000,000; the tax on amusement admission and dues, $100,000,000; on parcel post, $20,000,000; and so on down the line. The excess-profits tax, justified for a brief period in time of war, indefensible in time of peace because it was inevitably passed on and multiplied to the consumer, was repealed. The high income surtaxes, 67 per cent on large incomes, were reduced to 50 per cent, or a total of 58 per cent with the normal tax, with the hope of bringing about the return of large incomes from the field of tax-free securities to the field of productive industry—a field in which we of the West, needing development, are tremendously interested.

"What shall we do with the ten or fifteen billion income-tax free State, county, municipal, and school district bonds? So long as they remain tax free it is useless to assess an income tax of 58 per cent on the earnings of large fortunes. They simply stop earning in productive enterprise and go into the tax-free field. We must either get the States, school districts, and municipalities to give up the benefits of having their bonds tax free, or we must reduce the high surtax and thus secure a greater tax return from large fortunes than we are able to secure with a high surtax which can be escaped in the safe haven of tax-free bonds.

"There is a bill before the House of Representatives proposing a constitutional amendment to enable the Federal Government to tax these bonds of the States and their subdivisions. The matter will be put up to the people of the States for them to decide what they desire to do about it.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

"Congress has had no more important problem before it than that of the revision of the tariff laws. The House proceeded to the consideration of the question promptly and vigorously, and prepared and passed the Fordney tariff bill in a little more than three months after the assembling of the Congress.

"There has been much criticism of the long delay of the tariff in the Senate, 13 months having elapsed from the time the bill was presented to that body until it passed. It must be remembered, however, that never had conditions surrounding the preparation and enactment of tariff legislation been so trying; never has the ascertainment of foreign costs been so difficult; never have prices and values been so rapidly and widely fluctuating.

"The House adopted a plan of American valuation of imports. The Senate fixed its rates on the basis of foreign valuation. The same ad valorem rates, therefore, give a higher measure of protection in the House than in the Senate bill.

"As finally agreed upon the rule of foreign valuation was, in the main, adopted, but with it a most important provision, under which the President is authorized under certain conditions to increase or decrease rates not to exceed 50 per cent or to transfer them to American valuation. This provision empowers the President to meet, to a very considerable extent at least, the conditions that seemed to demand and justify American valuation; it grants the President discretionary powers to impose additional duties or prohibitions upon imports from any country discriminating against the overseas commerce of the United States.

RATES AND PROVISIONS.

"Notwithstanding the very great difficulties surrounding the preparation of tariff legislation at this time the bill as prepared and perfected will, it is believed, prove, taken all in all, the best tariff measure that has ever been placed upon the statute books. The rates, while high enough to afford needed relief from the effects of the Underwood tariff law, still average lower than the rates under the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and lower than the rates under any Republican tariff bill heretofore enacted.

Some of the agricultural schedules are somewhat higher than the Payne rates, but lower than the rates carried in the emergency tariff bill, which the general tariff supersedes.

"The administrative features of the bill are admirable, and are a very substantial improvement over the provisions of existing law. The provisions of the act place in the hands of the President authority to meet any situation which may develop under which the rates provided may require adjustment."

HOW THE NEW TARIFF HAS WORKED.

What I said on the 20th of last September, as above quoted, applies equally now.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which surrounded the enactment of a tariff bill our experience under the Fordney-McCumber Act has demonstrated the wisdom of that legislation. Under it our productive industries have returned to or are rapidly reaching a condition of normal and prosperous operation. In many lines production has largely increased and the handicaps, hindrances, and difficulties of war and after-war conditions have very largely passed away. The most impressive fact in connection with this readjustment and return of normalcy and prosperity is to be found in the wiping out of the appalling register of the unemployed—the fact that there is a job and employment for all who seek it.

The figures of imports and exports and of customs receipts for the months of October, November, and December, 1922, the first three months of the new tariff and the latest which have been compiled, are most satisfactory from the standpoint of the friends of the new tariff act and must be rather disconcerting to those who prophesied its failure. It was widely and vigorously asserted that the new tariff would seriously interfere with our foreign trade, would make it impossible for Europe to sell us goods and thus meet their obligations, and that it would close the doors of the world to our products. It was even prophesied that we would fail to secure any considerable additional revenue. All these forebodings and prophecies have failed and gone awry. Both imports and exports have increased. Imports have increased approximately $180,000,000 in the three months referred to, as compared with the corresponding three months of the preceding year, while exports have increased approximately $212,000,000 for the same period.

The customs receipts during the same period under the new tariff have been approximately $42,000,000 above the receipts under the old tariff for the same period of the previous year, or at the rate of approximately $150,000,000 annually. The figures are as follows:

Imports and exports.

Month.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
October	$276,082,699	$188,007,629	$370,718,595	$343,330,815
November	291,905,785	210,948,036	380,056,542	294,092,219
December (estimated)	297,000,000	237,495,505	344,425,364	296,198,373

Customs receipts.

Month.	1922	1921
October	$40,135,000	$26,408,000
November	41,647,000	24,843,000
December	37,502,000	26,155,000

ECONOMY AND RETRENCHMENT.

Nothing has been more urgent and essential to the restoration of normal and favorable conditions in the country than the exercise of strict economy in Government expenditure. The riot of waste and extravagance during the period of the war laid burdens and obligations and put in motion operations that it was exceedingly difficult—in many cases impossible—to avoid, curtail, or eliminate immediately after the close of the war. Notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, the problems were met earnestly and courageously, and, thanks to the new Budget system, to the earnest and faithful efforts of President Harding, to the cooperation that has existed between the Congress and the administration, the results have been gratifying in the extreme.

As a result of economy and good business management of the Nation's affairs, the total gross debt of the Nation was reduced from $26,594,267,878 on August 31, 1919, when it reached its peak, to $22,715,338,730 on February 28, 1923, a total reduction of $3,878,929,148 in three and one-half years.

The reduction in expenditures by years has been as follows:

Fiscal year 1919	$18,514,879,955.00
Fiscal year 1920	6,560,467,535.13
Fiscal year 1921	5,538,209,189.30
Fiscal year 1922	3,795,302,499.84
Fiscal year 1923 (estimated January 15)	3,574,554,132.00

The enormous reduction of more than $12,000,000,000 between the expenditures of 1919 and 1920 is the more striking feature of this comparison. But other than that, the most remarkable showing ever made in Government retrenchment in time of peace is to be found in the expenditures for the fiscal year which closed last July of nearly three billions below the expenditures for 1920.

STILL PAYING WAR COSTS.

The triumph of economy and good administration which these figures eloquently portray is more clearly understood when we take into consideration the fact that we are still paying out of current revenues vast sums to meet war costs and war obligations. The appropriations made the present fiscal year also include large sums for like purposes. Some of these expenditures out of current revenues for the present fiscal year are, in round figures, as follows:

Interest on war savings certificates of 1918	$125,000,000
Railroad Administration	133,000,000
Transportation act	16,000,000
Custom and internal-revenue refunds	140,000,000
War Finance Corporation	125,000,000
Total	539,000,000

While the last of these items can not, perhaps, be charged wholly to war expenditures and conditions, the other items, totaling $414,000,000, are clearly and definitely war costs and war expenditures. The savings certificates were sold during the war period with interest deferred to the time of their final cancellation. Expenditures on account of the railroad administration and the transportation act were to cover war obligations. The refunds were of sums collected and used during the war period. Eliminating these items from the total estimate of this year's expenditures the total is but $3,160,554,132, of which $284,000,000 is for the reduction of the public debt.

We have, in the face of tremendous difficulties, at last reached a position from which we can survey the difficult road over which we have traveled and appraise the splendid results triumphantly achieved. In three years we have reduced the national debt as much as it was reduced between the close of the Civil War and the beginning of the World War. The tax burden has been lifted in the sum of almost a billion dollars per year. The national expenditures, notwithstanding the war overhang, have been decreasing at the rate of approximately a billion dollars a year, until we have reached the point where further reduction can only be made as we eliminate those factors of war expenditure, which fortunately will, in the main, be met during the present fiscal year.

OPERATIONS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

The short session witnessed the first operations of the new consolidated Appropriations Committee under the Budget system in full swing. The House made a record in the matter of the passage of the appropriation bills, the last of the bills having been passed on January 22, more than a month earlier than at any previous session. The bills were well considered in committee and were given rather unusually thorough consideration on the floor of the House. The consolidation of appropriations in one committee has been fully justified by our experience thus far. It makes for the dispatch of business and for the careful consideration and balancing of appropriations. Notwithstanding the fact that one very considerable increase for rivers and harbors was made by the Congress above the Budget estimate, the total appropriations were well within the estimates.

In the fiscal year which closed June 30 last we met all expenditures out of revenues and had a balance of nearly $300,000,000. We should unquestionably have been able to have shown a balance of income over expenditures at the close of the fiscal year which will end June 30 next, notwithstanding other items of war overhang, had it not been for the payment of $125,000,000 interest on war savings certificates above referred to. Eliminating that item, which should not be a charge against current revenues, we should unquestionably show a fine balance at the close of the fiscal year.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

The work of the Congress has been so tremendous in volume, so important and so diversified in character, that even a brief detailed reference to all of it is impossible within the

limits of time at my command. I therefore must content myself with comparatively brief statements with regard to the more outstanding and important measures which have received consideration or have been crystallized into law.

THE BUDGET.

The hopes entertained by those who for many years labored for a budget system, of those on both sides of this Chamber who efficiently served in the enactment of budget legislation, has been abundantly justified by our experience under the Budget thus far. Not only has the Budget Bureau, under the efficient management of its first directors, in harmony with the views of the Chief Executive, asserted a most helpful and beneficial influence over the estimates presented to the Congress, but the directors, with the constant and unfailing support of the President, have exerted a mighty influence for economy over the departments and bureaus and independent establishments of the Government, resulting in the saving of many millions of dollars out of appropriations made before the Budget was established. The Congress, and particularly the House of Representatives, which, after all, is the final arbiter, trimmed the appropriations below even the reduced estimates of the Budget. To a considerable extent this was made possible by the cooperation of the executive departments and by reason of the reductions in the Naval Establishment made possible by the Conference on Limitation of Armament.

THE PEACE RESOLUTION.

The peace resolution declared the end of a state of war, the existence of which was proclaimed by the war declaration. It placed us in a position of official peace with Germany and Austria, and paved the way for the negotiations since entered into for the reestablishment of normal peace relations with our late enemies.

EMERGENCY TARIFF.

The act for an emergency tariff on agricultural products, which was promptly passed and later extended until the permanent tariff took effect, checked the threatened flooding of our markets at a time when the reaction from war prices had brought many of the agricultural products of the country to a price far below the cost of production.

The legislation had a continuous steadying effect, helpful to the producer and beneficial in its effect upon the general business of the country. Since the enactment of this legislation there has been a widely helpful upward trend in the prices, not only of the agricultural products directly affected by the legislation but of a variety of other farm products as well, affording the producer a fair return for his effort and outlay without appreciably affecting the prices paid by the consumer.

It may be truthfully said that this act, together with the loans made to agriculturists and stock raisers under the amended War Finance Corporation act, have been the salvation of the great basic industries of agriculture, and the benefits rendered them have been reflected in improved business conditions generally.

VETERANS' BUREAU ACT.

The act establishing a Veterans' Bureau and consolidating all of the agencies charged with care and responsibility on behalf of the ex-service men was the fulfillment of a national obligation to provide an organization which, so far as it was possible to do so, should cure the delays which had been complained of in meeting our obligations to our national defenders. The bureau is now functioning with increasing efficiency, and notwithstanding the enormous burden placed upon it, looking after the welfare of the more than 300,000 men who are under its care or have applied for its benefits, is continually reducing the cases and the causes of complaint among those whom it serves. Among the last acts of the Congress was a measure amending former acts so as to do full justice to the disabled veterans. The bureau will this calendar year pay to the veterans of the World War and expend for their benefit the stupendous sum of approximately $475,000,000.

HOSPITALS, VETERANS' BUREAU.

Continuing its policy of making every needed provision for the care and comfort of the sick and disabled veterans of the World War, Congress passed the act of April 20, 1922, which authorized appropriations in the sum of $17,000,000 in aiding the Director of the Veterans' Bureau to provide for the construction of additional facilities and to furnish medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies for persons who served in the World War, Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, and the Boxer rebellion. These funds are in addition to the $18,000,000 provided for similar purposes near the close of the Sixty-sixth Congress, and it is believed that with the sums now made available abundant hospital facilities will be provided for all of the veterans who may seek them.

THE FOREIGN DEBT REFUNDING ACT.

This Congress has had no more important question before it than that of providing for a commission to treat with our foreign debtors and to arrange with them as to the terms of payment of the principal and interest of the foreign debts, amounting to more than $11,000,000,000, which they owe us. Had the former administration proceeded in full conformity with the law, these obligations would have all been funded and time and terms of payment agreed upon, and nothing further would have been necessary. While the Secretaries of the Treasury of the Wilson administration may not have acted contrary to law, they certainly did not carry out the directions and provisions of the law in full, and, on the contrary, did enter into an agreement with our foreign debtors whereby all interest payments were delayed for a period of three years, and the only obligations taken were mere I O U's, with no definite stipulation as to conditions of payment.

In this state of affairs it became necessary to legislate a grant of authority for the handling of this tremendously important matter, involving not only the vast sum of more than $11,000,000,000 but affecting our relations with Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Russia, and Serbia, all of whom owe us sums ranging from a few thousand dollars to hundreds of millions of dollars.

THE BRITISH DEBT.

The legislation created a commission of five members, with the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman. Promptly after the enactment of the legislation the question of terms of settlement and refunding were taken up with certain foreign governments, and the British Government sent a commission of distinguished gentlemen to Washington to take up the negotiations. It soon became apparent that it would be practically impossible to negotiate a settlement under the limitations of the act creating the commission. After a careful consideration of all the questions involved a plan of settlement was tentatively agreed upon, which was approved by the President and presented by him to the Congress in person in a strong and forceful message on February 7, 1923. Two days thereafter the plan recommended by the commission and the President was approved by the House of Representatives. It later received the approval of the Senate and became a law on February 28, 1923.

This settlement of the British debt, on terms fair and reasonable from the standpoint of all concerned, is an occurrence of first importance. It has had and will have a steadying influence on the world's finances; it strengthens the good understanding between the English-speaking peoples, so important to the peace and welfare of the world, and marks the most important step toward the settlement of all of the debts growing out of the Great War.

THE AGRICULTURAL CREDITS ACT OF 1923.

The agricultural credits act of 1923, which was passed during the closing days of Congress, provides for the establishment of two distinct and separate classes of relief for the agricultural interests of the United States. One organization, to be known as "Federal intermediate credit banks," is to be established and operated under the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The law creating this system provides for 12 separate banks, each with $5,000,000 capital subscribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and paid for out of public funds. These banks are to be located one in each of the Federal land banks, and may be operated under the same management as are the Federal land banks. They are organized to make loans to cooperative marketing associations, associations to be formed by farmers, and are permitted to make advances to banks, cooperative banks, and so forth, making loans for agricultural purposes. These banks, under the supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board, are authorized to issue and sell debentures when properly secured, as provided for under the law, to the investing public, which debentures are to carry tax-exemption privileges now accorded farm-loan bonds; but at no time can the rate of interest be in excess of 6 per cent per annum.

The second organization, to be known as "National Agricultural Credit Corporations," is created under this same act along lines similar to the law creating national banks. They are created and financed under this law by private initiative and capital. They are permitted to organize with a minimum

capital of $250,000; authority is given for the creation of a rediscount bank with a minimum capital of $1,000,000. These national agricultural credit corporations are permitted to subscribe up to 20 per cent of their capital to the stock of the rediscount banks; they are also permitted to issue acceptances or debentures, but these do not carry the tax-exemption privileges. They are to be under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency. There is also a provision in this law authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to license appraisers. These appraisers will be used more particularly in connection with cattle loans.

The operation of this dual system, a part of which is financed by the Government and the other part by private capital, should, if properly managed, take care of the needs of agriculture to the fullest extent and will ultimately mean the gradual liquidation of the War Finance Corporation.

ACT FOR THE RETURN OF ALIEN PROPERTIES.

On October 16, 1917, Congress passed a trading with the enemy act making it unlawful, except upon certain conditions, to trade with an alien enemy or ally of such enemy. The office of the Alien Property Custodian was created with power to seize all property and money in the United States belonging to an enemy alien or ally of such.

Under this act and certain amendments thereto the Alien Property Custodian came into possession of property belonging to nonresident enemy aliens aggregating in value about $350,000,000, embraced in about 30,000 claims or trusts.

Before the United States entered into the World War many of our citizens had been killed by the German forces and many millions of dollars of American property had been destroyed, all in violation of the well-established principles of international law relative to the rights of neutrals.

Germany in the treaty of Versailles assumed the payment of claims based on such losses. We did not, however, become a signatory to that treaty, but the technical state of war between Germany and the United States was brought to an end by the peace resolution of July 2, 1921, in which it was declared that we reserved for our nationals any and all rights, and so forth, under the armistice, or to which they would have become rightfully entitled under the treaty of Versailles.

Section 5 of the resolution provided that the property which had come into possession of the Alien Property Custodian should be retained by this Government, except as provided by law, until the enemy governments had made suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against said governments on behalf of American citizens through the acts of enemy forces.

While under international law and the treaties and resolutions above referred to the United States would undoubtedly be justified in holding alien property for the satisfaction of American claims, such action is not contemplated, and it has been the purpose of our Government to return this property as soon as such action could be taken without jeopardizing a reasonably speedy adjustment and settlement of American claims. While, therefore, it is the purpose of our Government to return all of this property within a reasonable time, it did not seem wise or opportune to make an effort to return it all at this time. Such action might be misunderstood by the German members of the mixed commission now engaged in the settlement of claims and by both sides in the present controversy over the occupancy of the Ruhr.

On the other hand, our Government and Congress were anxious to relieve those of small means, the holding of whose property was a real hardship, and therefore the bill as reported provided that not more than $10,000 in value should be returned to any one person. It is estimated that the act making provision for such return will result in the transfer of about 90 per cent of the 30,000 trusts and will give the claimants in the neighborhood of $40,000,000, leaving approximately $300,000,000 in larger trusts to be returned later.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF WAR FRAUDS.

The enormous operations of the Government during the war afforded abundant opportunity for fraud, and investigations made by the war investigating committees of the Sixty-sixth Congress made it very evident that many had taken advantage of the opportunities to defraud the Government, and that there had been much carelessness in the settlement of war claims. The investigation of these matters by the War Department and the Department of Justice, the auditing of accounts, and the examination of records has proven a slow and tedious proceeding, particularly in view of the fact that records were in many cases poorly kept and in some cases had been removed. While very excellent progress has been made, it became evident that increased appropriations were necessary if this work were to be carried on thoroughly and with promptness and dispatch. The Congress therefore provided an additional appropriation of $500,000 to be expended in the discretion of the Attorney General for the investigation and prosecution of war frauds. Under this appropriation the Attorney General's office has been proceeding with great vigor in the prosecution of war frauds and cases of an allied and similar character. Some of the best talent in the country has been engaged for this work, and investigations, inquiries, and prosecutions are proceeding vigorously.

UNITED STATES COAL COMMISSION.

For some months past the Nation has been passing through a trying situation growing out of the difficulties and differences attending wage adjustments. Happily these difficulties seem to be in the way of settlement, and in the coal-mining industries peace again reigns, and we are rapidly approaching a normal output. Unfortunately there are those who would take advantage of the people's needs in the condition growing out of the long period of nonproduction, and the Nation is confronted with the menace of conscienceless profiteering in the sale of coal.

In the address of the President delivered before a joint session of the two Houses of Congress on August 18, 1922, and in which he called to the attention of the Congress the industrial situation of the country, the President recommended, among other things, the creation of "a commission to make a searching investigation into the whole coal industry, with provision for its lawful activities and the bestowal of authority to reveal every phase of coal production, sale, and distribution." Such a commission, to consist of seven members and clothed with authority as suggested by the President, has been provided.

It is believed that the information which the commission secures and presents in its report will be most helpful and useful in the consideration of the many questions and problems which require study and solution in connection with the industry, in the interest of those engaged in it and of the general public, which has so lively an interest in the matter of fuel supply. After the commission had gotten well under way with its work it developed that the problems presented were even more complex and difficult than had been anticipated and that any intelligent and informing report would require the gathering of a wide variety and a large amount of information. With a view of enabling the commission to carry on and complete its work in the best possible manner an additional appropriation was made in the closing days of the Congress for that purpose.

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

Soon after taking office Attorney General Daugherty created a voluntary commission to inquire into the question of relieving the United States district courts of the congestion which was steadily increasing. This commission, after studying the situation, recommended authorization for the appointment of two district judges at large in each judicial circuit—18 in all. They were to be designated and assigned to districts from time to time to assist the resident judges in disposing of the arrears of business.

There has been but little difference of opinion as to the necessity for additional judges, but after careful consideration it was finally determined that the additional judges should be assigned to particular districts. The legislation as enacted provides for 24 additional district judges. It also provides for annual conferences, to be called by the Chief Justice, of the senior circuit judges of each judicial circuit, which conferences are to make a comprehensive survey of the condition of business in the courts of the United States and prepare plans for assignment and transfer of judges to or from circuits or districts as the condition of the public business before the courts may suggest and require.

Most of the new judges have been appointed and are at work, and, notwithstanding the great activity of the Department of Justice in the bringing of new cases, it is hoped and believed that the present congested condition of the court dockets of the country will be speedily relieved.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ACTS.

The Federal highway act, which became a law November 9 as an amendment to the Federal aid act, carried out the President's recommendations with regard to needed and essential changes in the Federal road aid act, particularly with a view to centralizing authority in the States and insuring the upkeep of Federal aid roads. The act made an appropriation of $75,000,000 for Federal aid in road building for the fiscal year

ended June 30, 1922, and of $5,000,000 for forest roads and trails for the same fiscal year, and $10,000,000 for the same purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. This was a measure of the highest importance. It provided much-needed amendments to the Federal road aid act and insured the continuance of Federal aid and participation in road building throughout the country.

On the 1st of May, 1922, the House passed a bill further amending the Federal highway act and authorizing highway appropriations in the sum of $65,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923; $75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924; also authorizing appropriations for forest roads and trails in the sum of $6,500,000 for the fiscal year 1924. The Senate did not, however, consider this bill, but placed provisions for highway appropriations on the Post Office appropriation bill. For these provisions the House substituted its bill of May 1, and in conference appropriations for highways were authorized in the sum of $50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923; $65,000,000 for 1924; and $75,000,000 for 1925; $6,500,000 was also authorized for forest roads and trails for each of the fiscal years 1924 and 1925. The Federal highway act was amended in several important particulars in the interest of economy and proper maintenance, and cooperation by the Federal Government was limited to $16,250 per mile, exclusive of bridges, for the year 1923 and $15,000 per mile thereafter.

THE STOCKMEN AND FARMERS' WAR FINANCE ACT.

The act amending the legislation creating the War Finance Corporation to provide relief for producers of and dealers in agricultural products has had a highly beneficial effect upon the industries which it directly aids and upon the entire country. It may be said without exaggeration that this legislation has been the salvation of the live-stock industry of the West. It has preserved from bankruptcy industries essential to the prosperity of the entire Nation. Under this act more than $300,000,000 has been advanced to the farmers, the stock growers, and the agricultural producers of the Nation on a sound business basis, as evidenced by the fact that more than $149,000,000 of the original loans have been repaid and that the corporation presents every evidence of soundness in its operation. The recent extension of this act assures the country of its benefits until permanent provision can be made for farm and live-stock credits under the new agricultural credits act, which will soon be in operation. The agricultural credit and rediscount cooperation provided for in this act will largely provide the credit facilities now afforded by the War Finance Corporation.

MATERNITY AND INFANCY ACT.

The Republican platform declared "the supreme duty of the Nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice." The President, having in mind this party declaration of national duty, in his message to Congress at the beginning of the session said:

> I assume that the maternity bill, already strongly approved, will be enacted promptly, thus adding to our manifestation of human interest.

There was considerable difference of opinion with regard to this measure in the Congress and in the country, both as to the policy it invoked and with regard to its provisions. The newly enfranchised women voters, so far as their views were expressed, were almost unanimously favorable to the measure. It appealed to the conscience and sympathy of all as a measure asserting national leadership for the purpose of stimulating the States and communities in the tremendously important work of the protection of maturity and infancy. The act provides for cooperation between the National Government and the several States and authorizes an appropriation of approximately $1,500,000 for the current fiscal year, which may be increased in the sum of $1,000,000 a year for five years.

The measure as reported by the committee and passed by the House differed quite materially from the bill as it passed the Senate, and the bill as thus amended was promptly adopted by the Senate. The enactment of this measure is not only creditable to the Congress as "adding to our manifestation of human interest," as stated by the President in his message, but as a prompt fulfillment of our platform pledges. Both parties in the last campaign made promises to the new voters, the better half of mankind newly invited into participation in government. Those promises have been kept, at least partially, and so far as they were definitely made in platforms and in presidential statements, by the passage of this act under which we encourage the States and cooperate with them in the highly important, splendid, and humanitarian work of the protection of maternity and infancy.

INDEPENDENT CITIZENSHIP FOR WOMEN.

For years there has been more or less agitation for the amendment of our laws relating to citizenship and naturalization with a view of authorizing the naturalization of alien women independent of the naturalization of their husbands and for the retention by American women of their citizenship, notwithstanding marriage to an alien, so long as she desires so to do and remains a resident of the United States. Since women were granted the franchise the demand for and the desirability of legislation of this character has increased, and one of the last acts of the session was the final adoption of legislation of this character. The act relating to the naturalization and citizenship of married women provides for the recognition of alien married women who desire and are qualified to become American citizens by permitting them to become naturalized without waiting for the naturalization of their husbands. It provides against the automatic loss of an American woman's citizenship by her marriage to an alien, and for the restoration to citizenship of such women who have heretofore lost their citizenship by such marriages.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION ACT.

The immigration restriction act provides in a practical and workable way for the staying of the great volume of the tide of immigration threatened as an after effect of the war. While America regrets to close her gates even partially against those who in good faith and with good intentions seek our shores, this measure was necessary as a means of preventing a flood tide of immigration, not all of a desirable character and beyond our capacity to speedily assimilate.

The gates of free America have always swung open for the oppressed of all lands, for those seeking to better their conditions, and we desire to keep them open, provided, however, that we shall not allow this flood to come more rapidly than we can assimilate the newcomers to the ideas and ideals of true Americanism, the principles of liberty under laws. For the time being we have restricted the coming immigrants, welcoming as many as we believe to be safe for America, and we stand ready again to widen the door of opportunity when we may be able thoroughly to Americanize a larger number of well-intentioned people who may seek a home among us.

It was inevitable that there should be difficulty in the administration of the new law and that, with large numbers of European peoples anxious to come to America, great pressure would be exerted to exceed the quotas of certain countries and much heartburning and hardship result. All of this is regrettable. An earnest effort was made to afford at least a measure of relief to those most anxious to cast their lot with our people. But it was found difficult to reconcile wide differences of opinion and impossible to greatly relieve the situation without largely abandoning the policy of restriction which had been adopted. It is to be hoped that in the no-distant future conditions at home and abroad may justify the liberalizing of the present immigration laws to a reasonable extent.

RECOGNITION OF AGRICULTURE IN FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

The Federal reserve act provides that the President, in making appointment of members of the Federal Reserve Board, shall have due regard to a fair representation of the financial, industrial, and commercial interests of the country. Inasmuch as agriculture is the basic industry of the country, failure to recognize this as one of the industries entitled to representation on the board seemed an extraordinary oversight. The act approved June 3, 1922, remedies this situation by providing that in the appointment of members of the Federal Reserve Board the "President shall have due regard to a fair representation of the financial, agricultural, industrial, and commercial" interests of the country. The act also increases the appointive membership of the board to six, and otherwise amends the Federal reserve act.

THE PACKERS ACT.

The so-called packers act, to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in live stock and dairy products, poultry, and eggs, is a wise, sound, and sensible measure. The enactment of this legislation was a distinct triumph, one of the most notable achievements of the Congress, for it gave the country the benefit of sound legislation affecting the meat-packing and allied and associated industries and activities after previous Congresses had struggled in vain with these questions, largely because of the radical, experimental character of the legislation that had been urged. Notwithstanding the fact that the legislation as enacted was severely criticized by those who had been vainly seeking radical legislation, it has worked so well and been so highly beneficial that it has compelled the indorsement of those who were at one time its severest critics.

ANTIGAMBLING IN GRAIN FUTURES ACT.

The bill for regulating transactions in grain for future delivery, which became a law August 21, 1921, was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States on the 15th of May, 1922, as to section 4, the court holding against the provision for the regulation of exchanges by taxation. On June 1 of this year a bill was introduced with a view of meeting the objections of the Supreme Court and yet so regulating the transactions of grain exchanges as to eliminate purely speculative and gambling operations. This bill was taken up by the House and passed on June 26. The legislation as to some of its features, at least, has been vigorously opposed, but it is believed that its enactment, while making possible all legitimate transactions, will prevent those gambling operations which frequently disastrously affect the prices of grain and foodstuffs.

ASSOCIATION OF PRODUCERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

This measure is intended to authorize producers of agricultural products to form associations for the purpose of collectively preparing and marketing their products. Associations for this purpose have become very common in many of the States, but the States can not confer any right upon their organizations to engage in interstate or foreign commerce. While this measure confers on farmers certain privileges it can not properly be said to be class legislation. Business corporations have under existing legislation all the powers and privileges conferred on farm organizations by this legislation. The organizations authorized are under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, and it is believed that through the operations of organizations of this kind it may be possible to eliminate unnecessary middlemen, to improve conditions of marketing, and, while assuring the producer a reasonable price, protect the consumer against the high prices which he has frequently paid for products for which the producer received little.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS—FARM LOANS ON RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

We have long needed a Federal law providing for the organization of irrigation districts on projects under the national reclamation law, in order to make it possible for the Federal authorities to deal with the settlers and water users collectively instead of individually. This is now made possible by the act of May 15, 1922. This act also provides for the conditions under which farm loans can be made on lands on reclamation projects, thus meeting a long-felt want on the part of settlers on such projects.

EXTENDING THE TIME OF PAYMENTS OF CHARGES DUE ON RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

The Federal Government has been engaged approximately 20 years in the work of the reclamation of arid lands. In this period considerably more than $100,000,000 have been expended. A very considerable sum has been repaid. The works erected are many of them of monumental character and among the finest engineering accomplishments of man. In the main the settlers under these projects have been prosperous and successful, but a series of years of low prices and high freight rates have created a condition under which many of the settlers find it temporarily impossible to meet their payments. With a view of remedying this condition an act extending the time of certain payments under carefully guarded conditions was enacted.

It is realized by all that the time has now arrived when there should be a general study of conditions on the reclamation projects and a readjustment of payments in the light of present conditions in a manner to enable the industrious and well-meaning settler to meet his obligations at all times and to place these enterprises on a basis of permanent prosperity. Such provisions should be made in the near future, the legislation above referred to being merely temporary in its relief.

THE ANTINARCOTICS ACT.

It has become increasingly evident that drastic legislation is essential to the control of the growing evil of the use of narcotics. The act providing for a Federal Narcotic Control Board, making it unlawful to import narcotics, except such as are necessary for medicinal and other legitimate purposes, fixing heavy penalties for violation of the provisions of the act, will, it is believed, have a helpful and beneficial effect in reducing the importation and use of narcotics.

LIMITING THE PRODUCTION OF HABIT-FORMING NARCOTIC DRUGS.

The good people of the world have been shocked and greatly agitated over the great increase, or at least the apparent great increase, in the use of habit-forming drugs. It is realized by all who have made a study of this important subject that it is not only the duty of all civilized peoples to use every possible means to reduce the use of such drugs but that it is absolutely essential to the existence of civilization to have this menace checked in its threatening spread and growth. With this end in view it is proposed to strike at the root of the evil by limiting the production of these habit-forming drugs and the plants from which they are made, and the resolution in question provides for international action limiting such production. Much is hoped for out of the movement thus inaugurated toward ridding the world of this evil.

THE NAVAL SCRAPPING ACT.

The entire world has sung the praises of the great accomplishment of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments in putting an end to the mad rush of competitive naval expansion and construction. Its effect is reflected in the reduction of the personnel of our Navy and a decrease of one hundred and twenty-five millions in naval appropriations. The so-called naval scrapping bill gave legislative effect to the provisions of the treaty on the limitation of naval armament. It authorized the President to take the steps necessary to make the terms of the treaty effective by scrapping a portion of the ships now under construction, which are not to be completed, and authorized the conversion of two of them into great airplane carriers.

The nations which joined in the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments have all ratified or taken steps looking to the ratification of the treaties signed at the conference, and the world has accepted the theory of limitation. Quite recently an appropriation was made for the purpose of completing the scrapping and conversion program, and the naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1924 still further reflects the economies made possible by the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

READJUSTMENT OF PAY—ARMY, NAVY, ETC.

Temporary increases in pay which had been granted to certain men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps expired July 1, 1922. It therefore became necessary to make some provision to meet this situation, and the act of June 10, 1922, readjusted the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service. These readjustments were in accordance with the report made by a joint commission of the two Houses, the Members of which gave careful and painstaking consideration to the involved and confusing provisions of law relative to the pay of these establishments and recommended a measure which is believed to be fair and equitable and which reduces somewhat the aggregate pay of the services.

EMPLOYEES IN PATENT OFFICE—INCREASED PAY.

The act of February 18, 1922, provided needed and essential amendments to the patent laws. It provided for a reclassification and granted a substantial increase in the pay of the employees of the office. This legislation was urged with very great vigor by the patent attorneys of the country and others familiar with the situation, and has cured a condition with regard to which there was much complaint.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF PENSIONS.

Civil War pensioners have for some time petitioned the Congress that their pensions be paid monthly instead of quarterly and Congress has responded by making provisions to that effect. This increase in the frequency of payment is very much appreciated, particularly by those pensioners who have little or no means other than their pensions. The change has resulted in a considerably increased cost, but this is justified in view of the benefits conferred on the pensioners.

AID FOR STARVING RUSSIA.

The country responded enthusiastically to the action of the Congress in making an appropriation of $20,000,000 out of the funds of the United States Grain Corporation to purchase corn, seed grain, and preserved milk for the relief of the starving people of Russia. In the administration of this law the Secretary of Commerce secured the cooperation of the authorities in Russia by a very substantial supplemental contribution and in the furnishing of transportation, so that the American relief was even vastly more effective and helpful than it otherwise would have been. This contribution undoubtedly saved the lives of great numbers of people, stayed the spread of pestilence, and aided in the restoration of vast areas, particularly in the Volga Valley.

Congress by the act of January 20, 1922, also authorized the President to transfer medical and hospital supplies from the War Department for the relief of the distressed people of Russia.

THE ANTIBEER ACT.

The so-called Volstead antibeer bill became necessary as a result of an eleventh-hour decision by Attorney General Palmer the day before the close of the Wilson administration. While there has been much sharp difference of opinion with regard to the provisions of the measure, it is believed that the bill is a fair compromise, maintaining the national faith in the enforcement of the prohibition act, while guarding against the possibilities of abuses of power and authority.

FUNDS FOR FARM LOAN BOARD.

The bill making provision for an additional Treasury deposit of $25,000,000 for the Farm Loan Board makes available for that important farm loan agency a total working capital of $50,000,000, and places the Farm Loan Board and banks for the first time since their organization in position to function continuously in the making of loans to the farmers of the Nation. The operations of the farm-loan banks will be greatly enlarged and extended under the new rural credits act of 1923. In the field of farm or real estate loans, in which the banks are now exclusively operating, the new act affords them additional facilities and greater freedom of operation and will enlarge their field by the increase of the maximum loan from $10,000 to $25,000.

FACILITATING EXPORTS.

The amendment to the Edge bill, providing for the promotion of export trade by facilitating the organization of corporations, was intended to and has very greatly aided, assisted, and facilitated the organization and the operation of those useful agencies.

TELEPHONE ACT.

The bill providing for a much-needed consolidation of independent telephone companies rendered possible the reorganization whereby the losses through unwise duplication have been eliminated or greatly reduced, under which more satisfactory systems and more favorable rates should be secured.

CABLE ACT.

The bill under which the President is authorized to provide for the orderly and controlled landing of submarine cables remedied a situation which had greatly embarrassed the former administration and established a policy under which proper national control of these important agencies of communication is established.

COLORADO RIVER BILL.

The bill providing for an agreement among the Western States for the disposition and apportionment of the waters of the Colorado River is an important measure, marking a new and beneficial policy in the settlement of the vexed questions arising out of the use of the waters of interstate streams for the purpose of irrigation. The famous Kansas-Colorado case is the most important of the suits that have been before the courts testing the question of the relative rights of the various States in the arid region where irrigation is practiced to the waters of an interstate stream. It is much better, where it is possible, to have an adjustment and settlement of these questions in advance of the appropriation and use of the waters than to wait until rival claims have been established and then settle the vexed questions, frequently at great loss to those who have expended money in irrigation enterprises.

AMENDMENT OF WAR MINERALS RELIEF ACT.

The act for the relief of those who had responded to the call of the Government departments for the production of war minerals and who were subject to losses by the sudden termination of the war was so narrowly construed by the commission authorized to adjudicate claims under it that it became necessary to broaden somewhat the provisions of the act, or, rather, to enact in more definite language what was the intention of Congress in the first instance. The passage of this act will relieve many worthy claimants of small means who responded patriotically to the request of the Government for the production of war minerals.

APPROPRIATIONS TO MEET CROP FAILURES IN THE NORTHWEST.

The act of March 20, 1922, made an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the purpose of purchasing seed grain to be supplied to the farmers in certain areas of the Northwest where there had been successive crop failures and where the new settlers were likely to be compelled to leave their homes unless given some aid. There was a limit of $300 on the loan that might be made to any one farmer under this act. This appropriation has unquestionably been of very great benefit and will undoubtedly prevent what would have been a quite general temporary abandonment of considerable regions in the Northwest.

AUSTRIAN RELIEF.

By the act of April 6, 1922, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to extend for a period not to exceed 25 years the time of payment of the principal and interest of the debt incurred by Austria for the purchase of flour from the United States Grain Corporation.

HOMESTEAD RIGHTS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

The act of April 7, 1922, provided that veterans of the World War who, because of physical disabilities due to service, were unable to return to their homesteads might make final proof without further residence or improvements and receive a patent for their land.

Public Resolution 36 grants preferred rights of homestead entry for 90 days to ex-service men in case of the opening of lands, which can only be defeated by valid prior settlement rights, and the act of April 6, 1922, provides that the time during which an honorably discharged soldier of the World War shall be receiving treatment for injuries received or disabilities incurred in the line of duty shall be deducted from the time of residence required on a homestead.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC PRINTING.

Public Resolution 57, which became a law on May 11, 1922, ended waste in Federal printing and fixed the status of desirable Government publications, saving millions of dollars annually.

ACT PROVIDING FOR INTERCHANGEABLE MILEAGE BOOKS.

There has long been a demand for interchangeable mileage books, and an act making provision for such a book passed the Senate in January. The act as amended in the House provides for interchangeable mileage or scrip coupon tickets good for passenger carriage upon the passenger trains on roads subject to the interstate commerce act.

OTHER MEASURES OF IMPORTANCE.

Among other measures of interest and importance that were considered by the Congress and enacted into law may be mentioned the following:

The United States cotton standards act.

The butter standard act.

The American Battle Monuments Commission, providing for a commission to erect memorials commemorating the services of American soldiers in Europe.

The resolution relative to the establishment of a national military park at Yorktown, Va.

BILLS WHICH HAVE PASSED THE HOUSE.

In addition to the bills which have become laws the House has passed 144 bills. It would be impossible in the course of a speech of any reasonable length to even give the titles of all of these measures. Many of them are measures of great importance and their preparation and consideration involved an earnest and faithful effort on the part of the House and its committees. I shall refer only to a few of them by title:

The shipping bill.

The antilynching bill.

The railroad refunding bill.

The blue-sky securities bill.

Bill to prevent corrupt trade practices.

Bill for the revision and codification of the Federal statutes.

Bill regulating radio communication.

Bill providing for standard measures for fruits and vegetables.

Bill to prevent the manufacture of adulterated and misbranded food and drugs.

Bill for the improvement of the foreign service.

Bill for appraisal of tribal property of Indians.

Bill for the incorporation of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Bill to incorporate disabled American veterans of the World War.

Bill excluding from the mails fraudulent devices.

Bill providing regulations for promoting the welfare of American seamen in merchant marine on vessels on the Great Lakes.

Bill relating to compensation for injuries or death of Federal employees in the District of Columbia.

Bill for the relief of certain officers of the United States Army.

Naval omnibus bill.

Bill to establish standard of weights and measures for wheat-mill and corn-mill products.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to tax-free securities.

SENATE FILIBUSTERS.

I desire to keep within the proper limits of debate in discussing the failure of the Senate to pass upon tremendously important legislation which has been considered by the House. This failure arises, as everyone knows, out of the fact that a majority of the Senate can not bring debate to an end and compel a vote on pending legislation.

It ought to be in order to discuss in debate in the House a rule of the Senate which prevents legislation, or rather the lack of a rule in the Senate which would allow the majority to enact legislation, and that is particularly so in view of the fact that in the closing days of the Congress the habit of filibuster in that body developed into a filibuster against the House, because it had not enacted a certain bill sent over from the Senate—a bill local in its operation and exceedingly questionable in its character, proposing to put Uncle Sam in the business of a retailer of certain kinds of fertilizer. The extraordinary character of that filibuster is evidenced by the impressive list of highly important legislation passed by the House which had received no consideration by the Senate or, having been considered, was not allowed to come to a vote.

EFFECT ON GENERAL LEGISLATION OF LACK OF A SENATE CLOTURE.

It ought to be in order in the House to discuss rules or lack of rules in the Senate under which a minority, and frequently a small minority, of the Senate can prevent action on highly important legislation which the House has considered. It would not be proper to indulge in criticism on the judgment expressed by the Senate touching legislation, originating in either the House or the Senate. But it is quite a different matter when the rules of one of the branches of a legislative body, or the lack of rule, prevents consideration and final judgment by one body of the legislation originating in the other.

The Senate filibuster of this short session was made against the shipping bill. No Member of the House of Representatives would be justified in criticizing in the House any action the Senate might take on that highly important measure, but it is quite another matter when the rules of the Senate allow a minority to prevent the expression of an opinion by a vote, and that is particularly true in view of the fact that the filibuster against the shipping bill prevented consideration by the Senate of many important measures passed by the House, a partial list of which I have just given.

There was an abundance of time for the consideration of all of these measures, for but little time is consumed in the Senate on the appropriation bills, the consideration of which consumes a large portion of the time of the House, and yet these measures, with the exception of the shipping bill, were never called up for consideration. There was no opportunity in the face of a persistent filibuster against the shipping bill. Furthermore, if I am not trespassing on forbidden ground, may I call attention to the fact that a condition of chronic filibuster in the Senate renders it exceedingly difficult, if not entirely impossible, to give proper consideration in that body to many measures, which thus reach the House from the Senate in very different form than they would be likely to present had the Senate, free from the presence of a filibuster, had abundant opportunity for their consideration.

MEASURES WHICH DID NOT SECURE FINAL ACTION.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—NORRIS RESOLUTION.

There was considerable criticism voiced in certain quarters because a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the commencement of the terms of the President, the Vice President, and Members of Congress, and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress, sometimes referred to as the Norris resolution, was not approved by the House of Representatives, and in view of the importance of the questions involved it is perhaps proper that some reference should be made to this matter.

When the resolution in question was introduced in the Senate it was not referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which has jurisdiction of such matters in the Senate, but to the Committee on Agriculture. This is a highly important committee of distinguished Senators, but just why it should be given charge of constitutional amendments I have never learned.

On February 12 Senator NORRIS called the resolution up. There was some little discussion, claims being asserted on behalf of several Senators for the paternity of the proposal to amend the Constitution along the lines suggested. On the following day there was a few moments' further discussion, after which the resolution, in an amended form, was adopted. The resolution reached the House of Representatives on February 14 and was referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress. There remained only about two weeks before the close of the session, with the calendars of the House crowded with much important pending legislation.

Almost immediately after the resolution was adopted by the Senate it was discovered that the proposed constitutional amendment, if adopted, would give the country two sets of Representatives and Senators from the first Monday in January to the 4th of March and two Presidents and Vice Presidents from the third Monday in January to the 4th of March of the year in which it went into effect. These defects were considered by the House committee to which the resolution was referred, and on the 22d of February the chairman of the House committee placed in the basket what purported to be a report of the committee proposing an amendment to the Constitution treating of the same subject matter, but in entirely different form.

This new form evidenced the fear of its proponents that the period between the general elections and the proposed new date for the beginning of a Congress and of the terms of the President and Vice President was too brief, by providing in section 3 a new and novel provision for the presidential succession in case the question of such succession as now provided for by the Constitution had not been settled on the date fixed in the new constitutional amendment.

Mr. BULWINKLE, of North Carolina, a member of the committee which had the resolution before it, filed his views as a member of the committee, declaring that at the time the so-called report was ordered but 5 members of the committee of 13 were present in the room and only 5 members voted, and that therefore the committee had not, as a matter of fact, reported the resolution. Mr. BULWINKLE further called attention to a number of important questions to be considered in connection with any proposed change of the Constitution affecting the terms of the President and Vice President and Members of Congress; to the importance of these questions and the fact that the committee had not given full consideration to them.

The House did not consider the resolution for a variety of reasons. First, it could not have been considered under the rules of the House, because it was not regularly reported out of the committee; second, very few Members of the House believed it advisable to attempt to consider so important a matter so late in the session when so little consideration had been or could be given to it; and third, the condition of the business of the House was such that several of the important measures which became laws the last two days of the session would have been jeopardized, if not defeated, if time had been given for the consideration of this resolution.

ACTION TO LENGTHEN SESSION ESSENTIAL.

Beyond all question it is highly important that the Congress at the very earliest opportunity take such action as may be necessary to lengthen the present so-called short session. That session, beginning the first Monday in December and ending on the 4th of March, is altogether too brief a period for the consideration of the very great volume and variety of business which in these latter days comes before the Congress. In making this proposed change it will probably be best to have the newly elected Congress begin its sessions as soon as may be wisely and safely provided after the elections and to propose such constitutional amendment as will fit such a program. If, however, the term of the new Congress is to begin in the early part of January, it would seem necessary, or at least wise, to advance the date of the general elections.

In this connection it would also be well to give consideration to the question of changing the fiscal year for which appropriations are made to correspond with the calendar year. The very many advantages of such a change will be apparent to anyone familiar with Government business and expenditures. The ending and beginning of appropriations in midsummer presents a most serious and trying problem to most of the Government departments and results in inevitable loss and confusion in organization and expenditure in many lines of public activity.

MUSCLE SHOALS.

Our friends on the Democratic side of the Chamber took occasion from time to time to indulge in severe criticism of the Republican majority because of failure to consider in the

House the proposed legislation dealing with the Government property and enterprise in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals, and particularly what is known as the Henry Ford offer relative to that project. The matter was not considered in the House for a variety of reasons, any one of which was sufficient to justify the failure to give time for the consideration of the questions involved. The first and most important reason why the measure was not brought up for consideration related to the question of time. The House was in almost continuous session from the beginning of the special session, which began November 20, until the 4th of March, and the essential business before the Congress was disposed of with energy and dispatch. It is true that brief filibusters occurring from time to time, largely through action of those claiming to be friendly to Mr. Ford's Muscle Shoals offer, consumed enough time to have given a day or more to the consideration of this question, but otherwise there was not a day that could have been spared without jeopardizing important measures, several of which became a law in the closing hours of the Congress. Second, it was generally admitted that under no circumstances could the fate of Muscle Shoals and the plants and enterprises embraced under that term be settled in the present Congress. If the House could have composed its widely differing views, there was no possibility of action by the Senate, and therefore the discussion would have been largely academic. The only possible purpose it could have served would have been to clarify the situation or further becloud and confuse it, as the case might be. Third, under appropriations and authorizations amounting to nearly $25,000,000 for construction work on the so-called Wilson Dam and appurtenances, the expenditure of which out of Government funds was contemplated in the Ford offer, the enterprise is being carried forward as rapidly as could be done under any circumstances, and therefore however this plant may be eventually utilized no time is being lost because the Ford offer had not been considered.

Near the close of the second session I stated that I hoped that before the Congress expired we should have an opportunity to discuss Mr. Ford's offer touching Muscle Shoals, and I regret that there was not sufficient time which might have been utilized for that purpose during the short session without interfering with or jeopardizing other important legislation. While I am very confident that we could not have settled the question, I think we might have clarified the situation, and it might have been possible to have silenced some of the ceaseless din of apparently willful misstatement with regard to the character of the Ford offer and what might be hoped for or expected under it, which has been kept going by certain individuals and organizations.

In view of the fact, however, that the chorus of misstatement and of false propaganda with regard to the Ford offer has continued and has even been echoed in Congress, notwithstanding repeated proof of the utter lack of sound basis for the statements made, I am not sure that anything that may be said or done can put an end to this continuous clamor of error; perhaps time only can cure it.

THE FORD OFFER NO GUARANTY.

Mr. Ford offers to pay the Government $5,000,000 for property which cost the Government over $100,000,000, including the Gorgas steam plant, in no wise an essential part of the Muscle Shoals property, on which the Alabama Power Co. has a claim, and for which that company agrees to pay $2,500,000. Under Mr. Ford's offer the Government must complete the Wilson Dam at a cost of $25,000,000 and Mr. Ford demands use and control of the dam for 100 years on the payment of 4 per cent interest on the additional sums we shall put into it. Under the water power act no other applicant secures water power for more than 50 years.

The clamor on behalf of the Ford offer is predicated almost wholly on the entirely groundless assertion that if the Ford offer is accepted Mr. Ford will furnish the farmers of the country with cheap fertilizer. It is amazing how persistently these misstatements are reiterated nothwithstanding the fact that a reading of the Ford offer makes it very clear that Mr. Ford makes no pledge or promise of cheap fertilizer. Mr. Ford offers to utilize a part of the plant for the manufacture of fertilizer providing he can make 8 per cent on his investment. It is not necessary for the Government to give away $100,000,000 worth of property in order to get people to engage in business on an 8 per cent return.

The fact is that if the Ford offer were made by any one but Henry Ford it would be smothered in ridicule. The only possible explanation for the attitude of certain gentlemen favorable to the Ford offer is that they are exceedingly anxious to have a great industrial center established in the section in which Muscle Shoals is located, and they are perfectly willing to have the Government make a contribution of $100,000,000 and grant a 100-year lease on ridiculously favorable terms to the lessee on one of the greatest water-power plants of the country in order to establish and build up such a great industrial center. They must know that the Ford offer is absurd in its proposed transfer of great properties and great opportunities without reasonable return or any proper safeguarding of the public interest. The claim that the farmer would be assured of cheap fertilizer has no basis whatever in the Ford offer.

The Committee on Military Affairs, which considered this matter, has 21 members, and not to exceed 2 members of that committee seem to be disposed to accept the Ford offer without amendment. The bill reported by a majority of the committee modified the Ford offer by the elimination of the Gorgas plant, and in a letter dated May 31, 1922, Mr. Ford stated that he could not consent to the elimination of this plant and that if it were eliminated he would understand that his offer was refused.

The Government has a great investment in and around Muscle Shoals, which must be safeguarded in the interest of all the people. A part, at least, of the power generated there should be held available for the manufacture of nitrates in case of war. It may be that the Government will not be able to realize any considerable sum on its war investment, but there should be no difficulty in securing adequate returns for the power when developed, and if the Government is to make a liberal agreement that liberal agreement should be reflected in a definite pledge and contract to serve the public interest, including the manufacture and sale of fertilizers at a low cost. Mr. Ford made no such pledge.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LEGISLATION.

The present legislative plan under which the Congress is the board of aldermen for the District of Columbia is not a satisfactory one, but in the midst of conflicting opinion on the subject I shall content myself with a brief reference to the situation, without suggesting a cure.

The District of Columbia, in common with the entire country, suffers from the short session, and therefore has as great an interest as any part of the country in the making of wise and well-considered provision for a change in the sessions of the Congress. In the present session it was necessary to first pass the appropriation bills and then to enact the legislation of a public character for which there was a nation-wide demand, and the legislation without which a special session of the Congress would have been likely, if not essential.

The work of the House proceeded with diligence; nevertheless quite a number of important public measures, among which may be mentioned the legislation for the completion of the taking over of the Cape Cod Canal; legislation for a Federal reformatory for first offenders, proposing Camp Grant, Ill., as a site for such an institution; the legislation for a reformatory for female Federal prisoners at Mount Weather, Va.; the immigration bill; and other measures, were not reached for consideration.

THE DISTRICT BILLS WHICH FAILED.

In this condition of congestion several more or less important proposals of legislation affecting the District of Columbia failed to secure consideration, among which were the following:

The insurance bill.

The street railway consolidation bill.

The gasoline tax bill.

The school-teachers' pay bill.

I do not pretend to say that all of these proposals should have been enacted into law, but if time had sufficed they were entitled to consideration. The only one of these bills with regard to which there was any general public agitation was the teachers' pay bill, and one time and another those who were insistent upon the immediate consideration of this bill caused enough time to be lost through roll calls to have sufficed for the consideration of all the District legislation. The arguments and efforts that were made on behalf of this pay bill illustrate the need of some body, voluntary or otherwise, composed of or representing the people of the District as a whole, to pass upon legislation. Many of those who were urging the legislation had no clear idea what the bill provided. While there was much opposition in the Congress and in Washington to certain provisions of the bill, this opposition was curiously lacking in a medium to advertise its views. Perhaps the fact that

the Federal Government pays a large proportion of the expenses of the District has something to do with the very apparent fact that large proposed expenditures are not carefully scrutinized by the body of the citizens. The bill in question provided, among other things, for a very considerable expenditure for community center activities which have no essential relation to the work of the schools. The fact that the measure entailed an additional immediate expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars and an eventual additional annual expenditure of approximately $1,000,000 does not seem to have received very much consideration. Undoubtedly there should be a carefully considered readjustment of the pay of the educational forces of the District, but very liberal provision could be made with much less expenditure than is proposed in the bill that failed.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF.

No one can question the importance of the problems which have been considered by the Congress now closing, no one can gainsay the diligence, the industry with which the Congress, particularly the House of Representatives, has addressed itself to the consideration and the settlement of these problems. They have not all been settled, it is true. That could not have been expected, but a splendid and important work has been well performed, and the Members of this House can return to their homes quite certain that the record which the House has made is one that should satisfy any reasonable constituency.

We have just been passing through a period of trying financial stress with its inevitable conditions of radical agitation and unrest. When conditions are desperate even ordinarily sane and conservative men approve novel and extraordinary measures. Fortunately we have come through that period with little in the way of legislation that will not stand the test of time, with much that will be permanently helpful. We have, in the main, practiced economy. Our legislative provisions will, I believe, prove sound and helpful.

SOME PERSONAL REFLECTIONS.

Turning now from the work of the Congress, I am tempted to submit some observations relative to membership and service here. At the close of this Congress I shall have served my constituents as a Member of the Congress 13 terms, or 26 years, and 28 years shall have elapsed since I first visited this Chamber as a Member elect. Twenty-eight years is a brief period in the tides of time, but it is a long period in the life of a man and a considerable period in the life of a nation when important history is in the making. My service here has been under six Presidents—Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, and Harding; and under five Speakers—Reed, Henderson, Cannon, Clark, and Gillett. During the period since my service began we have fought two foreign wars; we have extended our boundaries and our jurisdiction from the continent of America to the islands of the eastern and western seas and to the farthest Orient; we have united the two great oceans at Panama. We have during this period, through the force of our moral influence and without intent or purpose on our part, passed from the condition of an isolated and somewhat unimportant western power to a position of acknowledged supremacy in potential power and in high moral influence.

At home, measuring our activities by expenditures, we have progressed from an annual outlay of half a billion to the expenditure in a period of war and stress of thirty-three billions in a twelvemonth, and to a present annual outlay of nearly four billions. In my first session of Congress we discussed with apprehension of unjustifiable extravagance a naval expenditure of less than $30,000,000, the beginning of an effort to revive our Navy from the moribund condition into which it fell following the Civil War. To-day our naval policy contemplates a fleet equal to any afloat. In those days a river and harbor appropriation approximating $15,000,000 was considered a wild extravagance, as compared with the $56,500,000 of the present year.

The present annual Federal expenditure of seventy to eighty millions for public roads was undreamed of. Some years were to pass before we undertook the reclamation of our arid lands through Federal agencies. Rural free delivery had not even entered upon the period of academic discussion. Federal land banks were unthought of except in the minds of a few students of foreign agricultural credits. Women voted in general elections nowhere in the Union save in my State of Wyoming, and the eighteenth amendment had not been thought of.

If time permitted, I should be tempted to talk of the great historical events that have occurred during this period, and to some of which I have referred, to the very great changes that the period has witnessed at home and abroad, to the marvelous growth of our country, to the striking modification of viewpoint and of action as evidenced in changes in the organic and statute laws and in undertakings of administration, but all of that I shall reserve for another time and place, and the time that the House has been good enough to allot me I shall utilize rather in the discussion of the Congress, my impressions of service here and of the character and qualities of the men with whom I have been associated.

THE CONGRESS.

I can not close a service of more than a quarter of a century in this House without an expression of my high appreciation of the honor and dignity of service here, and of the splendid character of the men whom American constituencies have sent to represent them on this floor during my term of service.

I am leaving this body voluntarily and under no circumstances shall I return to it. I can not imagine any conditions under which I should ever ask a favor or a special privilege of the House; therefore I feel that no one can or will suggest that in what I say I can have any other motive than to express my views in a spirit of sincerity, actuated by no purpose other than that of placing on record my impressions of the Congress and its work through a long period of years, in the hope that a statement of these impressions may be of some value to those who have been my colleagues and to those who may come hereafter.

I think it must be recognized that legislative bodies in a free country with an unbridled press must and always will be the subject of much criticism, and that while they may from time to time be temporarily popular or, more frequently perhaps, locally popular by reason of the approval of some act of legislation, in the main and by and large and in the running of the years the public attitude, including that of a certain portion of the press, may be expected to be one of criticism, varying all the way from that of the dilettante who finds nothing quite as it should be in the conduct of public affairs, to those who for any one of a variety of reasons find it pleasing or profitable to be unfairly critical and abusive.

Do all that you may in the effort to serve the public interests, and the larger the product of your efforts the more diversified and general the criticism is likely to be because of the increased points and objects of criticism. Do all you may and all you can, even in continuous sessions, there are always requests, urgings, and demands which, unmet, fill the air with criticism and reproach. In the presence of disappointments, large and small, over matters important and unimportant, the things done and accomplished, regardless of their volume or their importance, are likely to be overlooked, forgotten, and swallowed up in the chorus of the disappointed and unsatisfied. Gratitude, which is said to be based on a lively sense of favors to come, can scarcely be expected to be widely felt toward those from whose hands and out of whose acts an increasing number of people unhappily base their expectation of aid, assistance, opportunity, and prosperity.

I think this much should be said as the background for quite a different view of the Congress and of legislative bodies in America generally which I hold and which I shall briefly express. May I venture to remind those present that my experience in the House has not only covered a very considerable period of time, but that it has been for that time rather unusually continuous? In more than a quarter of a century of service I have been out of the city of Washington and away from the Capitol less than a week of working days when the Congress was in session and legislating; and whatever may be the judgment of those who have served here as to the value of my service or the amount of my influence, I have during all my service here, I think I may venture to say, been active in the work of the House and fairly well acquainted with a wide range of its activities.

Out of this experience I desire to pay a tribute to this House, to its membership, those now here and those who have served here during the term of my service and on both sides of the aisle, a tribute of appreciation for what I believe to be and what I have always believed to be a practically unanimous and unwavering devotion to the public service; a steadfast intent and purpose to do that which would best serve the public interest, redound to the glory, the honor, and perpetuity of the Republic, the happiness and prosperity of its people.

In expressing this view of the men with whom I have served in this body, I am not honoring them more than I am the people who sent them here, for if they were not, if they had not been honest, conscientious, and faithful public servants, devoted to

the interests of their constituents, what a sad and sorry reflection on their constituencies such a condition would have been. When I express my faith and confidence in the American House of Representatives I but express my faith and confidence in the people of the Nation, and as I have not had the honor of knowing intimately or well any considerable number of the constituencies of these my colleagues, I must of necessity judge those constituencies by the character of the men they choose to represent them, and thus judging them I am justified in the high opinion I have of American citizenship as reflected and represented by those whom the people choose to serve them.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE NOT CARE FREE.

Service in the legislative body of a free people has never been an easy or care-free enterprise at any time or place, but the difficulties and responsibilities surrounding such service, particularly in the House of Representatives, have vastly increased in the passing of the years with the tremendously enlarged field of public action and activity, in which problems multiply and grow in importance and complexity with the developments of modern life and the growth of the Nation. Increased as are the difficulties and the responsibilities produced out of the conditions to which I have referred, they are still further increased by the changed attitude and relationship as between the Representative and his constituents.

In other times, when problems were comparatively few and simple, when the mails were slow, and the telephone and telegraph unknown or but little used, the Representative came to his duties here with a mind charged with the general average viewpoint and opinion of his time and his environment. He proceeded to perform his duties under the influences which had shaped his thought and molded his character, affected to a greater or lesser degree by the larger and national viewpoint which association with his colleagues, work on his committees, and participation in debate gave him.

News from the Capital City traveled to the homeland slowly, and the longhand suggestions and expressions of opinion were comparatively infrequent. The Representative was expected to and did perform his duty from the standpoint of the political principles to which he stood pledged, and of the general view of his constituents, carried out with due regard for the general public interests, as that view came to him through his associations here. But to-day the Representative arriving in Washington finds himself confronted by an amazing and confusing mass and variety of legislative proposals. The plain and simple problems of other days have given place to almost numberless suggestions and proposals of legislation and appropriation covering almost every known and every conceivable subject.

In this welter of plans and proposals the legislator, if he is wise, will become more or less of a specialist, informing himself thoroughly of those things which come within his committee's jurisdiction or of special interest to his section, and leaving to other colleagues a like duty and responsibility touching other matters, but he applies to all these problems the general view, opinion, and judgment which, formed and exercised on his native heath, won him the local good opinion which secured his seat in Congress. He soon learns, however, if he did not know before, how numerous, how active, and, in some cases, how powerful are organizations formed to promote local or sectional or class interests.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES.

The legislator of other days was, I have been told, besieged by the lobbyists of great interests. I never met them. We all know, however, that the legislator of to-day can scarce turn about without being confronted with the legislative representatives of a bewildering variety of interests, large and small. The great majority of the folks which these people claim to represent are entirely well intentioned—they certainly have no sinister designs upon the Republic. With the general aspirations, desires, and wishes of the classes or the organizations which they claim to or do represent we have no particular quarrel or controversy, but the trouble is that they are very frequently represented, not as to their views, opinions, and judgment on matters in general, but in relation to some particular or special plan which may not as presented represent their thoughtful purpose or be in harmony with the general public good. It may or may not fit in logically, reasonably, and wisely with the general scheme of legislation or of Federal activity.

We have reached a condition in which the political fortunes of a Member of Congress do not wholly or in the main depend upon the basic soundness of his view, his faithful attendance upon the sessions of the Congress, his earnestness and diligence and good faith in bearing his share in the performance of and responsibility for the work of the Congress, but to a very considerable extent upon the good will, the friendly attitude, the favorable reports of gentlemen who as legislative representatives sit in the galleries and, as the favored ones in the old Roman days decreed life or death to the struggling gladiator in the arena by the gesture of thumbs up or thumbs down, determine the political life and fortunes of Members of Congress.

Legislative and governmental principles and policies may be comparatively simple as outlined and propounded in general terms, but the application of principles and policies under the conditions of modern life is never simple and generally complex and difficult. The average citizen, busy with his own affairs, looks at a matter in its apparently simple and unrelated form. The Member of Congress must view it in its related and its frequently complex and trying detail. The citizen approached with regard to a plan or purpose advocated by a neighbor, associate, or friend sees it only in its most isolated, appealing, and persuasive character, and good-naturedly joins in an appeal to his Congressman. Thus during the consideration of questions and problems of the greatest complexity and importance, as the hour of final determination approaches the telephone bells jingle, the mails increase, and the wires deliver a perfect deluge of insistent appeal. Personally I have experienced but little of this character of appeal. No Representative has had a more considerate constituency than I, none has had fewer appeals from constituents on pending legislation than I, but the experience of many Members has been quite different.

How often have we noted here the effect of an organized propaganda and of its written and phoned and wired fruits. Without regard to all this pressure, those who have never experienced it will say, "The Member should ignore it if it does not square with his best judgment. Let him vote his opinion and explain it to his constituents." Ah, there is the rub. Many a signature to those communications may have been grudgingly or carelessly given to be freed from importunings or to avoid unfriendly comment. It may reflect neither knowledge nor opinion on the subject, but should a signer later be reminded in the adroit and insidious way of the propagandist of the fact that the Representative has failed to respond to his appeal—well, many a man has learned to his sorrow that a recommendation lightly made may be the basis of the most intense opposition if it is not followed.

The sneering critic of things as they are will say, "Well, what of it; why don't a man do his duty without regard to his political fortunes?" The same individual would quite likely be the first to sign a petition that he had not read in order to avoid annoyance or ill will. The man who becomes interested in and devoted to public service does not like to be defeated and his friends and party desire his success. As long as human nature remains as it is, organized propagandists will have their influence, and the blame lies not so much with those who are influenced by them as with the public that joins in or encourages propaganda. Let us not forget that, in the main, the plans and purposes of organized minorities, as cunningly stated by their proponents, have a profound appeal. Those most dangerous in their final effect upon the country may, pleasingly stated and superficially examined, appear not only harmless but highly beneficial. Therein lies their danger.

In view of the conditions I have briefly referred to and partially outlined, it is my judgment and opinion that in the long run the people of the Nation would be best served if, after having elected a Congress, they allowed it to proceed with the performance of its duties without organized and promoted propaganda and appeal. Members come here fairly well acquainted with the problems of the country and the general view and opinion of their district or their section touching them. They have the opportunity to examine the problems presented to them from every angle and viewpoint, and their best product would be that of the judgment and opinion which won them their seat in the Congress, modified and affected by the examination of facts and the exchange of opinions among members in committee and in debate on the floor. The greatest menace of the day is the menace of organized, militant, persistent minorities—minorities which dissociated from the particular object of their legislative pursuit may be among the best intentioned of our citizenship, but under the spell and spur of specious pleading and selfish appeal propose, suggest, urge, and demand the most dangerous procedure. I wish it were possible, with a view of neutralizing the effect of these minority drives, to organize all these minorities and all the balance of the people into the amalgamated society of the public interest, with their only effort and purpose that of shielding the representatives

of the people from the drives of minorities seeking special favors and privilege; their accomplishment would be worthy of the highest praise.

LEGISLATIVE COURAGE.

I have expressed my confidence in the good intentions, in the honesty of my colleagues in this and other Congresses, but may I suggest the best intentions in the world will not save the Republic under the conditions to which I have referred, unless they be accompanied with a rare courage, and I sincerely regret that I can not, in good conscience, pay the high tribute to the moral courage of the Congress that I have paid and hold touching the honesty, integrity, patriotism, and good intentions of its Members. I have become so impressed with the importance of courage—the courage of one's convictions—that I have found myself with the passing of the years more and more disposed to feel charitable, even kindly, toward those whose views are furthest from those I hold, if I believe those views are held in good conscience, and particularly if they are declared in the face of opposition approaching the character of coercion.

If every vote which has been taken since I have been here were based upon the views expressed in the free confessions in the cloakroom rather than those voiced in the roll call under the pressure of militant minorities it would have been better for the country. May God speed the day when the moral courage of the Congress shall equal the integrity and the good intention of its Members.

Had I the time I should be glad to discuss the changes of our plan of organization and our method of legislation since I first came to Congress. Unfortunately there is not sufficient time to do so in these closing days of the session. I desire, however, to express the view that the House has grown in efficiency and has improved in its methods very greatly in the last 20 years. I believe that in the main the present plan of organization, the present method of appropriation, will stand, and that improvements will be made in the rules and the practice of the House under which the legislative committees will reestablish that balance of authority and jurisdiction somewhat disturbed by the practice under the Budget thus far.

CHANGES OF PROCEDURE.

Some day, in my opinion, the appropriation bills will be further consolidated. Some day the general legislation from the major legislative committees will come forth, in the main, in omnibus form. I am inclined to the opinion that it would not be a bad idea if legislation could be considered and advertised and heralded to the world in terms expressing its purpose rather than under the name of an individual. I do not wish to criticize the ambition which craves the advertising that a bill or measure under an individual's name may bring the purported author, but I do believe that in the long run we shall legislate more acceptably if the purpose rather than the individual give the name and the title to legislative proposals. Some day, and in the no distant future, I believe we shall appropriate for the calendar rather than for the fiscal year. As we increase the volume of the Federal activities that have to do with works in the open and field services we are more and more impressed with the uneconomic and impracticable character of appropriations which end and begin in the middle of the summer of the working season.

One of the problems that must be met in the near future is that of eliminating or lengthening the so-called short session. The country is so large, the field of Federal activities is so broad, the essential work of appropriation and legislation is so considerable that the period from the first Monday in December to the 4th of March no longer suffices for a fair and reasonable consideration of legislation. Just how it shall be done, just what amendment to the Constitution, if any, will be necessary, must be a matter of very careful, painstaking consideration, but the necessity has become so clearly apparent that attention and consideration should no longer be delayed.

The essential change, so as to give each Congress two sessions—one of such length as the Congress, in its judgment, may determine, and the other long enough for the transaction of essential public business—must be considered in the light of the many things that such a change affects—the date of elections, the question of appropriations, the avoidance, if possible, of long midsummer sessions of Congress.

I came to the House a stranger to national forms of legislation and procedure, impressed, I think, as every citizen of the Republic is, with the grandeur of the National Capitol and the responsible character of the public service. The novelty has long since worn off; the ways and places of legislation have become familiar, but they have not become commonplace. I leave them with an even higher regard for the dignity of service here than when I came. My respect and my affection for the membership has grown with the passing of the years. My confidence in this Chamber, in the hands of whose membership rests the destinies of the Republic, has grown firmer with the passing of time; and, praying that your constituents will give you latitude for the exercise of your good judgment, and that Providence will give you courage equal to your high purpose and good intent, I shall leave these Halls feeling that the Republic is safe in the hands of the Representatives of its people.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. KLINE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. KLINE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I came into the Congress three years ago. I am going out one hour and four minutes from now. [Laughter and applause.] I came here with the determination to attend as carefully as I could to my office duties and to my committee duties, and to attend the sessions of the House as much as I could; to keep eyes and ears open and talk little, for some time at least. Others must judge whether I have succeeded. These have been two delightful years, red-letter years in my life; and they have been delightful in large part because on the Republican side I found upright, honest, splendid, kindly, and courteous gentlemen. And on the Democratic side I found as well upright, honest, splendid, kindly, and courteous gentlemen.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Oh, no.

Mr. KLINE of Pennsylvania. Yes, sir; they have been nice to me. And I want to say something more—that I have found the entire delegation of the Socialist Party just as honest, upright, kindly, and courteous as any of the rest. [Applause.] It has been a great pleasure to know the delegation of the Socialist Party.

Mr. MCARTHUR. How about the drys?

Mr. KLINE of Pennsylvania. I will come to that later. I wish to thank you all for the delightful courtesy I have received at your hands. I can proclaim for the rest of my life to my friends everywhere what a splendid lot of men there are in the United States Congress. I will tell any man if he wants to see his finish and see it quickly, just offer any man in the House a thousand dollars for his vote. [Laughter and applause.] He will not live long. [Applause.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KLINE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. In the gentleman's delightful and harmonious experiences, what impression have the ladies of Washington made upon him?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk, and ask that it be reported.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 577.

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker pro tempore to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of the present session and are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY], and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT].

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess until 11.30.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wyoming moves that the House stand in recess until 11.30.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 11.30.

AFTER RECESS.

The recess having expired (at 11 o'clock and 35 minutes a. m.), the House was called to order by Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas as Speaker pro tempore.

APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEES, ETC.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the following appointments, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Speaker pro tempore announces that, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1923, making appropriations to provide additional compensation for certain civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the Speaker appoints Mr. MADDEN, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina as members of the joint committee to investigate adjustment of compensation of officers and employees of the legislative department.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Also the following additional appointments, which the Clerk will announce.

The Clerk read as follows:

Pursuant to the agricultural credits act of 1923, approved March 3, 1923, the Chair announces the appointment of Mr. MCFADDEN, Mr. DALE, Mr. STRONG of Kansas, Mr. WINGO, and Mr. STEAGALL as members of the Joint Committee on Banking and Currency.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLLIER] will please take the chair.

Mr. COLLIER assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

RESOLUTIONS COMPLIMENTING THE SPEAKER.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee offers a resolution, which will be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 578.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are presented to the Hon. F. H. GILLETT, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and performed the arduous and important duties of the Chair during the present term of Congress.

[Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the resolution which I send to the desk represents in its every expression, I am sure, the real feeling and the sincere sentiment of the entire membership of the House. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker GILLETT has presided ably; he has presided fairly; he has ruled always honestly. He has the respect, as a gentleman and as a Speaker, of us all. I know that I voice the sentiment of the House also in expressing regret at the illness which has overtaken him during the last days of this session, and I know all will join me in the sincere hope that he may be speedily returned to good health and happiness. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I present an additional resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Tennessee submits an additional resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 579.

Resolved, That it has been a source of profound sorrow to the House that during the last week of the session the Hon. F. H. GILLETT, Speaker of the House, has been ill and unable to be in attendance. The Members send him their greeting, and sincerely trust that his health may be speedily and fully restored.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, of all the great men who have occupied the Speaker's chair, none has measured up in a finer way to the high standards of that exalted office than FREDERICK H. GILLETT. [Applause.] It has been my privilege to have been closely associated with him for the last four years, and I have never known a man who, under all circumstances, is so invariably kind, courteous, and considerate. We regret sincerely his present illness, and we hope for his early restoration to health.

Mr. Speaker, I want to pay a tribute to the minority leader [Mr. GARRETT]. During my service as majority leader I have come to know him well, during this period of our association, and my regard for and appreciation of him has constantly grown. [Applause; the Members rising.]

He is a fine example of American citizenship, a good and stalwart Democrat [applause]; a fair, honorable, and faithful leader. I express to him my very great appreciation of his consideration of me during the period of my service here. [Applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On March 2:

H. R. 7053. An act to grant certain lands to the city of Canon City, Colo., for a public park;

H. R. 7322. An act for the relief of John F. Homen;

H. R. 7967. An act granting certain lands to Escambia County, Fla., for a public park;

H. R. 9944. An act for the relief of Vincent L. Keating;

H. R. 10047. An act for the relief of Frances Martin;

H. R. 11579. An act to amend section 1 of an act approved January 11, 1922, entitled "An act to permit the city of Chicago to acquire real estate of the United States of America";

H. R. 11603. An act to validate for certain purposes the revocation of discharge orders of Lieut. Col. James M. Palmer and the order restoring such officer to his former rank and command;

H. R. 11637. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve indemnity selections in exchange for described granted school lands; and

H. R. 13326. An act in reference to a national military park at Yorktown, Va.

On March 3:

H. R. 370. An act for the relief of Charles W. Mugler;

H. R. 962. An act for the relief of the heirs of Robert Laird McCormick, deceased;

H. R. 4421. An act for the relief of John Albrecht;

H. R. 6954. An act fixing the rates of postage on certain kinds of printed matter;

H. R. 8448. An act for the relief of Joseph Zitek;

H. R. 10179. An act for the relief of Americus Enfield;

H. R. 10287. An act for the relief of John Calvin Starr;

H. R. 10677. An act for the relief of Quincy R. Craft; and

H. R. 14249. An act for the relief of the owners of the American schooner *Mount Hope*.

TRIBUTES TO RETIRING MEMBERS.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, I consider it a signal honor to say a word with reference to a great statesman of Illinois whose official life terminates to-day, after a half century of distinguished service in this body—JOSEPH GURNEY CANNON. [Applause, the Members rising.] Inheriting from a Quaker ancestry those distinctive principles of simplicity, honesty, and determination, his life has been characterized by those attributes.

By a singular coincidence, Mr. CANNON entered this House two days before I was born, and he and I leave the House on the same minute this day. [Applause.]

I want to say to Uncle JOE that he takes with him to his home in Danville, Ill., not only the respect and the veneration of this House, but he takes with him also the affection and the love of every Member of this body. [Applause, the Members rising.]

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas resumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SISSON] is recognized.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I take a great deal of pleasure, bespeaking the sentiment in behalf of every Democrat in this House and of the Democrats who served with him, in expressing our very deep appreciation for the goodness and the greatness of Mr. CANNON, who has been in this House longer than any other man ever served in the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

It has been my pleasure to know Uncle JOE intimately. I have learned to love him deeply, and it will be a source of satisfaction all of my life to be able to say that I have known intimately one of the greatest men and one of the greatest characters that America has produced. [Applause.]

When the history of this House is written, as it will be—when the history of the Speakers has been written—Uncle JOE CANNON will stand out in bold relief as one of the greatest men that ever occupied that position in the history of this

country. And as he leaves, ripe in years and ripe in experience, he goes out of this House with every single Member of it respecting him, and the overwhelming majority loving him. I believe I express the sentiment of every heart when I say that the House of Representatives wishes for him in the days that remain to him happiness, peace, and contentment. [Applause.] May every moment that he lives be a moment of joy and happiness, and may these moments be many, and may he have the pleasure of coming back to this House, which he loves so well, many times. God bless you, Uncle JOE; you go with our love, you go with our admiration, you go with our best wishes. [Applause.]

Mr. GALLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, at the request of several Members, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in 8-point type this tribute to Uncle JOE in a story from the Baltimore Sun—"Shed a tear for Uncle JOE, because he is leaving us to-day."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The article is as follows:

[From the Sun, Baltimore, Sunday morning, March 4, 1923.]

SHED A TEAR FOR "UNCLE JOE," WHO QUITS TO-DAY—VETERAN HELD RECORD FOR SERVICE, HAVING BEEN IN CONGRESS FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

(By Theodore Tiller.)

WASHINGTON.—They're packing up for Danville. The midnight train leaves soon for Illinois.

The cedar chests and file cases used in the yesteryear, the scrapbooks with the newspaper stories and cartoons of other days, the letters written in Lincoln's time, published speeches of many a historic debate, routine correspondence that came in only last week—all are starting toward the West and the sunset.

"Uncle JOE" CANNON is going back home.

The packers bustle about in his two little offices just off the Chamber of the House of Representatives, wherein "Uncle JOE" has served longer than any other man. Because of his years and unprecedented service, Mr. CANNON for some time has occupied rooms adjacent to the Chamber and not in the distant House Office Building.

WENT THERE HALF CENTURY AGO.

JOSEPH GURNEY CANNON came to the House 50 years ago. With the exception of two terms, he has been here since. Twice he was overcome by Democratic landslides, but he came back two years later. To-day he quits voluntarily after 46 years of actual service, including eight years as Speaker.

Senator Justin Smith Morrill, of Vermont, who died a quarter of a century ago, nearest approached to Mr. CANNON in length of service. Combining his time in House and Senate, Senator Morrill rounded out 43 years 9 months and 25 days.

On December 29, 1920, "Uncle JOE" beat that record by one day, and the House held a great celebration. It is a tragic fact that only about two years later three of the comparative veterans in service who participated in the love feast and were mentioned in the speech of "Uncle JOE" that day are now gone.

They are Champ Clark, James R. Mann, of Illinois, and John A. Moon, of Tennessee.

RECORD-BREAKING SERVICE.

That the younger generation may grasp something of the significance of the record-breaking service of Mr. CANNON, let us trace the flight of time paragraph by paragraph, and almost each brief fact is worth a story in itself:

Of the 371 Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who were in Congress when "Uncle JOE" came here a half century ago, only two are left—Mr. CANNON and Gen. Isaac Sherwood, of Ohio, the latter one year older than the Illinois statesman.

General Sherwood was out of the House 34 years and then returned; also, he has been out the past two years, but will be a member of the next (68th) Congress.

When CANNON came to Congress James G. Blaine, the "plumed knight," was Speaker of the House. Garfield was a member of the Ohio delegation. On the floor were Hoar, of Massachusetts; Frye and Hale, of Maine; Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; "Sunset" Cox, of New York; Ben Butler, of Massachusetts; and Roger Q. Mills, of Texas.

DISTINGUISHED CONTEMPORARIES.

At the Senate end were Cameron, pioneer political boss of Pennsylvania; Roscoe Conklin; Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia; John J. Ingalls, of Kansas (he wrote "Opportunity"); Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana; John Sherman and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; Frelinghuysen and Bayard, of New Jersey, whose descendants are the Senators FRELINGHUYSEN and BAYARD of to-day.

Eleven States have been admitted to the Union since JOSEPH G. CANNON took the oath of office.

Long before the world heard of the Wright brothers and their airplane Mr. CANNON was chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. There came before the committee Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, who asked a $10,000 appropriation to experiment in flying.

"Great heavens!" exclaimed Mr. CANNON. "A flying machine to ride up in the air. Whoever heard of such a thing?"

SO LANGLEY GOT THE MONEY.

Then Langley went ahead and pleaded that a bird was heavier than the air and could fly, and he was confident man could fly like a bird. The idea seemed preposterous to CANNON and other committee members, but Langley pleaded so, and the amount asked was small, they let him have it.

"And now," said Mr. CANNON, "the sky is filled with airplanes and human flyers, and they are implements both of commerce and war."

As the late Speaker, Champ Clark, said in one of his tributes to Representative CANNON:

"When he was born at Guilford Courthouse, N. C., in 1836, there were no railroads, no telegraphs or telephones; no sewing machines, flying machines, repeating rifles, and a thousand other things deemed necessary to our modern civilization."

MECHANICAL REVOLUTION.

"Uncle JOE" himself recounts that since that day his folks left Guilford Court House and started westward, saying "Good-by, civilization," as they began their trek to Illinois, he has seen come the reaper and the mower; the gang plow and the whole revolution in agriculture; the telegraph, telephone, and now the radio; the electric railroad; the submarine and the airplane; the typewriter and the modern printing press.

One of the most effective speeches ever made in the House was that of Mr. CANNON in 1916, when he defended a bill creating the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the immortals it proposed to name. Recalling the prairie schooner of his youth, he concluded:

"Now, then, take art. I do not know how many of you have gone to the western end of the Capitol and seen on the wall that picture entitled 'Westward the Star of Empire Takes Its Way.' A great artist, I can not recall his name now, painted that picture on the wall. There it is. It represents the pioneer from the Atlantic coast on his way westward.

"There are the steer and the mule hitched up together; there is the woman with the babe in her arms, sitting in the wagon; there is the little grave by the side of the road; and there is the pioneer with his coonskin cap and the little boy with his coonskin cap, the grandson or the son, carrying a rifle, followed by the faithful dog; another stands upon the mountain and looks to the westward.

"Ah, Mr. Speaker, I was a part of that picture in a way, and by that I mean I experienced most of what it represented in the pioneer days; and as I looked upon that picture the first time, though I am not given much to tears, I caught myself crying. And during all the years since I have never glanced toward it without saying to myself, 'God bless the man who painted that picture!'"

IN WHIMSICAL VEIN.

In more whimsical vein was "Uncle JOE" on the day he exceeded Senator Morrill in length of service. Addressing the House, every Member having risen to his feet cheering, the old man from Danville said concerning the year of his first election:

"The year of 1872 was a memorable one in many respects. Vesuvius had a violent eruption that year, and General Sherwood and I were elected to the House. There were other happenings—the organization of the German Empire and the French Republic, the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico, the connection of Australia with the rest of the world by cable, the great Boston fire, and the Geneva award of the Alabama claims. But these concerned the world at large, while the election of my friend and colleague, General Sherwood, and myself was personal; and I am glad he is here to share with me the doubtful honor of elder statemen.

"I am reminded that our honorable Speaker [Mr. GILLETT] and his predecessor [Mr. Clark] were approaching the polls to cast their first votes that year, Mr. GILLETT no doubt voting for General Grant, who had only a few years before been considered a good Democrat, and Mr. Clark voting for Horace Greeley, who was still a stalwart Republican and Protectionist, though transplanted for a few brief weeks to the leadership of the Democratic Party.

"Jim Mann, aged 16, was no doubt beginning his struggle with rival ambitions to continue a farmer or become a lawyer, and I am glad his perverse nature monopolized his ambition until to-day he is an ornament to both professions, a true scientific farmer and the most industrious and useful lawmaker I have ever known.

"My friends RAINEY and MONDELL, at the age of 12, were beginning to figure life in percentages, while RODENBERG, at the age of 7, was winning his way with 'You'd scarce believe one of my age,' and the ambitions of CLAUDE KITCHIN and NICK LONGWORTH, at the age of 3, were centered about their first pants. Looking around me I find more than 100 of my colleagues to-day who had not even been born * * * and I feel that 1872 must have been a long way back in the history of the House."

Still in whimsical mood we find "Uncle JOE" saying recently:

PLACE OF THE REFORMER.

"I suppose a reformer has his place. I sometimes think they get pretty thick. They say that their province is to fight with the Almighty; that the Almighty and one are a majority. Well, they have their place; I am not here to abuse them. Nearly all of them are honest, but once in a while we find one who is a hypocrite, makes his living by being a reformer, but who would think of one of them as a Member of Congress or a President * * *? Reform is a much abused word in Government affairs. When I hear men talk about Government reform I am reminded of a newspaper waif I read many years ago:

I'm thankful that the sun and moon
Are both hung up so high
That no pretentious hand can stretch
And pull them from the sky.
If they were not, I have no doubt
But some reforming ass
Would recommend to take them down
And light the world with gas.

There are a thousand anecdotes about and by this remarkable man from Danville, Ill. He has "stood for" many a story that he never told. He has been cartooned, caricatured, and photographed thousands of times. In the day of so-called "Cannonism" the caricatures—most of them—were unfriendly and carried a sting that got under the quick of even "Uncle JOE." In recent years, now that the American public and his political enemies have found that Mr. CANNON did not possess horns and that certain of his "gag rule" methods have been necessary since to control the House, the newspaper stories and cartoons have carried the touch of kindness and a better understanding. Everybody is glad that Mr. CANNON has lived long enough to see it.

SAYINGS OF CANNON.

That brings one to a favorite expression of his—and he has several maxims:

"The pendulum will swing back" is perhaps his best, a trite way of saying that in life and politics issues rise and fall and the things accursed to-day may be the things acclaimed tomorrow.

Other Cannonesque sayings with a punch include:

"Nearly all legislation is the result of compromise."

"A majority can do anything."

"In the last analysis sound judgment will prevail."

"In legislation we all do a lot of 'swapping tobacco across the lines.'"

"You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, and you can't change human nature from intelligent self-interest into pure idealism—not in this life; and if you could, what would be left for paradise?"

In connection with "swapping tobacco across the lines," as they did in the Civil War, Mr. CANNON has told how he put through an appropriation for the entertainment of Prince Henry of Prussia when that foreign visitor came over years ago. He prearranged with OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, then in the House, that he would propose the appropriation late in the afternoon, when the House attendance was slim. Mr. UNDERWOOD, representing objecting Democrats, was to kick strenuously for a time about the cost of entertaining the prince; then UNDERWOOD was reluctantly to withdraw his opposition, the chances being no other Democrat would take it up.

The "swapping of tobacco" across the aisles worked and the appropriation went through.

REARED A QUAKER.

JOSEPH G. CANNON was brought up in the Quaker Church. In the days of his youth the Quakers were strong for discipline. A rule was that no member of the Friends Church might marry outside the faith without getting consent of the elders; if he so married, he must come afterwards and express regret and get the forgiveness of the elders.

Young CANNON married a Methodist. The church elders insisted that he should express regret, this demand being made a week after the marriage.

"I'll be damned if I do," said CANNON, with the independence revealed in later life. "If you had waited a year or so after I married the young lady, I might have expressed regret, but I won't do it this soon."

And JOSEPH G. CANNON never did "regret" that happy marriage.

HIS FIRST DISTINCTION.

As a young legislator CANNON received his first real notoriety in the time of a Democratic adversary, "Sunset" Cox, of New York, one of the brilliant debaters of the past generation. CANNON asked Cox to yield time for a statement.

"I'll do it as long as the gentleman keeps his left hand in his pocket," said "Sunset" Cox. CANNON started in to speak, warmed up a bit, and pulled out his left hand and waved it high above his head, a gesture characteristic to this day.

"Time's up," said Cox, and the House and galleries knew CANNON from then on.

The House probably never again will see the like of "Uncle JOE" nor record a record of service like his. As put by Representative WILLIAM A. RODENBERG, of his State, no Republican under 71 years of age in the eighteenth Illinois district has ever voted for a Republican nominee except CANNON. Champ Clark thought it would be a hundred years or more before Congress would furnish a Member of such length of service as that of CANNON—and Clark must have been thinking the men of the future would learn to live longer than men do now.

PREPARING FOR FUTURE.

The other night Mr. CANNON gave a farewell reception to members of the Gridiron Club and a few other newspaper men of Washington. There were songs and speeches and laughter. "Uncle JOE" sat with a far-away look in his eyes as the Gridiron quartet sang "Annie Laurie" and other favorites of the long ago. Soon after he turned to Representative WILLIAM S. GREENE, of Massachusetts, who has been in the House 26 years.

"BILL GREENE," he said, "you are just a youngster, only 82 years old. Well, I'm going to give a party on my one hundredth birthday and you are invited to come."

"I'll be there, JOE, if I am living," said BILL GREENE.

It was an appealing picture. And another followed it. JOE CANNON put his arms around the shoulders of JOE FORDNEY, of Michigan, who quits Congress after 24 years, and FORDNEY threw his arms about the shoulders of his friend. Patting one another on the back they started to get FORDNEY's overcoat and say good night.

Side by side they had fought many a legislative battle—these two. Each quits voluntarily because he's tired. As they walked toward the doorway where the car of the gray-haired FORDNEY awaited them, RODENBERG, of Illinois, a younger man, who goes out of Congress of his own accord, turned and with a little mist showing in his eyes, said:

"I don't like to see things like that."

And neither did the rest of them—regardless of creed, political belief, or age.

In paraphrase of a line of CANNON's favorite poem, by James Whitcomb Riley:

"Good-by, Uncle JOE; take keer o' yourself."

Mr. MADDEN. The Speaker pro tempore is about to leave us. He has served with distinction for more than 20 years in this body. No man who has ever served here has rendered more efficient service than PHILIP PITT CAMPBELL. [Applause.] We regret to see him go. God be with him wherever he goes and in whatever he may do. He takes with him the love and affection of every Member of the House, their confidence and their esteem. We wish him Godspeed and great success in whatever he may undertake to do. [Applause.]

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, if it is possible for any other Member to occupy in the hearts of this House the same position that is occupied by one who was so long known by the name of Uncle JOE, there is another Uncle JOE, the gentleman from Michigan. [Applause.] Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] entered this House some years ago. He has come up from the most lowly beginnings to the highest position, as we think, that any Member may reach, as chairman of a committee. In that place he has shown an extraordinary vigor and force and left his impress as no other man upon the great measures of tariff and revenue which have been passed by this Congress and which we on this side believe to be an unexampled success. Mr. Speaker, he has the love and affection

not only of the committee he has so long presided over but I know he has the love, affection, regard, and esteem of this House, which will follow him through all the days of his life. We wish him Godspeed. [Applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, we have all of us on both sides of the Chamber very greatly regretted the absence from the sessions of this Congress of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN]. Fortunately for his party, his place here has been ably filled. We all join in wishing him a speedy restoration to sound health, and happiness and prosperity all his days.

Mr. Speaker, it would not be seemly or in accordance with the wishes of the Members of this House to allow the session to close without calling attention to the fact that the country is about to lose the services, temporarily at least, with the close of this Congress of two splendid women Members of the House. [Applause.]

The lady from Illinois [Mrs. HUCK] will, of course, soon return to these Halls and continue her legislative career. We wish her success in her ambitions along that line. The lady from Oklahoma [applause] tells us, as many other departing Members have told us, that she does not desire or expect to return to the House. We hope that she may return. The country will benefit by her service. [Applause.] It is admitted by all who have served in this House that the quality most needed, the quality most essential here, is that of courage, and this quality is and has been possessed by Miss ALICE ROBERTSON, of Oklahoma, to a marked degree. [Applause.] No one who has ever served here has given closer or more intelligent and earnest attention and consideration to the business of the House, and none has exhibited finer courage under all circumstances and conditions. [Applause.] We wish her well in her retirement to her home in Oklahoma, and the country will be well served if she concludes some day to return to service here. [Applause.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to join a like committee of the Senate to notify the President that the House had concluded its work and was ready to adjourn, announces that this duty has been performed. The President has notified us that he has no further communication to make to us, and bids us Godspeed and a temporary farewell.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members of the House of Representatives, the last 10 days of this session have not been conducive to reflection by the presiding officer. Therefore, the usual address to the departing Members by the Speaker can only be this: You are the guardians of the institutions that have preserved and protected the liberties and the opportunities of the American people. It is your duty, as it will be the duty of those who shall follow you, to keep sacred, inviolate, all of the traditions and the institutions that have so gloriously ministered to the welfare and the happiness of the people of this Republic for a century and a half. Let nothing beguile you when you return to your constituents to yield to the seductive and plausible opportunities that may be presented for speech that leads one away from the fundamental principles of the Government of the United States. [Applause.]

Members of the House of Representatives, more than any other agency in this Republic, should teach the people of the Republic what the Constitution of the United States means, what it is, what this Government is. Preserve it for future generations as it has been handed down to us by the generations that have passed. This is the duty of the Representatives of the American people in the Congress of the United States.

May I add this: If any of you, now Members, have an ambition to become the Speaker of the House of Representatives, take up your duties at the beginning of the session of Congress rather than at the end. [Laughter.] You will then mature into the situation far better than by being thrust into the work the last days of the strenuous work that is always incident to the closing days of the Congress.

I bid you one and all Godspeed, and that you and yours may enjoy health and happiness, and that you will be able to mingle with your constituents to your good and theirs and return here better prepared for your duties as Representatives of the American people than ever before.

The hour of 12 o'clock noon having arrived, I declare the Sixty-seventh Congress adjourned without day.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII,

Mr. DALLINGER introduced a resolution (H. Res. 580) to amend the rules governing the procedure of the House of Representatives, which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

7515. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of citizens of Springfield, Mass., opposing any bill which aims to regulate Sunday observance by civil force; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7516. By Mr. COLE of Ohio: Petition of residents of the eighth Ohio congressional district, asking that section 900, paragraph 7, of the internal revenue act be amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7517. By Mr. DALLINGER: Petition of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, favoring an appropriation for the construction of a national archives building; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

7518. By Mr. DUPRÉ (by request): Petition of 240 citizens of New Orleans, La., protesting against the passage of House bills 4288 and 9753; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7519. By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition of the Central Trades Council of Greater New York and Vicinity, urging investigation of the Burns and other detective agencies throughout the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7520. Also, petition of the Bronx County Hungarian Democratic Club, protesting against the proposed immigration law decreasing quota to 2 per cent and basing figures on census of 1890 instead of 1910; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

7521. By Mr. HUDDLESTON: Petition of H. Mayberger and many other citizens of Birmingham, Ala., in opposition to compulsory Sunday observance laws; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7522. By Mr. KISSEL: Petition of the American Legion, Department of California, favoring the exclusion of immigrants and permanent residence of all aliens ineligible to citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

7523. Also, petition of Scott & Williams, New York City, N. Y., favoring passage of House bill 8928; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

7524. Also, petition of New York State Federation of Labor, Utica, N. Y., opposing interference by the United States with statutes of the State of New York; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

7525. Also, petition of Central Trades and Labor Council, New York City, N. Y., calling upon Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the activities of William J. Burns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7526. Also, petition of Emergency Committee on Near East Refugees, favoring an amendment to the immigration laws permitting the admission of Armenian refugees into this country; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

7527. Also, petition of the New York Patent Law Association, New York City, N. Y., urging the passage of the Sterling-Lehlbach bill (H. R. 8928); to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

7528. By Mr. McDUFFIE: Petition of 89 citizens of Mobile, Ala., opposing any compulsory Sunday observance bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

7529. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition of sundry citizens of Michigan, favoring Newton resolution providing immediate aid to German and Austrian Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7530. By Mr. O'BRIEN: Petition of National Disabled Soldiers' League, New Jersey, requesting Congress to authorize the Veterans' Bureau to train 150 men and 9 officers for the permanent caretaker positions and other positions in the national cemeteries in France, Belgium, and England; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

7531. Also, petition of National Disabled Soldiers' League, asking Congress to rescind the order of the cemeterial division of the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, which prohibits the return of American deceased soldiers from our national cemeteries in France, Belgium, and England; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

7532. Also, petition calling upon Congress to grant free transportation to the Gold Star mothers to visit the graves of their sons in France, Belgium, and England; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Affairs.

7533. Also, petition of National Disabled Soldiers' League (Inc.), petitioning Congress to grant permission to institute an action in the circuit court to contest the legality of the decision

of the legal council of the United States Veterans' Bureau which ruled that the bonuses paid disabled men and deducted by the Veterans' Bureau from their training allowances should not be refunded; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

7534. By Mr. RAKER: Petition of F. T. Robson, president Tehama County Farm Bureau, Red Bluff, Calif., indorsing and urging passage of farm credit legislation; also California Wool Growers' Association, San Francisco, Calif., urging passage of the Lenroot-Anderson and Capper farm credit legislation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

7535. Also, petition of J. L. Spratt, of Mahnomen, Minn., relative to relief for the Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

7536. By Mr. ROUSE: Petition of 309 citizens of Campbell County, Ky., protesting against the enactment of any legislation toward the change of the present immigration laws that will permit admission of aliens other than provided by present laws; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

7537. By Mr. SNYDER: Petition of Willard K. Bissel and others, of Waterville, N. Y., favoring the abolishment of the tax on firearms; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7538. By Mr. TAGUE: Petition of Mazzini Club, of Boston, Mass., opposing an amendment to the immigration law discriminating against the Italian race; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

7539. By Mr. TINKHAM: Petition of Assyrian Societies of Greater Boston, Mass., asking that the benefits of the immigration law be extended to the Assyrian refugees; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

7540. By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of Charles Serr and others, of Upham, N. Dak., urging Congress to pass joint resolution to extend immediate relief to the people of the German and Austrian Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7541. Also, petition of the Central Cooperative Commission Association of St. Paul, Minn., urging such amendments to the packers and stockyards act as will result in a better and closer supervision of all marketing agencies and the removal of all discriminations against cooperative associations; to the Committee on Agriculture.

7542. By Mr. ZIHLMAN: Petition of citizens of Cumberland, Md., protesting against Sunday bills pending in Congress for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

INDEX.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES

OF

SENATORS

IN THE

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

CALVIN COOLIDGE, Vice President, Northampton, Mass.
ALBERT B. CUMMINS, President pro tempore, Des Moines, Iowa.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
Ashurst, Henry F	Prescott, Ariz.	McCumber, Porter J	Wahpeton, N. Dak.
Ball, L. Heisler	Marshallton, Del.	McKellar, Kenneth	Memphis, Tenn.
Bayard, Thomas F	Wilmington, Del.	McKinley, William B	Champaign, Ill.
Borah, William E	Boise, Idaho.	McLean, George P	Simsbury, Conn.
Brandegee, Frank B	New London, Conn.	McNary, Charles L	Salem, Oreg.
Brookhart, Smith W	Washington, Iowa.	Moses, George H	Concord, N. H.
Broussard, Edwin S	New Iberia, La.	Myers, Henry L	Hamilton, Mont.
Bursom, Holm O	Socorro, N. Mex.	Nelson, Knute	Alexandria, Minn.
Calder, William M	Brooklyn, N. Y.	New, Harry S	Indianapolis, Ind.
Cameron, Ralph H	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Nicholson, Samuel D	Leadville, Colo.
Capper, Arthur	Topeka, Kans.	Norbeck, Peter	Pierre, S. Dak.
Caraway, T. H	Jonesboro, Ark.	Norris, George W	McCook, Nebr.
Colt, LeBaron B	Bristol, R. I.	Oddie, Tasker L	Reno, Nev.
Couzens, James	Detroit, Mich.	Overman, Lee Slater	Salisbury, N. C.
Culberson, Charles A	Dallas, Tex.	Owen, Robert L	Muskogee, Okla.
Cummins, Albert B	Des Moines, Iowa.	Page, Carroll S	Hyde Park, Vt.
Curtis, Charles	Topeka, Kans.	Pepper, George Wharton	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dial, Nathaniel B	Laurens, S. C.	Phipps, Lawrence C	Denver, Colo.
Dillingham, William P	Montpelier, Vt.	Pittman, Key	Tonopah, Nev.
Edge, Walter E	Atlantic City, N. J.	Poindexter, Miles	Spokane, Wash.
Elkins, Davis	Morgantown, W. Va.	Pomerene, Atlee	Canton, Ohio.
Ernst, Richard P	Covington, Ky.	Ransdell, Joseph E	Lake Providence, La.
Fernald, Bert M	West Poland, Me.	Reed, David A	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fletcher, Duncan U	Jacksonville, Fla.	Reed, James A	Kansas City, Mo.
France, Joseph Irwin	Port Deposit, Md.	Robinson, Joseph T	Little Rock, Ark.
Frelinghuysen, Joseph S	Raritan, N. J.	Sheppard, Morris	Texarkana, Tex.
George, Walter F	Vienna, Ga.	Shields, John K	Knoxville, Tenn.
Gerry, Peter G	Warwick, R. I.	Shortridge, Samuel M	San Francisco, Calif.
Glass, Carter	Lynchburg, Va.	Simmons, Furnifold M	New Bern, N. C.
Gooding, Frank R	Gooding, Idaho.	Smith, Ellison D	Florence, S. C.
Hale, Frederick	Portland, Me.	Smoot, Reed	Provo, Utah.
Harreld, John W	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Spencer, Selden P	St. Louis, Mo.
Harris, William J	Cedartown, Ga.	Stanfield, Robert N	Portland, Oreg.
Harrison, Pat	Gulfport, Miss.	Stanley, A. Owsley	Henderson, Ky.
Heflin, J. Thomas	Lafayette, Ala.	Sterling, Thomas	Vermilion, S. Dak.
Hitchcock, Gilbert M	Omaha, Nebr.	Sutherland, Howard	Elkins, W. Va.
Johnson, Hiram W	San Francisco, Calif.	Swanson, Claude A	Chatham, Va.
Jones, Andrieus A	East Las Vegas, N. Mex.	Townsend, Charles E	Jackson, Mich.
Jones, Wesley L	Seattle, Wash.	Trammell, Park	Lakeland, Fla.
Kellogg, Frank B	St. Paul, Minn.	Underwood, Oscar W	Birmingham, Ala.
Kendrick, John B	Sheridan, Wyo.	Wadsworth, James W., jr	Groveland, N. Y.
Keyes, Henry W	Haverhill, N. H.	Walsh, David I	Fitchburg, Mass.
King, William H	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Walsh, Thomas J	Helena, Mont.
Ladd, Edwin F	Fargo, N. Dak.	Warren, Francis E	Cheyenne, Wyo.
La Follette, Robert M	Madison, Wis.	Watson, James E	Rushville, Ind.
Lenroot, Irvine L	Superior, Wis.	Weller, Ovington E	Baltimore, Md.
Lodge, Henry Cabot	Nahant, Mass.	Williams, John S	Yazoo City (star route), Miss.
McCormick, Medill	Chicago, Ill.	Willis, Frank B	Ada, Ohio.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES

OF

REPRESENTATIVES AND DELEGATES

IN THE

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FREDERICK H. GILLETT, Speaker, Springfield, Mass.

Name.	Home post office.
Abernethy, Charles L	New Bern, N. C.
Ackerman, Ernest R	Plainfield, N. J.
Almon, Edward B	Tuscumbia, Ala.
Anderson, Sydney	Lanesboro, Minn.
Andrew, A. Piatt	Gloucester, Mass.
Andrews, William E	Hastings, Nebr.
Ansorge, Martin C	New York City.
Anthony, Daniel R., jr	Leavenworth, Kans.
Appleby, T. Frank	Asbury Park, N. J.
Arentz, Samuel S	Simpson, Nev.
Aswell, James B	Natchitoches, La.
Atkeson, William O	Butler, Mo.
Bacharach, Isaac	Atlantic City, N. J.
Bankhead, William B	Jasper, Ala.
Barbour, Henry E	Fresno, Calif.
Barkley, Alben W	Paducah, Ky.
Beck, J. D	Biroqua, Wis.
Beedy, Carroll L	Portland, Me.
Begg, James T	Sandusky, Ohio.
Bell, Thomas M	Gainesville, Ga.
Benham, John S	Benham, Ind.
Bird, Richard E	Wichita, Kans.
Bixler, Harris J	Johnsonburg, Pa.
Black, Eugene	Clarksville, Tex.
Blakeney, Albert A	Catonsville, Md.
Bland, Oscar E	Linton, Ind.
Bland, Schuyler Otis	Newport News, Va.
Blanton, Thomas L	Abilene, Tex.
Boies, William D	Sheldon, Iowa.
Bond, Charles G	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bowers, George M	Martinsburg, W. Va.
Bowling, William B	Lafayette, Ala.
Box, John C	Jacksonville, Tex.
Brand, Charles H	Athens, Ga.
Brennan, Vincent M	Detroit, Mich.
Briggs, Clay Stone	Galveston, Tex.
Britten, Fred A	Chicago, Ill.
Brooks, Edward S	York, Pa.
Brooks, Edwin B	Newton, Ill.
Brown, Joe	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Browne, Edward E	Waupaca, Wis.
Buchanan, James P	Brenham, Tex.
Bulwinkle, Alfred L	Gastonia, N. C.
Burdick, Clark	Newport, R. I.
Burke, William J	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Burroughs, Sherman E.[1]	Manchester, N. H.
Burtness, Olger B	Grand Forks, N. Dak.
Burton, Theodore E	Cleveland, Ohio.
Butler, Thomas S	West Chester, Pa.
Byrnes, James F	Aiken, S. C.
Byrns, Joseph W	Nashville, Tenn.
Cable, John L	Lima, Ohio.
Campbell, Guy E	Crafton, Pa.
Campbell, Philip P	Pittsburg, Kans.
Cannon, Joseph G	Danville, Ill.
Cantrill, James C	Georgetown, Ky.
Carew, John F	New York City.
Carter, Charles D	Ardmore, Okla.
Chalmers, William W	Toledo, Ohio.
Chandler, Thomas A	Vinita, Okla.
Chandler, Walter M	New York City.
Chindblom, Carl R	Chicago, Ill.
Christopherson, Charles A	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Clague, Frank	Redwood Falls, Minn.
Clark, Frank	Gainesville, Fla.
Clarke, John D	Fraser, N. Y.
Classon, David G	Oconto, Wis.
Clouse, Wynne F	Cookeville, Tenn.
Cockran, W. Bourke[2]	New York City.
Codd, George P	Detroit, Mich.
Cole, Cyrenus	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Cole, R. Clint	Findlay, Ohio.
Collier, James W	Vicksburg, Miss.
Collins, Ross A	Meridian, Miss.
Colton, Don B	Vernal, Utah.
Connally, Tom	Marlin, Tex.
Connolly, James J	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cooper, Henry Allen	Racine, Wis.
Cooper, John G	Youngstown, Ohio.
Copley, Ira C	Aurora, Ill.
Coughlin, Clarence D	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Crago, Thomas S	Waynesburg, Pa.
Cramton, Louis C	Lapeer, Mich.
Crisp, Charles R	Americus, Ga.
Crowther, Frank	Schenectady, N. Y.
Cullen, Thomas H	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Curry, Charles F	Sacramento, Calif.
Dale, Porter H	Island Pond, Vt.
Dallinger, Frederick W	Cambridge, Mass.
Darrow, George P	Philadelphia, Pa.
Davis, Charles R	St. Peter, Minn.
Davis, Edwin L	Tullahoma, Tenn.
Deal, Joseph T	Norfolk, Va.
Dempsey, S. Wallace	Lockport, N. Y.
Denison, Edward E	Marion, Ill.
Dickinson, L. J	Algona, Iowa.
Dominick, Fred H	Newberry, S. C.
Doughton, Robert L	Laurel Springs, N. C.
Dowell, Cassius C	Des Moines, Iowa.
Drane, Herbert J	Lakeland, Fla.

[1] Died January 27, 1923.

[2] Died March 1, 1923.

Names and post-office addresses of Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
Drewry, Patrick H	Petersburg, Va.	Huck, Winnifred Mason	Chicago, Ill.
Driver, William J	Osceola, Ark.	Huddleston, George	Birmingham, Ala.
Dunbar, James W	New Albany, Ind.	Hudspeth, C. B	El Paso, Tex.
Dunn, Thomas B	Rochester, N. Y.	Hukriede, Theodore W	Warrenton, Mo.
Dupré, H. Garland	New Orleans, La.	Hull, Harry E	Williamsburg, Iowa.
Dyer, Leonidas C	St. Louis, Mo.	Humphrey, A. R	Broken Bow, Nebr.
Echols, Leonard S	Charleston, W. Va.	Humphreys, Benjamin G	Greenville, Miss.
Edmonds, George W	Philadelphia, Pa.	Husted, James W	Peekskill, N. Y.
Elliott, Richard N	Connersville, Ind.	Hutchinson, Elijah C	Trenton, N. J.
Ellis, Edgar C	Kansas City, Mo.	Ireland, Clifford	Peoria, Ill.
Evans, Robert E	Dakota City, Nebr.	Jacoway, H. M	Dardanelle, Ark.
Fairchild, Benjamin L	Pelham, N. Y.	James, W. Frank	Hancock, Mich.
Fairfield, Louis W	Angola, Ind.	Jefferis, Albert W	Omaha, Nebr.
Faust, Charles L	St. Joseph, Mo.	Jeffers, Lamar	Anniston, Ala.
Favrot, George K	Baton Rouge, La.	Johnson, Albert	Hoquiam, Wash.
Fenn, E. Hart	Wethersfield, Conn.	Johnson, Ben	Bardstown, Ky.
Fess, Simeon D	Yellow Springs, Ohio.	Johnson, Paul B	Hattiesburg, Miss.
Fields, William J	Olive Hill, Ky.	Johnson, Royal C	Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Fish, Hamilton, jr	Garrison, N. Y.	Jones, Evan J	Bradford, Pa.
Fisher, Hubert F	Memphis, Tenn.	Jones, Marvin	Amarillo, Tex.
Fitzgerald, Roy G	Dayton, Ohio.	Kahn, Julius	San Francisco, Calif.
Focht, Benjamin K	Lewisburg, Pa.	Kearns, Charles C	Batavia, Ohio.
Fordney, Joseph W	Saginaw W. S., Mich.	Keller, Oscar E	St. Paul, Minn.
Foster, Israel M	Athens, Ohio.	Kelley, Patrick H	Lansing, Mich.
Frear, James A	Hudson, Wis.	Kelly, M. Clyde	Braddock, Pa.
Free, Arthur M	San Jose, Calif.	Kendall, Samuel A	Meyersdale, Pa.
Freeman, Richard P	New London, Conn.	Kennedy, Ambrose	Woonsocket, R. I.
French, Burton L	Moscow, Idaho.	Ketcham, John C	Hastings, Mich.
Frothingham, Louis A	Dedham, Mass.	Kiess, Edgar R	Williamsport, Pa.
Fuller, Charles E	Belvidere, Ill.	Kincheloe, David H	Madisonville, Ky.
Fulmer, Hampton P	Norway, S. C.	Kindred, John J	Astoria, N. Y.
Funk, Frank H	Bloomington, Ill.	King, Edward J	Galesburg, Ill.
Gahn, Harry C	Cleveland, Ohio.	Kirkpatrick, William H	Easton, Pa.
Gallivan, James A	Boston, Mass.	Kissel, John	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Garner, John N	Uvalde, Tex.	Kitchin, Claude	Scotland Neck, N. C.
Garrett, Daniel E	Houston, Tex.	Kleczka, John C	Milwaukee, Wis.
Garrett, Finis J	Dresden, Tenn.	Kline, Ardolph L	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gensman, L. M	Lawton, Okla.	Kline, I. Clinton	Sunbury, Pa.
Gernerd, Fred B	Allentown, Pa.	Knight, Charles L	Akron, Ohio.
Gifford, Charles L	Barnstable, Mass.	Knutson, Harold	St. Cloud, Minn.
Gilbert, Ralph	Shelbyville, Ky.	Kopp, William F	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
Gillett, Frederick H	Springfield, Mass.	Kraus, Milton	Peru, Ind.
Glynn, James P	Winsted, Conn.	Kreider, Aaron S	Annville, Pa.
Goldsborough, T. Alan	Denton, Md.	Kunz, Stanley H	Chicago, Ill.
Goodykoontz, Wells	Williamson, W. Va.	Lampert, Florian	Oshkosh, Wis.
Gorman, John J	Chicago, Ill.	Langley, John W	Pikeville, Ky.
Gould, Norman J	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Lanham, Fritz G	Fort Worth, Tex.
Graham, George S	Philadelphia, Pa.	Lankford, William C	Douglas, Ga.
Graham, William J	Aledo, Ill.	Larsen, William W	Dublin, Ga.
Green, William R	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Larson, Oscar J	Duluth, Minn.
Greene, Frank L	St. Albans, Vt.	Lawrence, Henry F	Cameron, Mo.
Greene, William S	Fall River, Mass.	Layton, Caleb R	Georgetown, Del.
Griest, W. W	Lancaster, Pa.	Lazaro, Ladislas	Washington, La.
Griffin, Anthony J	New York City.	Lea, Clarence F	Santa Rosa, Calif.
Hadley, Lindley H	Bellingham, Wash.	Leatherwood, Elmer O	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Hammer, William C	Asheboro, N. C.	Lee, Gordon	Chickamauga, Ga.
Hardy, Guy U	Canon City, Colo.	Lee, Warren I	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hardy, Rufus	Corsicana, Tex.	Lehlbach, Frederick R	Newark, N. J.
Harrison, Thomas W	Winchester, Va.	Lineberger, Walter F	Long Beach, Calif.
Haugen, Gilbert N	Northwood, Iowa.	Linthicum, J. Charles	Baltimore, Md.
Hawes, Harry B	St. Louis, Mo.	Little, Edward C	Kansas City, Kans.
Hawley, Willis C	Salem, Oreg.	Logan, W. Turner	Charleston, S. C.
Hayden, Carl	Phoenix, Ariz.	London, Meyer	New York City.
Hays, Edw. D	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Longworth, Nicholas	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Henry, Lewis	Elmira, N. Y.	Lowrey, B. G	Blue Mountain, Miss.
Herrick, Manuel	Perry, Okla.	Luce, Robert	Waltham, Mass.
Hersey, Ira G	Houlton, Me.	Luhring, Oscar R	Evansville, Ind.
Hickey, Andrew J	Laporte, Ind.	Lyon, Homer L	Whiteville, N. C.
Hicks, Frederick C	Port Washington, N. Y.	McArthur, Clifton N	Portland, Oreg.
Hill, John Philip	Baltimore, Md.	McClintic, James V	Snyder, Okla.
Himes, Joseph H	Canton, Ohio.	McCormick, Washington J	Missoula, Mont.
Hoch, Homer	Marion, Kans.	McDuffie, John	Monroeville, Ala.
Hogan, Michael J	Brooklyn, N. Y.	McFadden, Louis T	Canton, Pa.
Hooker, James M	Stuart, Va.	MacGregor, Clarence	Buffalo, N. Y.

Names and post-office addresses of Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.
McKenzie, John C	Elizabeth, Ill.
MacLafferty, James H	Oakland, Calif.
McLaughlin, James C	Muskegon, Mich.
McLaughlin, Joseph	Philadelphia, Pa.
McLaughlin, Melvin O	York, Nebr.
McPherson, Isaac V	Aurora, Mo.
McSwain, John J	Greenville, S. C.
Madden, Martin B	Chicago, Ill.
Magee, Walter W	Syracuse, N. Y.
Maloney, Robert S	Lawrence, Mass.
Mansfield, Joseph J	Columbus, Tex.
Mapes, Carl E	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Martin, Whitmell P	Thibodaux, La.
Mead, James M	Buffalo, N. Y.
Merritt, Schuyler	Stamford, Conn.
Michaelson, M. Alfred	Chicago, Ill.
Michener, Earl C	Adrian, Mich.
Miller, John F	Seattle, Wash.
Mills, Ogden L	New York City.
Millspaugh, Frank C	Canton, Mo.
Mondell, Frank W	Newcastle, Wyo.
Montague, Andrew J	Richmond, Va.
Montoya, Nestor [1]	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Moore, Allen F	Monticello, Ill.
Moore, C. Ellis	Cambridge, Ohio.
Moore, R. Walton	Fairfax, Va.
Moores, Merrill	Indianapolis, Ind.
Morgan, William M	Newark, Ohio.
Morin, John M	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mott, Luther W	Oswego, N. Y.
Mudd, Sydney E	La Plata, Md.
Murphy, Frank	Steubenville, Ohio.
Nelson, Adolphus P	Grantsburg, Wis.
Nelson, John E	Augusta, Me.
Nelson, John M	Madison, Wis.
Newton, Cleveland A	St. Louis, Mo.
Newton, Walter H	Minneapolis, Minn.
Norton, Miner G	Cleveland, Ohio.
O'Brien, Charles F. X	Jersey City, N. J.
O'Connor, James	New Orleans, La.
Ogden, Charles F	Louisville, Ky.
Oldfield, William A	Batesville, Ark.
Oliver, William B	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Olpp, Archibald E	West Hoboken, N. J.
Osborne, Henry Z. [2]	Los Angeles, Calif.
Overstreet, James W	Sylvania, Ga.
Paige, Calvin D	Southbridge, Mass.
Park, Frank	Sylvester, Ga.
Parker, James S	Salem, N. Y.
Parker, Richard Wayne	Newark, N. J.
Parks, Tilman B	Hope, Ark.
Patterson, Francis F., jr	Camden, N. J.
Patterson, Roscoe C	Springfield, Mo.
Perkins, Randolph	Woodcliff Lake, N. J.
Perlman, Nathan D	New York City.
Petersen, Andrew N	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Porter, Stephen G	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pou, Edward W	Smithfield, N. C.
Pringey, J. C	Chandler, Okla.
Purnell, Fred S	Attica, Ind.
Quin, Percy E	McComb, Miss.
Radcliffe, Amos H	Paterson, N. J.
Rainey, John W	Chicago, Ill.
Rainey, Lilius B	Gadsden, Ala.
Raker, John E	Alturas, Calif.
Ramseyer, C. William	Bloomfield, Iowa.
Rankin, John E	Tupelo, Miss.
Ransley, Harry C	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rayburn, Sam	Bonham, Tex.
Reber, John	Pottsville, Pa.
Reece, B. Carroll	Elizabethtown, Tenn.
Reed, Daniel A	Dunkirk, N. Y.
Reed, Stuart F	Clarksburg, W. Va.
Rhodes, Marion E	Potosi, Mo.
Ricketts, Edwin D	Logan, Ohio.
Riddick, Carl W	Lewistown, Mont.
Riordan, Daniel J	New York City.
Roach, Sidney C	Linn Creek, Mo.
Robertson, Alice M	Muskogee, Okla.
Robsion, John M	Barbourville, Ky.
Rodenberg, William A	East St. Louis, Ill.
Rogers, John Jacob	Lowell, Mass.
Rose, John M	Johnstown, Pa.
Rosenbloom, Benjamin L	Wheeling, W. Va.
Rossdale, Albert B	Bronx, N. Y.
Rouse, Arthur B	Burlington, Ky.
Rucker, William W	Keytesville, Mo.
Ryan, Thomas J	New York City.
Sabath, Adolph J	Chicago, Ill.
Sanders, Archie D	Stafford, N. Y.
Sanders, Everett	Terre Haute, Ind.
Sanders, Morgan G	Canton, Tex.
Sandlin, John N	Minden, La.
Schall, Thomas D	Minneapolis, Minn.
Scott, Frank D	Alpena, Mich.
Scott, Lon A	Savannah, Tenn.
Sears, William J	Kissimmee, Fla.
Shaw, Guy L	Beardstown, Ill.
Shelton, Samuel A	Marshfield, Mo.
Shreve, Milton W	Erie, Pa.
Siegel, Isaac	New York City.
Sinclair, James H	Kenmare, N. Dak.
Sinnott, Nicholas J	The Dalles, Oreg.
Sisson, Thomas U	Winona, Miss.
Slemp, C. Bascom	Big Stone Gap, Va.
Smith, Addison T	Twin Falls, Idaho.
Smith, J. M. C	Charlotte, Mich.
Smithwick, John H	Pensacola, Fla.
Snell, Bertrand H	Potsdam, N. Y.
Snyder, Homer P	Little Falls, N. Y.
Speaks, John C	Columbus, Ohio.
Sproul, Elliott W	Chicago, Ill.
Stafford, William H	Milwaukee, Wis.
Steagall, Henry B	Ozark, Ala.
Stedman, Charles M	Greensboro, N. C.
Steenerson, Halvor	Crookston, Minn.
Stephens, A. E. B	North Bend, Ohio.
Stevenson, William F	Cheraw, S. C.
Stiness, Walter R	Cowesett, R. I.
Stoll, Philip H	Kingstree, S. C.
Strong, James G	Blue Rapids, Kans.
Strong, Nathan L	Brookville, Pa.
Sullivan, Christopher D	New York City.
Summers, John W	Walla Walla, Wash.
Sumners, Hatton W	Dallas, Tex.
Swank, F. B	Norman, Okla.
Sweet, Burton E	Waverly, Iowa.
Swing, Philip D	El Centro, Calif.
Tague, Peter F	Boston, Mass.
Taylor, Chester W	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Taylor, Edward T	Glenwood Springs, Colo.
Taylor, Herbert W	Newark, N. J.
Taylor, J. Will	Lafollette, Tenn.
Temple, Henry W	Washington, Pa.
Ten Eyck, Peter G	Albany, N. Y.
Thomas, Robert Y., jr	Central City, Ky.
Thompson, Charles J	Defiance, Ohio.
Thorpe, R. H	Lincoln, Nebr.
Tillman, John N	Fayetteville, Ark.
Tilson, John Q	New Haven, Conn.
Timberlake, Charles B	Sterling, Colo.
Tincher, J. N	Medicine Lodge, Kans.
Tinkham, George Holden	Boston, Mass.
Towner, Horace M	Corning, Iowa.

[1] Died January 13, 1923.

[2] Died February 8, 1923.

Names and post-office addresses of Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
Treadway, Allen T	Stockbridge, Mass.	Wheeler, Loren E	Springfield, Ill.
Tucker, Henry St. George	Lexington, Va.	White, Hays B	Mankato, Kans.
Turner, Clarence W	Waverly, Tenn.	White, Wallace H., jr	Lewiston, Me.
Tyson, John R	Montgomery, Ala.	Williams, Guinn	Decatur, Tex.
Underhill, Charles L	Somerville, Mass.	Williams, Thomas S	Louisville, Ill.
Upshaw, William D	Atlanta, Ga.	Williamson, William	Oacoma, S. Dak.
Vaile, William N	Denver, Colo.	Wilson, Riley J	Harrisonburg, La.
Vare, William S	Philadelphia, Pa.	Wingo, Otis	De Queen, Ark.
Vestal, Albert H	Anderson, Ind.	Winslow, Samuel E	Worcester, Mass.
Vinson, Carl	Milledgeville, Ga.	Wise, James W	Fayetteville, Ga.
Voigt, Edward	Sheboygan, Wis.	Wood, William R	La Fayette, Ind.
Volk, Lester D	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Woodruff, Roy O	Bay City, Mich.
Volstead, Andrew J	Granite Falls, Minn.	Woods, James P	Roanoke, Va.
Walters, Anderson H	Johnstown, Pa.	Woodyard, Harry C	Spencer, W. Va.
Ward, Charles B	Debruce, N. Y.	Wright, William C	Newnan, Ga.
Ward, Hallett S	Washington, N. C.	Wurzbach, Harry M	Seguin, Tex.
Wason, Edward H	Nashua, N. H.	Wyant, Adam M	Greensburg, Pa.
Watson, Henry W	Langhorne, Pa.	Yates, Richard	Springfield, Ill.
Weaver, Zebulon	Asheville, N. C.	Young, George M	Valley City, N. Dak.
Webster, J. Stanley	Spokane, Wash.	Zihlman, Frederick N	Cumberland, Md.

DELEGATES.

Baldwin, Henry A	Paia, Hawaii.	Sutherland, Dan A	Juneau, Alaska.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS.

Davila, Felix Cordova	Manati, P. R.	Gabaldon, Isauro	Nueva Ecija, P. I.
De Veyra, Jaime C	Manila, P. I.		

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O'Neill, Charles I. (S. Res. 450), 4949.
Orr, Sarah (S. Res. 374), 127.
Rankin, Roy H. (S. Res. 376), 179.
Rawson, Charles A. (S. Res. 375), 170.
Reforestation (S. Res. 398), 1996.
Veterans' Bureau (S. J. Res. 288; S. Res. 466), 4948, 5102.
Vogel, Edna T. (S. Res. 376), 179.
Wood, Cora C. (S. Res. 435), 4949.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY (House).
Reports by
Federal farm loan act (H. Repts. 1478, 1578), 2756, 3444.
Federal reserve bank buildings (H. Rept. 1438), 2042.
Rural credits (H. Rept. 1712), 4580, 4585.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY (Joint).
Members on the part of the House appointed, 5712.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY (Senate).
Mr. Couzens appointed, 210.
Reports by
Coinage of 50-cent pieces commemorating the Monroe doctrine (bill S. 4096), 275.
Coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling of New Netherland (bill S. 4468), 3295.
National banks (S. Rept. 986), 1218.
Rural credits (S. Repts. 998, 1003), 1411, 1563, 1731.

COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS (House).
Reports by
Additional cotton statistics (H. Rept. 1644), 3914.

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE (Senate).
Reports by
Employees in the Panama Canal Zone (bill S. 4167), 1275.
General prohibition agents and field supervisors and inspectors (bill S. 3247), 390.
Reclassification of Federal employees (bill H. R. 8928), 4629.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS (House).
Mr. Humphrey elected, 297.
Reports by
Alaska Commercial Co. (H. Rept. 1492), 2801.
American Trust Co. (H. Rept. 1337), 1386.
Andrews, Richard (H. Rept. 1489), 2800.
Blattmann & Co. (H. Rept. 1406), 1777.
Camp Benning, Ga. (H. Rept. 1361), 1447.
Commercial Pacific Cable Co. (H. Rept. 1275), 502.
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques (H. Rept. 1491), 2801.
Comport—steam lighter (H. Rept. 1334), 1386.
Dennis, Jesse C. (H. Rept. 1557), 3233.
Dunne, Edward F., jr. (H. Rept. 1407), 1777.
Eaton, John T. (H. Rept. 1410), 1777.
Eldredge & Mason (H. Rept. 1439), 2042.
Eleazer, William Rhett (H. Rept. 1557), 3233.
Emmes, Frank G. (H. Rept. 1490), 2801.
Esperanza—steamship (H. Rept. 1384), 1617.
Ezdorf, Rudolph H. von (H. Rept. 1470), 2638.
First National Bank of New Carlisle, Ind. (H. Rept. 1512), 2860.
Flanders, Francis L. (H. Rept. 1365), 1447.
Fore River Shipbuilding Co. (H. Rept. 1580), 3444.
Gorman, Alice M. (H. Rept. 1358), 1447.
Gramling, A. L. (H. Rept. 1375), 1562.
Great Lakes Engineering Works (H. Rept. 1510), 2860.
Gurney, Howard R. (H. Rept. 1357), 1447.
Hall, Mrs. John D. (H. Rept. 1570), 3380.
Halladay, John N. (H. Rept. 1545), 3098.
Hartmann, Edward T. (H. Rept. 1359), 1447.
Hillsboro Dredging Co. (H. Rept. 1376), 1562.
Hilton, Robert G. (H. Rept. 1436), 2042.
Hopkins, G. Dare (H. Rept. 1362), 1447.
Itasca—schooner (H. Rept. 1449), 2355.
Landis, David B., deceased (H. Rept. 1363), 1447.
Layton, Helene M. (H. Rept. 1338), 1387.
Leavitt, Louis (H. Rept. 1206, pt. 2), 2755.
Lexington—steamship (H. Rept. 1386), 1617.
Loeber, Alice (H. Rept. 1374), 1562.
Long Island Railroad Co. (H. Rept. 1385), 1617.
MacAdam, D. H. (H. Rept. 1336), 1386.
McKeller, Elizabeth (H. Rept. 1411), 1777.
Mohican—steamship (H. Rept. 1333), 1386.
Monahan, Ellen B. (H. Rept. 1405), 1777.
Mount Hope—schooner (H. Rept. 1588), 3535.
Mugler, Charles W. (H. Rept. 1440), 2117.
Nabors, William Collie (H. Rept. 1544), 3098.
Neah Bay Dock Co. (H. Rept. 1460), 2547.
New Jersey Shipbuilding & Dredging Co. (H. Rept. 1437), 2042.
New York State Fair Commission (H. Rept. 1543), 3098.
Owen, Thomas E. (H. Rept. 1409), 1777.
Post Publishing Co. (H. Rept. 1356), 1447.
Reynolds, E. J. (H. Rept. 1408), 1777.
Sessions, John G. (H. Rept. 1511), 2860.
Sheaffer, Jacob F., deceased (H. Rept. 1363), 1447.
Stephens, Isaiah (H. Rept. 1364), 1447.
Strecker, Charles B. (H. Rept. 1571), 3380.
Swenson, Franklin A. (H. Rept. 1412), 1777.
T. K. Bentley—schooner (H. Rept. 1335), 1386.
United Dredging Co. (H. Rept. 1328), 1273.
Zeigler, Robert Edgar (H. Rept. 1360), 1447.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS (Senate).
Resolution continuing employment of an assistant clerk to (see S. Res. 380*).
Reports by
Albrecht, John (S. Rept. 1098), 3174.
American Trust Co. (S. Rept. 1202), 4455.
Anderson, John (S. Rept. 1225), 4629.
Andrews, Richard (S. Rept. 1204), 4455.
Atlas Lumber Co. (S. Rept. 1077), 2758.
Avery, Thomas N., deceased (S. Rept. 996), 1394.
Babcock & Willcox (S. Rept. 1077), 2758.
Benner, Nolan P. (S. Rept. 1039), 2291.
Boyles, Ike T. (S. Rept. 980), 1218.
Brovig, Th. (S. Rept. 977), 1218.
Butler, Samuel H. (S. Rept. 1046), 2291.
Chinese Government (S. Rept. 1223), 4629.
Claims for damages to and loss of private property incident to the training of the Army (S. Rept. 1036), 2291.
Cobb, Murray A. (S. Rept. 968), 1218.
Commercial Pacific Cable Co. (S. Rept. 985), 1218.
Commonwealth & Dominion Line (S. Rept. 1222), 4629.
Comport—steam lighter (S. Rept. 1054), 2291.
Crews, E. G. (S. Rept. 1048), 2291.
De Kimpke Construction Co. (S. Rept. 1091), 3174.
Delaware River Lightering Co. (S. Rept. 974), 1218.
Dietch, Jacob (S. Rept. 1200), 4455.
Diminico, Mrs. Vincenza (S. Rept. 1197), 4455.
Disbursing officers (S. Rept. 1140), 3476.
Disbursing officers of the Army (S. Rept. 1205), 4455.
Dougherty, Estella W. (H. Rept. 1201), 4455.
Dunne, Edward F., jr. (S. Rept. 1203), 4455.
Eldredge and Mason (S. Repts. 1095, 1199), 3174, 4455.
Emmes, Frank G. (S. Rept. 1219), 4629.
Enfield, Americus (S. Rept. 1105), 3175.
Esperanza—steamship (S. Rept. 969), 1218.
Ewing, William J. (S. Rept. 999), 1448.
Fallon, Henry N. (S. Rept. 991), 1348.
Fazzi, Eugene (S. Rept. 975), 1218.
Fiske, Harry E. (S. Repts. 1035, 1123), 2291, 3294.
Flood sufferers in New Mexico (S. Rept. 1157), 3818.
French spoliation claims (S. Rept. 1184), 4455.
Frost, Arthur (S. Rept. 1051), 2291.
Glidden, J. W. (S. Rept. 1097), 3174.
Great Lakes Engineering Works (S. Rept. 1221), 4629.
Gurney, Howard R. (S. Rept. 1042), 2291.
Halladay, John N. (S. Rept. 994), 1348.
Hanley, Joseph William (S. Rept. 1261), 5262.
Hastings, G. T. and W. B. (S. Rept. 1122), 3294.
Havanna—barge (S. Rept. 1094), 3174.
Hobbs, E. P. (S. Rept. 1097), 3174.
Homen, John F. (S. Rept. 1100), 3174.
Jarvis, W. Ernest (S. Rept. 1037), 2291.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS (Senate)—Continued.
Reports by
Johnson, Jackson & Corning Co. (S. Rept. 1077), 2758.
Jones Dredging Co., Fred E. (S. Rept. 1102), 3174.
Keating, Vincent L. (S. Rept. 1103), 3175.
Kin Dave—steamship (S. Rept. 10934), 3174.
Kirk, Robert J. (S. Rept. 1000), 1488.
Klein Brick Co., C. H. (S. Rept. 1077), 2758.
Layton, Helene M. (S. Rept. 1034), 2291.
Leavitt, Louis (bill S. 4648), 5007.
Lederer, Ephraim (S. Rept. 979), 1218.
Lee, William H. (S. Rept. 1125), 3295.
Lexington—steamship (S. Rept. 971), 1218.
Liberty loan subscribers of the national bank of Cleburne, Tex. (S. Rept. 1049), 2291.
Link-Belt Co. (S. Rept. 976), 1218.
Lloyd Mediterraneo Societa Italiana di Navigazione (S. Rept. 978), 1218.
Loeber, Alice (S. Rept. 1227), 4629.
Long Island Railroad Co. (S. Rept. 970), 1218.
Lucas, Almeda (S. Rept. 995), 1394.
Lustig, Gertrude (S. Rept. 972), 1218.
McCarty, Edward N. (S. Rept. 1045), 2291.
McCormick, Robert Laird, deceased (S. Rept. 1096), 3174.
McKeller, Elizabeth (S. Rept. 1047), 2291.
McKinley, Harold L. (S. Rept. 1224), 4629.
Mardis, James W. (S. Res. 397), 1275.
Martin, Frances (S. Rept. 1104), 3175.
Mary S. Dolbow—fishing smack (S. Rept. 981), 1218.
Meissner, Louis F. (S. Rept. 1124), 3294.
Merihelmi, Antti (S. Rept. 1052), 2291.
Mohican—steamship (S. Rept. 1053), 2291.
Mount Hope—schooner (S. Rept. 1151), 3668.
Mugler, Charles W. (S. Rept. 1150), 3668.
Neah Bay Dock Co. (S. Rept. 1092), 3174.
New York State Fair Commission (S. Rept. 1228), 4629.
Nolan, Margaret (S. Rept. 1121), 3294.
North American Dredging Co. (S. Res. 447), 4458.
Officers of the Army (S. Rept. 1206), 4455.
Old Dominion Pier A (S. Rept. 1038), 2291.
Outterside, Allie Melinda (S. Rept. 1220), 4629.
Patterson, Marion B. (S. Rept. 1090), 3174.
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (S. Rept. 983), 1218.
Peters, Henry (S. Rept. 1040), 2291.
Philbrick, William H. (S. Rept. 1262), 5394.
Power, W. H. (S. Rept. 1132), 3382.
Relief of certain officers of the Army (S. Rept. 1071), 2680.
Reynolds, E. J. (S. Rept. 1043), 2291.
Rich, Bertha N. (S. Rept. 997), 1394.
Rose City Cotton Oil Mill and others (S. Res. 448), 4455.
Shay, Charles D. (S. Rept. 1001), 1519.
Shenton, Herbert E. (S. Rept. 1198), 4455.
Shymer, Anne C. (S. Rept. 1050), 2291.
Sonnenstrahl, Eli N. (S. Rept. 1041), 2291.
Southern Pacific Co. (S. Rept. 1066), 2549.
Southern Transportation Co. (S. Rept. 1149), 3668.
Standard American Dredging Co. (S. Rept. 990), 1275.
Starr, John Calvin (S. Rept. 984), 1218.
Stephens, Sophie K. (S. Rept. 1007), 1731.
Stoudemire, Eugene K. (S. Rept. 1031), 2146.
Strecker, Charles B. (S. Rept. 1148), 3668.
Tacoma Tug & Barge Co. (S. Rept. 973), 1218.
T. K. Bentley—schooner (S. Rept. 1226), 4629.
Tobin & Son, George T. (S. Rept. 1182), 4455, 4457.
Van Voorhis, David C. (S. Rept. 1126), 3295.
Vilche, Ruperto (S. Rept. 1099), 3174.
Vindal—steamship (S. Rept. 982), 1218.
Vumbaca, Frank (S. Rept. 1044), 2291.
Wales Island Packing Co. (S. Res. 447), 4458.
War claims (bill S. 4608; S. Rept. 1216), 4454, 4629.
White, Joe T. (S. Rept. 1176), 4454.
Zitek, Joseph (S. Rept. 1101), 3174.

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES (House).
Mr. Gifford elected, 297.
Reports by
Coinage of a 50-cent piece to commemorate the Monroe doctrine (H. Rept. 1274), 501.
Coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling of New Netherland (H. Rept. 1577), 3444.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE (Senate).
Mr. Ball appointed, 25.
Reports by
Abolishment of Steamboat Inspection Service districts of Apalachicola, Fla., and Burlington, Vt. (S. Rept. 1115), 3236.
Bear Creek, Miss. (S. Rept. 1212), 4457.
Bridges: Allegheny River (S. Rept. 1167), 3976.
——— Arkansas River (bill S. 4439), 3604.
——— Big Sioux River (S. Rept. 960), 869.
——— Charles River, Mass. (bill H. R. 13760), 3414.
——— Colorado River (S. Rept. 946), 444.
——— Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash. (S. Repts. 1008, 1056; bill S. 4638), 1731, 2323, 4866.
——— Delaware River (S. J. Res. 249), 444.
——— Escambia River, Fla. (S. Rept. 1024), 1921.
——— Fox River, Ill. (S. Repts. 1057, 1058), 2324.
——— Great Pee Dee River (S. Rept. 963), 899.
——— Hudson River, N. Y. (S. Rept. 1214), 4498.
——— Humphreys Creek, Md. (bill S. 4503), 3414.
——— Kankakee River (S. Repts. 944, 945), 443.
——— Little Calumet River (S. Rept. 943), 443.
——— Merrimack River, Mass. (bill S. 4288), 1920.
——— Minnesota River, Minn. (bill S. 4589), 4498.
——— Mississippi River at Baton Rouge, La. (bill H. R. 11626), 1868.
——— Mississippi River at junction with the Minnesota River (S. Rept. 1215), 4498.
——— Mississippi River at Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. (bill S. 4411), 3414.
——— Mississippi River at St. Paul, Minn. (S. Rept. 1016), 1868.
——— Missouri River (bills S. 4580, 4581, 4582, 4583), 3977, 4455.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE (Senate)—Continued.
Reports by
Bridges: Mobile River, Ala. (bill S. 4469), 3237.
——— Nanticoke River, Del. (S. Rept. 1062), 2464.
——— Niagara River (S. Rept. 1063), 2549.
——— Ohio River (bill H. R. 14351), 5379.
——— Pearl River, Miss. (S. Rept. 1021), 1921.
——— Peedee River, S. C. (S. Rept. 1213), 4459.
——— Red River, Tex. and Okla. (S. Repts. 964, 1134; bills S. 4641; H. R. 14428, 14429), 1169, 3415, 5270, 5379.
——— Red River of the North (S. Rept. 961), 869.
——— Rio Grande River (S. Repts. 1168, 1245), 4458, 4831, 5270, 5379.
——— Rock River, Ill. (S. Rept. 1023), 1921.
——— St. Francis River, Ark. (bill S. 4579), 3976.
——— St. Francis River, Mo. (S. Repts. 965, 1022), 1169, 1921.
——— Sulphur River, Tex. (S. Rept. 1249), 4875.
——— Tugaloo River, S. C. and Ga. (S. Rept. 1064), 2550.
——— Tug Fork of Big Sandy River, W. Va. (S. Rept. 967; bill H. R. 11477), 1168, 5076.
——— West Branch of the Susquehanna River, Pa. (S. Rept. 966), 1169.
Columbia River, Oreg. (H. J. Res. 415), 5065.
Dams: Potomac River (bills S. 4526; H. R. 13554), 3976, 4866.
——— Red River of the North (S. Rept. 1020), 1921.
Grading of Coast Guard officers (S. Rept. 958), 841.
Intracoastal waterway, La. and Tex. (S. Rept. 1169), 4458.
Marine Hospital Service—quarantine powers (S. Rept. 1187), 4455.
Miami Beach, Fla. (S. Rept. 1208), 4458.
Mississippi River (bill H. R. 13810), 5119.
Montreal River Lighthouse Reservation, Mich. (bill H. R. 13032), 4455, 4468.
National hydraulic laboratory (S. Rept. 1240), 4831.
Ship subsidies (S. Rept. 935), 239.
South Fork of South Branch of Chicago River (bill H. R. 9049), 3977.

COMMITTEE ON DISPOSITION OF USELESS EXECUTIVE PAPERS (Joint).
Reports by
Comptroller General's Office (H. Rept. 1659), 4145.
Department of Commerce (H. Rept. 1685), 4341.
Department of the Interior (H. Rept. 1713), 4722.
Department of Labor (H. Rept. 1293), 660.
Navy Department (H. Rept. 1747), 5058.
Post Office Department (H. Repts. 1330, 1707), 1347, 4585.
Sales of useless papers (H. Rept. 1630), 3914.
Treasury Department (H. Rept. 1758), 5573.
Veterans' Bureau (H. Rept. 1743), 5058.

COMMITTEE ON DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS (Joint).
Members on part of Senate appointed, 239, 346, 1348, 1520, 3603, 4446.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (House).
Mr. Paul elected, 4111.
Reports by
Charges against the general fund to the credit of the District of Columbia in the Federal Treasury (H. Rept. 1696), 4445.
Colored Union Benevolent Association (H. Rept. 1665), 4145.
Deputy coroners (H. Rept. 1738), 4947.
Fire department (H. Rept. 1650), 4054.
Fourteenth Street and other streets (H. Rept. 1402), 1777.
Grant Road (H. Rept. 1641), 3914.
Insurance laws (H. Rept. 1419), 1866.
Keokuk Street (H. Rept. 1501), 2860.
Office of recorder of deeds (H. Rept. 1401), 1777.
Optometry (H. Rept. 1503), 2860.
Pensions of retired policemen and firemen (H. Rept. 1400), 1777.
Police department (H. Rept. 1650), 4054.
Salaries of public-school teachers (H. Rept. 1441), 2117.
Shriners' convention (H. Repts. 1422, 1526), 1918, 2997.
Street-railway merger (H. Rept. 1677), 4212.
Tax on fuel for motor vehicles (H. Rept. 1502), 2860.
Thirty-fourth Place NW. (H. Rept. 1664), 4145.
Traffic court (H. Rept. 1576), 3444.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (Senate).
Resolution continuing employment of an additional clerk by (see S. Res. 437*).
Reports by
Additional terminal facilities in square east of squares 710 and 712 (S. Rept. 1147), 3668.
Alley dwellings (S. Rept. 1146), 3668.
Claims for material and labor furnished for District of Columbia buildings (bill H. R. 5027), 3818.
Colored Union Benevolent Association (S. Rept. 1258), 5006.
Elimination of grade crossings (S. Rept. 1145), 3668.
First Street NE. (S. Rept. 1107), 3175.
Fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia (amendment), 3934.
Grant Road (S. Rept. 1106), 3175.
Macon, Edith B. (S. Rept. 1006), 1698.
Nichols Avenue (S. Rept. 1172), 4454.
Optometry (S. Rept. 942), 443.
Pay of the police department (S. Rept. 951), 595.
Pistols and revolvers (S. Rept. 950), 549.
Requiring operators of motor vehicles to secure a permit (S. Rept. 1017), 1868.
Rittenhouse Street (bill S. 3222), 4454.
Sale of certain land acquired for school sites (bill H. R. 5020), 3825.
Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose (S. Rept. 1009), 1731.
Shriners' convention (S. Repts. 938, 1055; H. J. Res. 418), 275, 2291, 3631.
Tax on fuel for motor vehicles (S. Rept. 1173), 4454.
Taxicab rates (S. J. Res. 283), 4726.
Traffic conditions (S. Res. 419), 4629.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOLS AND PLAYGROUNDS (joint subcommittee).
Reports by
Reorganization of the schools (S. Doc. 315), 4727.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR (Senate).
Mr. Brookhart appointed, 25.
Mr. Couzens appointed, 210.
Reports by
Coal Commission (bill S. 4160), 4059.
Commission on unemployment (bill S. 4472), 3604.
Compensation to employees of the United States for injuries sustained in the performance of duty (bill S. 4635), 4831.
Standards for anthracite coal (bill S. 4447), 3004.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS (House).
Mr. Gifford elected, 297.
Reports by
Commencement of terms of the President and Members of Congress (H. Rept. 1690), 4341.
Filling of vacancies in the House of Representatives (H. Rept. 1615), 3734.
Fixing date for beginning of regular sessions of Congress (H. Rept. 1614), 3734.
Four-year terms for Members of Congress (H. Rept. 1613), 3734.
Payment of salaries of Senators appointed to fill vacancies (H. Rept. 1464), 2547.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 1 (House).
Reports by
Parillo *v.* Kunz (H. Rept. 1415; H. Res. 575), 1775, 1777, 5553.
Proceedings in contested-election cases (H. Rept. 1595), 3602.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 2 (House).
Reports by
Golombiewski *v.* Rainey (H. Rept. 1500; H. Res. 576), 2837, 5554.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS No. 3 (House).
Reports by
Gartenstein *v.* Sabath (H. Rept. 1308; H. Res. 574), 796, 797, 5549.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (House).
Mrs. Huck elected, 297.
Mr. Thorpe elected, 297.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS (Senate).
Mr. Brookhart appointed, 25.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (House).
Mr. Glynn elected chairman, 297.
Mrs. Nolan elected, 4111.
Mr. Zihlman excused, 297.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT (House).
Mr. MacLafferty elected, 297.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT (House).
Mr. Gifford elected, 297.
Mr. Jefferis excused, 297.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (Senate).
Mr. Calder excused, 4059.
Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania appointed, 4059.
Resolution authorizing employment of a messenger by (see S. Res. 453*).
Reports by
Administration of oaths to soldiers in war-risk insurance cases (S. Rept. 1002), 1563.
Astoria, Oreg. (S. Rept. 1179), 4454.
Bells for the House of Hope Church, St. Paul, Minn. (bill S. 3973), 3825.
Canadian Car & Foundry Co. (S. Rept. 1188), 4455.
Credits and refunds of income taxes (S. Rept. 1137), 3476.
Customs Service reorganization (S. Rept. 1065), 2549.
Exchanges of property (S. Rept. 1113), 3236.
Federal reserve banks (bill S. 4390), 2357.
Income tax—alien enemy property held in the Treasury (S. Rept. 1118), 3294.
——— capital gains and losses (bill H. R. 13770), 5006.
——— nonresident aliens (S. Rept. 1257), 5006.
Remitting duties on domestic animals which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries (S. Rept. 1180), 4454.
Remitting duty on bells for Grace Church at Plainfield, N. J. (bill S. 4639), 4753.
Remitting duties on bells imported for St. Ann's Church at Kennebunkport, Me. (bill S. 4622), 4629.
Salary of collector of customs for district of North Carolina (S. Rept. 1089), 3174.
Sinking fund for bonds and notes of the United States (S. Rept. 1114), 3236.
War risk insurance (S. Rept. 1067), 2549.
World War foreign debts (S. Rept. 1130), 3415.

COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL (House).
Reports by
Examinations and surveys of certain rivers (H. Rept. 1708), 4585.
Mississippi River (H. Rept. 1420), 1776, 1866.
Mississippi River Commission (H. Rept. 1294), 660.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (House).
Authorized to sit during the sessions of the House, 3589, 3695.
Resolution to print hearings on House Joint Resolution 430, relative to limiting production of habit-forming narcotic drugs (see H. Res. 550).
Resolutions on death of William Bourke Cockran adopted by, 5157.
Reports by
Abernethy, Mrs. R. S. (H. Rept. 1594), 3602.
Acquisition of property at Paris, France, for diplomatic and consular purposes (H. Rept. 1587), 3535.
American battle monuments commission (H. Rept. 1504), 2860.
Exchange of lands at Santiago, Chile (H. Rept. 1604), 3666.
Foreign service of the United States (H. Rept. 1479), 2756.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (House)—Continued.
Reports by
French war debt to the United States (H. Rept. 1716), 4722.
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COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION (House).
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COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS (House).
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COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS (House).
Mr. MacLafferty elected, 297.
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COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS (Senate).
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COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE (House).
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COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE (House)—Continued.
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——— Escambia River, Fla. (H. Rept. 1340), 1386.
——— Fox River, Ill. (H. Repts. 1457, 1473), 2547, 2638.
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——— Nanticoke River, Del. (H. Rept. 1456), 2547.
——— Niagara River (H. Rept. 1572), 3380.
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——— Tugaloo River, S. C. and Ga. (H. Rept. 1605), 3666.
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——— Red River of the North (H. Rept. 1312), 896.
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COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE (Senate).
Reports by
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas (S. Rept. 1170), 4454.
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COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS (House).
Mr. Thorpe elected, 297.
Reports by
Civil War pensions (H. Rept. 1371), 1536.
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COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE BUREAUS AND AGENCIES DEALING WITH WELFARE OF EX-SERVICE MEN (Senate).
Reports by
Appointment of a joint committee to investigate leases and contracts executed by the Veterans' Bureau (S. Rept. 1239), 4727.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF CRUELTY TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE (Senate).
Reports by
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COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES (Joint).
Appointed, 5596, 5712.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CROP INSURANCE (Senate).
Resolution extending time for making report required of (see S. Res. 413*).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE EMPLOYMENT OF FEDERAL PRISONERS (Joint).
Appointed, 5075, 5532.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE FISCAL AFFAIRS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (Joint).
Reports by
Fiscal relations between the Federal Government and the District of Columbia (S. Doc. 301; H. Doc. 603), 3051, 3098, 4570.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE GREAT LAKES-GULF OF MEXICO WATERWAY PROJECT (Senate).
Appointed, 2649.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LEASES AND CONTRACTS EXECUTED BY THE VETERANS' BUREAU (Senate).
Appointed, 5075.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE MEMBERSHIP OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM (Joint).
Members on part of Senate appointed, 5606.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PROBLEMS CONCERNING REFORESTATION (Senate).
Appointed, 2465.

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS (House).
Mr. Humphrey elected, 297.
Reports by
Columbia Basin irrigation project, Washington (H. Rept. 1329), 1273.
Reclamation charges (H. Rept. 1508), 2860.
Rio Grande River (H. Rept. 1601), 3666.

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION (Senate).
Reports by
Contracts for storing and delivering water in the bed of the Rio Grande River (S. Rept. 1080), 2802.
Extending time for payment of charges due on reclamation projects (bill S. 4187), 504.
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COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY (House).
Mr. Jefferis elected, 297.
Resolution authorizing them to hold hearings in the impeachment proceedings against the Attorney General (see H. Res. 461*).
Resolution directing them to investigate certain charges regarding prohibition enforcement (see H. Res. 477).
Resolution to discharge the committee from further consideration of the charges against Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General of the United States (see H. Res. 495*).
Reports by
Arkansas (H. Rept. 1459), 2547.
Association of producers of naval stores (H. Rept. 1702), 4584.
Belleau Wood Memorial Association (H. Rept. 1624), 3817.
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Cherokee Indian school fund (H. Rept. 1458), 2547.
Child labor (H. Rept. 1694), 4445.
China trade act (H. Rept. 1668), 4145.
Compensation for injuries sustained by employees of the United States (H. Rept. 1627), 3817.
Daugherty, Harry M., Attorney General of the United States (H. Rept. 1372), 1536.
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Industrial home for women at Mount Weather, Va. (H. Rept. 1496), 2800.
Iowa (H. Rept. 1692), 4445.
Maine (H. Rept. 1548), 3172.
Municipal court of the District of Columbia (H. Rept. 1522), 2997.
New York: bond of the United States marshal for the southern district (H. Rept. 1433), 2042.
Obstruction of process and assaulting officers (H. Rept. 1481), 2756.
Oklahoma (H. Rept. 1612), 3734.
Payment of per diem employees for November 11—Armistice Day (H. Rept. 1435), 2042.
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Pecos County, Tex. (H. Rept. 1444), 2289.
Printing and publishing of illustrations of foreign postage and revenue stamps (H. Rept. 1547), 3172.
Proof of loyalty in claims (H. Rept. 1428), 1976.
Repression of prostitution (H. Rept. 1585), 3535.
Salaries of district attorneys and marshals (H. Rept. 1669), 4145.
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Statement of work performed during the Sixty-seventh Congress by, 5271.
Reports by
Alien enemy property (S. Rept. 1229), 4629.
Belleau Wood Memorial Association (S. Rept. 1166), 3954.
Child labor (S. J. Res. 285; S. Rept. 1185), 4459.
Compensation for injuries received by employees of the United States while in the performance of their duties (S. Rept. 1255), 4987, 5270.
Creating a joint committee to determine what employment can be furnished Federal prisoners (S. Rept. 1011), 1731.
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Extending time for filing claims for return to owners of property held by the Alien Property Custodian (S. Rept. 936), 275.
Grand juries (S. Repts. 1189, 1190), 4455.
Iowa (bill S. 4614), 4482.
Lima, Ohio (S. Rept. 1013), 1731.
Maine (S. Rept. 1193), 4455.
Method of amending the Constitution of the United States (S. Rept. 1235), 4727.
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Pecos County, Tex. (S. Rept. 1136), 3476.
Repression of prostitution for the protection of the armed forces (S. Rept. 1032), 2217.
Salaries of district attorneys and marshals (S. Rept. 962), 841.
Siskiyou County, Calif. (S. Rept. 1070), 2649.
Soldiers and sailors' civil relief act (S. Rept. 1195), 4455.
Spartanburg, S. C. (bill H. R. 7851), 5076.
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Texas Pacific Railroad Co. (S. Rept. 956), 732.
Traveling expenses of officers of the Department of Justice (S. Rept. 1012), 1731.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR (House).
Mrs. Nolan elected, 4111.
Mr. Paul elected, 895.
Mr. Paul excused, 4111.
Mr. Zihlman elected chairman, 297.
Reports by
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COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY (House).
Reports by
Memorial to Joseph J. Darlington (H. Rept. 1695), 4445.
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COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY (Senate).
Reports by
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Monument to symbolize the national game of baseball (S. J. Res. 277), 3476.
Monument to the faithful colored mammies of the South (S. Rept. 1072), 2681.
"Pilgrim Mother and Child of the Mayflower" statue (bill S. 4282), 3382.

COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS ON FEDERAL TAXATION (INC.).
Letter relative to rates of taxation on earned and unearned incomes received from, 2803.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES (Senate).
Mr. Brookhart appointed, 25.
Reports by
Investigation of prices of crude oil and gasoline (S. Rept. 1263), 4950, 5578.
Standard hampers and baskets for fruits and vegetables (bill S. 4399; S. Rept. 1087), 2648, 3004.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES (House).
Authorized to sit during the sessions of the House, 1136.
Mr. Jefferis excused, 297.
Mr. Paul elected, 895.
Resolutions on the retirement from Congress of Representative Hardy, of Texas, adopted by, 5694.
Reports by
Radio communication (H. Rept. 1416), 1865.
Radio patents (H. Rept. 1686), 4341.

COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE (House).
Resolution providing for payment for clerk to (see H. Res. 468*).

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS (House).
Reports by
Air Service of the Army (H. Rept. 1640), 3914.
Amending the grade percentages of enlisted men of the Army (H. Rept. 1278), 548.
Army field clerks (H. Rept. 1550), 3172.
Authorizing sale of real property no longer needed for military purposes (H. Rept. 1507), 2860.
Boise Barracks Military Reservation, Idaho (H. Rept. 1493), 2800.
Camp Jackson, S. C. (H. Rept. 1603), 3666.
Camp Knox, Ky. (H. Rept. 1607), 3666.
Captured war trophies (H. Rept. 1483), 2756.
Civil offices held by retired enlisted men (H. Rept. 1540), 3098.
Cletner, Martin (H. Rept. 1563), 3287.
Damages caused by American forces abroad (H. Rept. 1646), 3914.
Darroch, D. C. (H. Rept. 1555), 3233.
Douglas, John A. (H. Rept. 1562), 3287.
Fort McClary, Kittery, Me. (H. Rept. 1609), 3734.
Fourth Ohio Infantry, war with Spain (H. Rept. 1643), 3914.
Harrison, Ramon B. (H. Rept. 1521), 2924.
Kansas Electric Power Co. (H. Rept. 1579), 3444.
Loan of chairs for use at the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans (H. Rept. 1599), 3602.
Miles, Sherman (H. Rept. 1553), 3233.
Moriarty, Ambrose I. (H. Rept. 1560), 3287.
National military park at Yorktown, Va. (H. Rept. 1499), 2860.
Ordnance storekeeper in the Army (H. Rept. 1320), 1167.
Prohibiting unauthorized wearing of medals and badges (H. Rept. 1484), 2800.
Rose, Thomas J. (H. Rept. 1642), 3914.
Sale of Army real estate no longer needed for military purposes (H. Rept. 1726), 4824.
Strickland, Orrin F. (H. Rept. 1725), 4824.
Temple, Thomas J. (H. Rept. 1732), 4824.
Validating certain payments to National Guard and reserve officers (H. Rept. 1523), 2997.
Valley Transfer Railway Co. (H. Rept. 1647), 3914.
Warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service (H. Rept. 1556), 3233.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS (Senate).
Mr. Brookhart appointed, 25.
Resolution continuing employment of an additional clerk to (see S. Res. 403*).
Reports by
Allen, James (S. Rept. 1183), 4455.
Army real estate (S. Rept. 1084), 2897.
Ashe, Robert J. (S. Rept. 1081), 2897.
Banks, Northrop (S. Rept. 1129), 3382.
Camp Jackson, S. C. (S. Rept. 1075), 2681.
Davison, Ustacio B. (S. Rept. 1207), 4455.
Donating captured war trophies to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States (S. Rept. 939), 275.
Douglas, John A. (S. Rept. 1248), 4831.
Farrill, James T. (bill H. R. 1482), 4455.
Fesenmeyer, John H. (S. Rept. 1083), 2897.
Fourth Ohio Infantry, war with Spain (H. J. Res. 442), 5393.
Gum, Franklin (S. Rept. 1033), 2217.
Hamilton, Robert F. (S. Rept. 1131), 3382.
Harrison, Ramon B. (S. Rept. 1254), 4948.
Kansas Electric Power Co. (bill H. R. 13004), 4831.
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COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS (Senate)—Continued.
Reports by
McAtee, John H. (S. Rept. 1026), 2071.
Memorial in France to the Seventy-ninth Division (bill S. 4398), 2597.
Military target range of Lincoln County, Okla. (S. Rept. 1119), 3294.
Moran, James (S. Rept. 1138), 3476.
Mull, Jacob (S. Rept. 1085), 2926.
National Home for Disabled Volunteers (H. J. Res. 261), 2071.
National military park at Yorktown, Va. (S. Rept. 1088), 3004.
Palmer, James M. (S. Rept. 1120), 3294.
Temple, Thomas J. (S. Rept. 1086), 2926.
Validating appointment of retired enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard to certain civil offices (S. Rept. 1028), 2071.
Validating certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers (S. Rept. 1191), 4455.
Valley Transfer Railway Co. (bill H. R. 14082), 4455, 4459.
Whipps, W. O. (S. Rept. 948), 504.
Woodruff, William Schuyler (S. Rept. 1174), 4454, 4458.

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING (House).
Mr. MacLafferty elected, 297.
Reports by
Joint commission of gold and silver inquiry (H. Rept. 1645), 3914.

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING (Senate).
Mr. Couzens appointed, 210.
Resolution authorizing them to hold hearings (see S. Res. 428*).
Reports by
Joint commission of gold and silver inquiry (S. Con. Res. 37), 3382.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS (House).
Reports by
Acquisition of sites for naval aviation stations (H. Rept. 1495), 2800.
Additional aircraft for the Navy (H. Rept. 1269), 273.
Barin, Josephine H. (H. Rept. 1393), 1689.
Castle, Harriet B. (H. Rept. 1564), 3287.
Fenner, Milton M. (H. Rept. 1323), 1212.
Gordon, James H. (H. Rept. 1395), 1689.
Howe, Theodore F. (H. Rept. 1418), 1866.
Increasing cost of certain vessels (H. Rept. 1453), 2453.
Increasing elevation and range of turret guns on certain battleships (H. Rept. 1494), 2800.
Lang, John H. (H. Rept. 1390), 1689.
Livingston, John L. (H. Rept. 1392), 1689.
McCulley, Charles L. (H. Rept. 1391), 1689.
MacDonald, Gordon G. (H. Rept. 1745), 5058.
Marine Corps efficiency (H. Rept. 1413), 1777.
Morse, Jerome E. (H. Rept. 1746), 5058.
Officers of the Supply Corps of the Navy (H. Rept. 1461), 2547.
O'Leary, Charles R. (H. Rept. 1389), 1689.
Putnam, Russell B. (H. Rept. 1322), 1167.
Relief of certain officers of the Naval Reserve Force (H. Rept. 1552), 3233.
Retirement of naval officers (H. Rept. 1514), 2924.
Scrapping of naval vessels (H. Rept. 1266), 212.
Silver service of the battleship South Carolina (H. Rept. 1288), 593.
Stevens, Herbert Elliott (H. Rept. 1450), 2355.
Sylvester, Garnet A. (H. Rept. 1394), 1689.
Transfer of certain naval vessels to the Coast Guard (H. Repts. 1454, 1551, 1558), 2453, 3172, 3233.
War contracts (H. Rept. 1321), 1167.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS (Senate).
Mr. Couzens appointed, 210.
Mr. Keyes excused, 25.
Mr. Oddie appointed, 25.
Resolution authorizing them to employ an assistant clerk (see S. Res. 420*).
Reports by
Ackerman, A. E. (S. Rept. 1155), 3740.
Barin, Josephine H. (S. Rept. 1237), 4726.
Becker, Joseph F. (S. Rept. 1159), 3934.
Castle, Harriet B. (S. Rept. 1238), 4726.
Christ, Themis (S. Rept. 1156), 3740.
Conroy, John I. (S. Rept. 1177), 4454.
Dewey, Alice P. (S. Rept. 1178), 4454.
Dugan, Cornelius (S. Rept. 1108), 3175.
Executive nominations, 4866.
Jahn, Frank A. (S. Repts. 1162, 1253), 3934, 4948.
Keyser, Ralph S. (S. Rept. 1110), 3175.
Leith, Fred G. (S. Rept. 1116), 3264.
Livingston, John L. (S. Rept. 932), 24.
Louisiana—lands not needed for naval purposes (S. Rept. 1112), 3237.
McCulley, Charles L. (S. Rept. 1232), 4726.
MacDonald, Gordon G. (S. Rept. 1160), 3934.
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Alexander, Acel C., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Oklahoma; nominated, 2675; confirmed, 3338.
Alschuler, Samuel, to be member of the United States Coal Commission; nominated, 145; confirmed, 296.
Atwell, William H., to be United States judge for the northern district of Texas; nominated, 1134; confirmed, 1485.
Bernsteen, A. E., to be United States attorney, northern district of Ohio; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5395.
Bland, Oscar E., to be associate justice of the United States Court of Customs Appeals; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5611.
Bliss, Robert Woods, to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Sweden; nominated, 2675; confirmed, 2708.
Bondy, William, to be United States judge, southern district of New York; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5130.
Borthwick, Stanley, to be United States marshal, southern district of Ohio; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5395.
Brittain, Eva A., to be register of the land office at Leadville, Colo.; nominated, 3264; confirmed, 3416.
Brown, Martin, to be United States marshal for western district of Michigan; nominated, 3264; confirmed, 3510.
Burden, Oliver D., to be United States attorney for northern district of New York; nominated, 1814; confirmed, 2178.
Butler, Pierce, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; nominated, 40; confirmed, 813, 816.
Campbell, Marcus B., to be United States judge for eastern district of New York; nominated, 1015; confirmed, 1202.
Campbell, Milo D., to be member of the Federal Reserve Board; nominated, 1644; confirmed, 2402.
Cliffe, Adam C., to be United States judge for northern district of Illinois; nominated, 760; confirmed, 870.
Coal commission: nominated, 145; confirmed, 296.
Coast and Geodetic Survey: hydrographic and geodetic engineer; nominated, 945, 2326; confirmed, 1245, 2963, 3064.
——— aides; nominated, 568, 760, 945, 2176, 2676, 3508, 5126; confirmed, 761, 1245, 1485, 3064, 4389, 5395.
Coast Guard: captains; nominated, 4504, 4774; confirmed, 5010, 5130.
——— commander: nominated, 4504, 4774, 5126; confirmed, 5010, 5130, 5395.
——— lieutenant commanders; nominated, 4774, 4775, 5007, 5126; confirmed, 5130, 5395.
——— lieutenants; nominated, 1134, 5007, 5126; confirmed, 3338, 5395.
——— ensign (engineering); nominated, 145; confirmed, 3338.
Cohen, Walter L., to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans, La.; nominated, 145; rejected, 5012.
Coke, John S., to be United States attorney for the district of Oregon; nominated, 1134; confirmed, 1202.
Consular Service: consuls general; nominated, 4774; confirmed, 5010.
——— consuls; nominated, 4774; confirmed, 5010.
Crisp, Charles R., to be a member of the World War Foreign Debt Commission; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5130.
Crissinger, D. R., to be member of the Federal Reserve Board; nominated, 1644; confirmed, 5130.
Crowder, Enoch H., to be ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Cuba; nominated, 3337; confirmed, 3415.
Dahly, Oscar E., to be collector of customs at Duluth, Minn.; nominated, 240; confirmed, 1897.
Davis, Dwight, to be Assistant Secretary of War; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5130.
Davis, Stephen B., to be solicitor of the Department of Commerce; nominated, 760; confirmed, 870.
Deming, William C., to be member of the Civil Service Commission; nominated, 4504; confirmed, 5010.
Denny, George V., to be collector of customs at Savannah, Ga.; nominated, 145; confirmed, 678.
Devine, Edward T., to be member of the United States Coal Commission; nominated, 145; confirmed, 296.
Diplomatic Service: secretaries of embassy or legation; nominated, 2708; confirmed, 2965.
Dollison, William A., to be United States marshal for the district of Colorado; nominated, 760; confirmed, 870.
Eastman, Joseph B., to be member of the Interstate Commerce Commission; nominated, 760; confirmed, 816.
Elting, Philip, to be collector of customs at New York, N. Y.; nominated, 2675; confirmed, 2708.
Ferguson, Carey D., to be collector of customs at Detroit, Mich.; nominated, 1814.
Fritts, Elzie K., to be register of the land office at Waterville, Wash.; nominated, 3264; confirmed, 3416.
Glass, Carter, to be a member of the World War Foreign Debt Commission; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5130.
Glassie, Henry H., to be member of the Tariff Commission; nominated, 4504; confirmed, 5010.
Goddard, Henry W., to be United States judge for the southern district of New York; nominated, 1015; confirmed, 1245.
Gore, John J., to be United States judge, middle district of Tennessee; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5130.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Civilian appointments

Hall, Louis M., to be collector of customs at St. Louis, Mo.; nominated, 145; confirmed, 678.
Hammond, John Hays, to be member of the United States Coal Commission; nominated, 145; confirmed, 296.
Hartson, Nelson T., to be solicitor of internal revenue; nominated, 628; confirmed, 816.
Hatfield, Charles S., to be associate justice of the United States Court of Customs Appeals; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5611.
Hickenlooper, Smith, to be United States district attorney, southern district of Ohio; nominated, 5395; confirmed, 5395.
Hicks, Xenophen, to be United States judge, eastern and middle districts of Tennessee; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5130.
Hines, Frank T., to be Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau; nominated, 4774; confirmed 5130.
Hoffheimmer, Harry M., to be United States judge, southern district of Ohio; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5130.
Hough, Benson W., to be United States attorney, southern district of Ohio; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5130.
Hovind, Oscar P., to be receiver of public moneys at Glasgow, Mont.; nominated, 3997; confirmed, 4507.
Howell, Clark, to be member of the United States Coal Commission; nominated, 145; confirmed, 296.
Hyde, Charles Cheney, to be solicitor for the Department of State; nominated, 2675; confirmed, 3136.
Jackson, Robert A., to be Assistant Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; nominated, 2326; confirmed, 3064.
Jacobs, F. C., to be United States judge, district of Arizona; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5130.
James, William P., to be United States judge, southern district of California; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5395.
Johnston, Peter G., to be register of the land office at Blackfoot, Idaho; nominated, 3508; confirmed, 3633.
Jones, Paul, to be United States judge, northern district of Ohio; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5130.
Kerby, William J., to be member of Board of Charities of the District of Columbia; nominated, 1814; confirmed, 2178.
Lewis, Raymond B., to be receiver of public moneys at Bozeman, Mont.; nominated, 2326; confirmed, 2833.
Light, Frank P., to be register of the land office at Lakeview, Oreg.; nominated, 3264; confirmed, 3416.
Lindsay, Alexander, jr., to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii; nominated, 240; confirmed, 678.
McChord, Charles C., to be member of the Interstate Commerce Commission; nominated, 760; confirmed, 816.
McGee, John F., to be United States judge, district of Minnesota; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5125, 5130.
McKeehan, Charles L., to be United States judge, eastern district of Pennsylvania; nominated, 2708; confirmed, 3338.
McKnight, George W., to be register of the land office at Vale, Oreg.; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5395.
McNary, James G., to be Comptroller of the Currency; nominated, 1644.
Marshall, Thomas Riley, to be member of the United States Coal Commission; nominated, 145; confirmed, 296.
Martin, George Ewing, to be presiding judge, United States Court of Customs Appeals; nominated, 1015; confirmed, 1245.
Miller, Edward W., to be United States attorney for eastern district of Wisconsin; nominated, 3208; confirmed, 3566.
Mondell, Frank W., to be a director of the War Finance Corporation; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5130.
Monson, Ezra T., to be receiver of public moneys at Blackfoot, Idaho; nominated, 3508; confirmed, 3633.
Moore, Alexander P., to be United States ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Spain; nominated, 5395; confirmed, 5395.
Moss, McKenzie, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; nominated, 4774; confirmed, 5130.
Nagle, John D., to be commissioner of immigration at San Francisco, Calif.; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5130.
Neill, Charles P., to be member of the United States Coal Commission; nominated, 145; confirmed, 296.
New, Harry S., to be Postmaster General; nominated, 4744, 4774; confirmed, 4744, 4777.
Olney, Richard, to be a member of the World War Foreign Debt Commission; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5130.
Oison, Edwin A., to be United States attorney for northern district of Illinois; nominated, 760; confirmed, 870.
Partridge, John S., to be United States judge, northern district of California; nominated, 5126; confirmed, 5395.
Phillips, Orie L., to be United States judge, district of New Mexico; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5395.
Poindexter, Miles, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru; nominated, 3969, 3997; confirmed, 3969, 4000.
Public Health Service: surgeon; nominated, 145, 945, 1245, 1534, 4504; confirmed, 415, 1644, 5395.
——— passed assistant surgeon; nominated, 145; confirmed, 415.
——— assistant surgeon; nominated, 145; confirmed, 415.
Reeves, Albert L., to be United States judge for western district of Missouri; nominated, 1814; confirmed, 2327.
Reutter, Albert H., to be appraiser of merchandise at Detroit, Mich.; nominated, 628; confirmed, 870.
Richardson, Clinton O., to be comptroller of customs at Baltimore, Md.; nominated, 145; confirmed, 629.
Rose, John C., to be United States circuit judge, fourth circuit; nominated, 240; confirmed, 761.
Rudkin, Frank H., to be United States judge for the ninth circuit; nominated, 1306; confirmed, 1485.
Runyon, William N., to be United States judge for the district of New Jersey; nominated, 1134; confirmed, 1814.
Sanford, Edward T., to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; nominated, 2326; confirmed, 2677.
San Souci, Emery J., to be collector of customs at Providence, R. I.; nominated, 4504; confirmed, 4777.
Schoonmaker, Frederic P., to be United States judge for western district of Pennsylvania; nominated, 760; confirmed, 870.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.

Civilian appointments

Simmons, Furnifold M., to be member of the World War Foreign Debt Commission; nominated, 5395.
Simons, Charles C., to be United States judge, eastern district of Michigan; nominated, 2780; confirmed, 3136.
Smith, George Otis, to be member of the United States Coal Commission; nominated, 145; confirmed, 296.
Soper, Morris A., to be United States judge for the district of Maryland; nominated, 3415; confirmed, 4507.
Spaulding, Harry W., to be comptroller of customs at Boston, Mass.; nominated, 3997; confirmed, 4507.
Sullivan, Francis P., to be comptroller, Bureau of Accounts, Post Office Department; nominated, 3997; confirmed, 5130.
Tobin, Richard M., to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands and Luxemburg; nominated, 4774; confirmed, 4777.
Tolbert, Joseph W., to be United States marshal, western district of South Carolina; nominated, 240.
Towner, Horace M., to be Governor of Porto Rico; nominated, 5007; confirmed, 5130.
Verrill, Charles H., to be member of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission; nominated, 4774; confirmed, 5130.
White, Richard J., to be United States marshal, eastern district of Wisconsin; nominated, 4504; confirmed, 5130.
Whitehill, Harry C., to be collector of customs at St. Albans, Vt.; nominated, 1015; confirmed, 1067.
Winslow, Francis A., to be United States judge for southern district of New York; nominated, 1015; confirmed, 1245.
Woods, Cyrus E., to be United States ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan; nominated, 5395; confirmed, 5395.
Work, Hubert, to be Secretary of the Interior; nominated, 4774; confirmed, 4777.
Wright, J. Butler, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State; nominated, 2675; confirmed, 2708.

Marine Corps appointments and promotions

General officers: Rufus H. Lane to be brigadier general; nominated, 945; confirmed, 1535.
Colonels: nominated, 945, 3997; confirmed, 1535, 5011.
Lieutenant colonels: nominated, 3997; confirmed, 5011.
Majors: nominated, 1134, 3997; confirmed, 1535, 5011.
Captains: nominated, 245, 3997, 5007; confirmed, 681, 5011, 5130.
Second lieutenants: nominated, 945, 1134, 2401, 5007, 5008; confirmed, 1535, 3209, 5130.

Navy appointments and promotions

Rear admirals: Montgomery M. Taylor; nominated, 241; confirmed, 678.
——— Carl T. Vogelgesang; nominated, 241; confirmed, 678.
——— Charles B. McVay, jr.; nominated, 1484; confirmed, 1761.
——— John H. Dayton; nominated, 1484; confirmed, 1761.
Captains: nominated, 241, 1484, 2962, 3997, 4775; confirmed, 678, 1761, 3208, 5010.
Commanders: nominated, 241, 244, 245, 1484, 2962, 4775; confirmed, 678, 1761, 3208, 5010.
Lieutenant commanders: nominated, 241, 244, 1484, 2962, 3997, 4775, 4776; confirmed, 678, 1761, 3208, 5010.
Lieutenants: nominated, 241, 242, 244, 1484, 2962, 2963, 3997, 4775, 4776; confirmed, 679, 1761, 3208, 5010.
Lieutenants (junior grade): nominated, 242, 244, 245, 1484, 2963, 3997, 4775; confirmed, 679, 1761, 3208, 5011.
Ensigns: nominated, 243; confirmed, 680.
Medical inspector: nominated, 243, 1484; confirmed, 681, 1761.
Surgeons: nominated, 243, 1485; confirmed, 681, 1761.
Passed assistant surgeons: nominated, 243, 1485, 2963, 4776; confirmed, 681, 1761, 3209, 5011.
Assistant surgeons: nominated, 243, 245, 4775, 4776; confirmed, 681, 5011.
Dental surgeon: nominated, 1485; confirmed, 1761.
Passed assistant dental surgeon: nominated, 244, 1485, 2963; confirmed, 681, 1761, 3209.
Pay directors: nominated, 244; confirmed, 681.
Pay inspectors: nominated, 244, 245; confirmed, 681.
Passed assistant paymaster: nominated, 244, 245, 2963, 3997, 4775, 4776; confirmed, 681, 3209, 5011.
Chaplains: nominated, 244, 1485; confirmed, 681, 1761.
Naval constructors: nominated, 1485, 2963, 4775; confirmed, 1761, 3209, 5011.
Civil engineer: nominated, 2963; confirmed, 3209.
Chief boatswains: nominated, 244; confirmed, 681.
Chief gunner: nominated, 245; confirmed, 681.
Chief machinist: nominated, 244; confirmed, 681.
Chief carpenter: nominated, 3997; confirmed, 5011.
Chief pay clerks: nominated, 244, 2963; confirmed, 681, 3209.

Postmasters

Alabama: nominated, 145, 359, 628, 760, 815, 1306, 1534, 2326, 2401, 2676, 2963, 3508, 3997, 4505, 5008, 5126; confirmed, 471, 761, 816, 1485, 2677, 2780, 2833, 3416, 3633, 5011, 5395.
Alaska: nominated, 1134; confirmed, 3416.
Arizona: nominated, 40, 359, 815, 945, 1134, 2176, 5126; confirmed, 415, 471, 1202, 1246, 2504, 5395.
Arkansas: nominated, 40, 760, 815, 945, 1134, 1534, 1592, 2326, 2401, 2676, 3135, 3508, 3997, 4505, 4776, 5126; confirmed, 1814, 3338, 3633, 5395.
California: nominated, 145, 245, 359, 568, 628, 760, 815, 945, 1134, 1306, 1534, 1592, 2176, 2326, 2401, 2676, 2963, 3135, 3508, 3998, 4505, 5008, 5126; confirmed, 816, 946, 1202, 1246, 1593, 1712, 1897, 2327, 2780, 3264, 3338, 3633, 4508, 5011, 5395.
Colorado: nominated, 40, 245, 815, 760, 1134, 1306, 1534, 2176, 2326, 2401, 3998, 4505, 5126; confirmed, 247, 361, 901, 1246, 1485, 1644, 2504, 2708, 4508, 5011, 5396.
Connecticut: nominated, 945, 1534, 1592, 3135, 3508, 4505, 5126; confirmed, 1135, 1644, 1712, 3416, 4000, 5011, 5396.
Delaware: nominated, 2176, 2676, 4505, 4776; confirmed, 2708, 2780, 5011, 5396.
Florida: nominated, 40, 359, 628, 760, 1134, 1534, 2177, 2401, 2963, 3135, 3508, 4505, 5126; confirmed, 211, 681, 1135, 2327, 2504, 3209, 4000, 5011.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Postmasters
Georgia: nominated, 145, 245, 568, 760, 815, 945, 1134, 1306, 1592, 2326, 2963, 3508, 3998, 4505 5008, 5126; confirmed, 471, 761, 870, 1308, 1420, 1644, 2677, 3136, 3338, 3416, 3566, 3633, 4508, 5011, 5131 5396.
Hawaii: nominated 1592, 3508; confirmed, 1814, 4508.
Idaho: nominated, 245, 1134, 1534, 2177, 2326, 2401, 2963, 3135, 3998, 4505, 4776, 5008, 5126; confirmed, 415, 1485, 2178, 2708, 3338, 4000, 4508, 5011, 5580, 5611.
Illinois: nominated, 40, 145, 245, 568, 760, 815, 945, 1134, 1306, 1534, 1592, 2177, 2326, 2401, 2676, 2963, 3135, 3508, 3998, 4505, 4776, 5008, 5126; confirmed, 361, 415, 816, 1015, 1202, 1485, 1535, 1712, 2178, 2708, 3065 3416, 3510, 4000, 4508, 5011, 5396.
Indiana: nominated, 40, 145, 245, 568, 628, 760, 815, 945, 1134, 1306, 1534, 2177, 2326, 2401 2676, 2963, 3508, 3998, 4505, 4776, 5007, 5127; confirmed, 296, 415, 761, 1015, 1135, 1246, 1485, 1761, 2708, 2780, 3633, 4508, 5011, 5131, 5396.
Iowa: nominated, 40, 145, 245, 568, 815, 945, 1306, 1534, 1592, 2177, 2326, 2401 2963, 3135, 3508, 3998, 4505, 4776, 5008, 5127; confirmed, 361, 415, 1015, 1135, 1535, 1761, 1897, 2708, 3264, 3633, 4508, 5011, 5131, 5396.
Kansas: nominated, 40, 146, 245, 568, 628, 815, 1134, 1306, 1592, 2177, 2326, 2401, 2963, 3135, 3508, 3998, 4505, 4776, 5008, 5127; confirmed, 211, 361, 681, 761, 1015, 1246, 1485, 1814, 2677, 2833, 3065, 3136, 3264, 3633, 4508, 5011, 5131, 5396.
Kentucky: nominated, 40, 146, 245, 760, 815, 1306, 1592, 2401, 2676, 2964, 3065, 3508, 4506, 4776, 5008, 5127, 5395; confirmed, 471, 569, 1135, 1644, 3510, 3633, 4000, 5396.
Louisiana: nominated, 146, 245, 568, 628, 1134, 1593, 2826, 2401, 3508, 3998, 4506, 5127; confirmed, 870, 1202, 1761, 3065, 3209, 4508, 5011, 5396.
Maine: nominated, 40, 146, 815, 2401, 3135, 3509, 4506, 5127; confirmed, 471, 1246, 2708, 4000, 4508, 5011, 5396.
Maryland: nominated, 40, 146, 245, 360, 568, 628, 1134, 1306, 2177, 2401, 2964, 3509, 3998, 4776, 5127, 5395; confirmed, 471, 1246, 1420, 1485, 1535, 1814, 2504, 3065, 3416, 4508, 5131, 5396.
Massachusetts: nominated, 40, 146, 245, 568, 628, 760, 945, 1135, 1306, 1534, 2326, 2401, 2504, 2676, 2964, 3135, 3509, 3998, 4776, 5008, 5127; confirmed, 471, 761, 816, 1308, 1814, 2327, 2780, 3136, 3264, 3416, 3633, 4508, 5131, 5396; withdrawn, 2504.
Michigan: nominated, 40, 146, 246, 568, 628, 760, 815, 1135, 1306, 1534, 1593, 2177, 2326, 2402, 2964, 3135, 3509, 3998, 4506, 5008, 5127; confirmed, 211, 361, 681, 761, 901, 1246, 1485, 1535, 1644, 1897, 2178, 2708, 3065, 3136, 3264, 4000, 4508, 5011, 5396.
Minnesota: nominated, 40, 146, 246, 568, 628, 760, 815, 945, 1306, 1534, 1593, 2177, 2326, 2402, 2676, 2964, 3135, 3509, 3998, 4506, 5008, 5128; confirmed, 569, 816, 946, 1246, 1485, 1761, 2402, 2677, 2833, 2965, 3136, 3338, 3633, 4508, 5131, 5396.
Mississippi: nominated, 146, 628, 1135, 1306, 2326, 2676, 3509, 3998, 4506, 4776, 5008, 5128; confirmed, 211, 761, 1535, 3065, 3633, 4508, 5011, 5396.
Missouri: nominated, 40, 146, 246, 628, 760, 815, 1135, 1306, 1534, 1593, 2402, 2676, 2964, 3135, 3509, 4506, 4777, 5008, 5128; confirmed, 211, 761, 870, 1246, 1308, 1761, 1897, 2178, 3136, 3416, 4389, 4508, 5131, 5896.
Montana: nominated, 40, 146, 246, 568, 760, 1135, 1306, 1593, 2326, 2402, 2964, 4506, 4777, 5008, 5128; confirmed, 901, 1420, 1644, 2708, 3338, 4389, 5131, 5397.
Nebraska: nominated, 146, 246, 568, 628, 760, 815, 1307, 1593, 2177, 2402, 2676, 2964, 3135, 3509, 3998, 4506, 4777, 5009, 5128; confirmed, 361, 870, 946, 1645, 1897, 2780, 3209, 3338, 3633, 4000, 4508, 5011, 5131, 5397.
Nevada: nominated, 146, 246, 360, 1593, 3509, 4506, 5009; confirmed, 901, 1897, 4000, 5011, 5397; withdrawn, 5012.
New Hampshire: nominated, 40, 568, 628, 760, 1307, 2177, 2402, 3509, 3999, 4506; confirmed, 247, 681, 816, 1015, 1485, 2708, 3633, 4508, 5011.
New Jersey: nominated, 40, 146, 246, 628, 760, 945, 1307, 1534, 1593, 2402, 2676, 2964, 3135, 3509, 3999, 4506, 4777, 5009, 5128; confirmed, 296, 361, 471, 870, 1015, 1535, 1712, 1761, 2708, 3065, 3416, 4000, 4508, 5011, 5131, 5397.
New Mexico: nominated, 246, 360, 1534, 3136, 3509, 3999, 5009; confirmed, 761, 1897, 4508, 5131, 5397.
New York: nominated, 40, 146, 246, 360, 568, 628, 760, 815, 946, 1135, 1307, 1535, 1593, 2177, 2326, 2402, 2676, 2964, 3136, 3509, 3999, 4506, 4777, 5009, 5128; confirmed, 629, 1015, 1246, 1593, 1645, 1897, 2327, 2402, 2708, 2780, 3338, 3416, 3633, 4000, 4508, 5012, 5397.
North Carolina: nominated, 40, 146, 246, 360, 569, 628, 815, 946, 1307, 1535, 2177, 2326, 2402, 2676, 2964, 3509, 3999, 4506, 4777, 5009, 5128; confirmed, 415, 816, 1535, 1593, 2402, 3136, 3209, 4000, 5012, 5131, 5397, 5611.
North Dakota: nominated, 146, 246, 360, 628, 760, 1135, 1307, 1535, 2177, 2327, 2965, 3136, 3509, 3999, 4506, 4777, 5009, 5128; confirmed, 816, 870, 1420, 1485, 2402, 2677, 2833, 4000, 4508, 5012, 5131, 5397, 5580, 5611.
Ohio: nominated, 147, 246, 360, 569, 628, 760, 815, 946, 1135, 1307, 1535, 1593, 2327, 2402, 2676, 2965, 3136, 3208, 3509, 3999, 4506, 4777, 5009, 5128; confirmed, 296, 361, 816, 870, 1135, 1308, 1535, 1645, 1761, 2677, 2965, 3136, 3264, 3338, 3510, 4000, 4389, 4508, 5012, 5131, 5397.
Oklahoma: nominated, 40, 147, 246, 569, 629, 815, 946, 1307, 2327, 2402, 2677, 3136, 3509, 3999, 4506, 4777, 5009, 5129; confirmed, 361, 471, 761, 870, 1246, 1308, 1535, 2709, 2780, 3066, 3338, 3633, 4000, 4389, 4508, 5012, 5131, 5397.
Oregon: nominated, 147, 246, 360, 629, 1307, 2177, 2402, 2965, 3999, 4506, 5129; confirmed, 361, 946, 1202, 1712, 2709, 3566, 5012, 5397.
Pennsylvania: nominated, 40, 147, 246, 360, 569, 629, 760, 815, 946, 1135, 1307, 1535, 1593, 2177, 2327, 2402, 2677, 2965, 3136, 3509, 3999, 4507, 4777, 5009, 5129; confirmed, 361, 415, 761, 1015, 1308, 1420, 1645, 1712, 1761, 2178, 2504, 2709, 2833, 3066, 3136, 3338, 3416, 3510, 3633, 4389, 4508, 5012, 5131, 5397; withdrawn, 2403.
Porto Rico: nominated, 761, 5009.
Rhode Island: nominated, 41, 246, 360, 4507; confirmed, 296, 761, 2402, 5012.
South Carolina: nominated, 147, 246, 360, 629, 761, 946, 2327, 2965, 3510, 4507, 5009, 5129; confirmed, 296, 415, 471, 870, 1485, 2677, 3209, 4389, 5397.
South Dakota: nominated, 41, 147, 569, 761, 816, 1135, 1307, 1593, 2177, 2327, 2402, 2965, 3136, 4507, 5009, 5129; confirmed, 247, 946, 1246, 1485, 1814, 2402, 2677, 3136, 3338, 5012, 5397.
Tennessee: nominated, 147, 246, 360, 569, 629, 761, 816, 946, 1135, 1307, 1535, 1593, 2177, 2327, 2402, 2677, 2965, 3999, 4507, 4777, 5009, 5129; confirmed, 761, 1067, 1485, 1814, 1897, 2709, 3264, 3633, 5012, 5397, 5580, 5611.
Texas: nominated, 41, 147, 246, 360, 629, 761, 816, 946, 1135, 1307, 1593, 2177, 2327, 2402, 2677, 2965, 3136, 3510, 3999, 4507, 5129; confirmed, 870, 901, 1308, 1485, 1645, 1761, 1897, 2403, 2677, 3136, 3264, 3633, 4508, 5012, 5397.
Utah: nominated, 246, 761, 946, 1135, 1307, 1593, 2402, 2965, 3510, 4777, 5129; confirmed, 569, 901, 1135, 1246, 1485, 2403, 2709, 3264, 3633, 4389, 5131, 5398.
Vermont: nominated, 147, 247, 569, 1307, 2327, 2677, 2965, 3510, 5129; confirmed, 247, 870, 1015, 1645, 3066, 3633, 5398.
Virginia: nominated, 41, 147, 360, 629, 761, 946, 1307, 1593, 2177, 2402, 2965, 3510, 3999, 4507, 4777, 5009, 5130; confirmed, 415, 681, 816, 1135, 1420, 1593, 2178, 2403, 2504, 3066, 3634, 4508, 5131, 5398.
Virgin Islands: nominated, 1307; confirmed, 1485.
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OF

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

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S. 7—To amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the business of loaning money on security of any kind by persons, firms, and corporations other than national banks, licensed bankers, trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, and real estate brokers in the District of Columbia," approved February 4, 1913.
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S. 32—For the relief of contractors, subcontractors, and material men who have suffered loss by reason of Government orders.
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S. 34—For the relief of the Pacific Commissary Co.
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S. 107—For the relief of Robert Edgar Zeigler.
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S. 129—To provide for election contests in the Senate of the United States.
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S. 163—For the relief of Francis L. Flanders.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1365), 1447.

S. 214—To amend section 24 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.
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S. 249—For the relief of certain tribes and nations of Indians in the State of Montana.
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S. 288—For the relief of John T. Eaton.
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S. 385—To amend section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, approved August 11, 1916, as amended.
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S. 403—For the relief of Louise St. Gez, executrix of Auguste Ferré, deceased, surviving partner of Lapene and Ferré.
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S. 404—For the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Alphonse Desmare, deceased, and others.
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S. 419—For the relief of the owners of the steamship Esperanza.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 969), 1218.—Amended and passed Senate, 1417.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 1514.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1384), 1617.—Passed House, 4132.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 192], 4950.

S. 420—For the relief of the Long Island Railroad Co.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 970), 1218.—Amended and passed Senate, 1417.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 1514.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1385), 1617.—Debated, 4132.

S. 421—For the relief of the owners of the steamship Lexington.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 971), 1218.—Amended and passed Senate, 1417.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 1514.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1386), 1617.—Debated, 4133.

S. 425—Authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to fix the salaries of United States attorneys and United States marshals of the several judicial districts of the United States within certain limits.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 962), 841.—Amended and passed Senate, 3860.—Referred to House Committee on Judiciary, 4020.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1669), 4145.—Debated, 5496, 5501.—Passed House, 5503.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 546], 5600.

S. 462—For the relief of Max B. Baldenburg.
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S. 472—For the relief of William B. Lancaster.
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S. 514.—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate claims which the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1452), 2453.

S. 528—For the relief of the widow of Rudolph H. von Ezdorf, deceased.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1470), 2638.—Debated, 4141.

S. 543—For the relief of contributors of the Ellen M. Stone ransom fund.
Reported back and passed Senate, 3102.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3232.

S. 574—To amend an act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," as amended.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1709), 4585.—Passed House, 5055.—Examined and signed, 5241, 5251.—Presented to the President, 5262.—Approved [Public, No. 477], 5599.

S. 661.—For the relief of Arthur Frost.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1051), 2291.—Passed Senate, 3486.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3589.

S. 674—To provide for the equitable distribution of captured war devices and trophies to the States and Territories of the United States and to the District of Columbia.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1483), 2756.

S. 726—For the relief of George Emerson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1635), 3914.—Passed House, 4338.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 194], 4950.

S. 799.—To prevent deceit and unfair prices that result from the unrevealed presence of substitutes for virgin wool in woven fabrics purporting to contain wool and in garments or articles of apparel made therefrom, manufactured in any Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or transported or intended to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce, and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for other purposes.
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S. 834—To authorize the appointment of an ordnance storekeeper in the Army.
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S. 841—For the relief of Elizabeth Marsh Watkins.
Debated and passed House, 2545.—Examined and signed, 2755, 2759.—Presented to the President, 2803.—Approved [Private, No. 162], 3296.

S. 851—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make settlement with the lessees who erected buildings on a five-year lease on the zone at Camp Funston, Kans., and for other purposes.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1306), 797.—Referred to the Committee of the Whole House, 2453.—Amended and passed House, 4050.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4063.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Private, No. 181], 4834.

S. 902—To amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of Indians occupying railroad lands in Arizona, New Mexico, or California," approved March 4, 1913.
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S. 930—For the relief of Thomas J. Temple.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1086), 2926.—Passed Senate, 3948.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 4129.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1732), 4824.

S. 935—For the relief of Gill Irwin Wilson.
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S. 937—To reimburse Isaiah Stephens, postmaster of McMechen, Marshall County, W. Va., for money and postage stamps stolen.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1364), 1447.—Passed House, 4131.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 210], 5069.

S. 1016—To amend an act entitled "An act to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States."
Passed Senate, 1401.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 1515.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1428), 1976.—Passed House, 3089.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3288.—Presented to the President, 3382.—Approved [Public, No. 408], 4357.

S. 1018—To amend an act entitled "An act to give indemnity for damages caused by American forces abroad," approved April 18, 1918.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1646), 3914.

S. 1031—For the relief of Eugene K. Stoudemire.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1031), 2146.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 3479.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3589.

S. 1034—To establish a game sanctuary in the watershed of the South Fork of the Flathead River in the Flathead National Forest to perpetuate a breeding place for game animals.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1311), 840.

S. 1066—To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close Piney Branch Road between Seventeenth and Taylor Streets and Sixteenth and Allison Streets NW., rendered useless or unnecessary by reason of the opening and extension of streets called for in the permanent highway plan of the District of Columbia.
Passed House, 4001.—Examined and signed, 4132, 4154.—Presented to the President, 4192.—Approved [Public, No. 432], 4357.

S. 1076—Establishing standard grades of naval stores, preventing deception in transactions in naval stores, regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1133), 3382.—Amended and passed Senate, 4487.—Taken from Speaker's table and passed House, 5044.—Examined and signed, 5241, 5251.—Presented to the President, 5262.—Approved [Public, No. 478], 5599.

S. 1080—To provide for the establishment of Battell National Park, in the State of Vermont.
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S. 1103—For the relief of Frank Vumbaca.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1044), 2291.—Passed Senate, 3484.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3589.

S. 1104—For the relief of Marion B. Patterson.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1090), 3174.—Passed Senate, 4474.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 1176—For the relief of Canadian Car & Foundry Co. (Ltd).
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S. 1194—For the relief of Northrop Banks.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1129), 3382.—Debated, 4486.

S. 1280—For the relief of Eli N. Sonnenstrahl.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1041), 2291.—Debated, 2395, 3841.—Amended and passed Senate, 3481.—Referred to House Committee on War Claims, 3589.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1636), 3914.

S. 1281—For the relief of Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, United States Army, and others.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1359), 1447.—Debated, 4054.

S. 1298—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1580), 3444.

S. 1405—For the relief of William Collie Nabors.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1544), 3098.—Amended and passed House, 4325.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4469.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 195], 4950.

S. 1452—Providing for establishing shooting grounds for the public, for establishing game refuges and breeding grounds, for protecting migratory birds, and requiring a Federal license to hunt them.
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S. 1467—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in favor of Elizabeth White, administratrix of the estate of Samuel N. White, deceased.
Debated, 1175.—Passed Senate, 1178.—Referred to House Committee on War Claims, 1336.

S. 1490—For the relief of G. T. and W. B. Hastings, partners, trading as Hastings Bros.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1122), 3294.—Passed Senate, 4484.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 1502—For the relief of Thomas E. Owen.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1409), 1777.—Passed House, 4138.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 196], 4950.

S. 1511—For the relief of Sophie Caffrey.
Amended and passed Senate, 33.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 167.

S. 1513—For the relief of Margaret Nolan.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1121), 3294.—Amended and passed Senate, 4484.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 1516—For the relief of Lewis W. Flaunlacher.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1637), 3914.—Passed House, 4338.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 197], 4950.

S. 1517—For the relief of Antti Merihelmi.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1052), 2291.—Debated, 3485, 4837.

S. 1528—For the relief of Sophie K. Stephens.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1007), 1731.—Debated, 3033.—Amended and passed Senate, 4649.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 1538—For the relief of Louis F. Meissner.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1124), 3294.—Passed Senate, 4484.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 1539—For the relief of Watson B. Dickerman, administrator of the estate of Charles Backman, deceased.
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S. 1599—For the relief of the estate of David B. Landis, deceased, and the estate of Jacob F. Sheaffer, deceased.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1363), 1447.—Amended and passed House, 4131.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4446.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 207], 4950.

S. 1600—For the relief of Annie McColgan.
Amended and passed Senate, 33.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 167.

S. 1670—For the relief of Buffkin & Girvin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1505), 2860.—Passed House, 4321.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 198], 4950.

S. 1678—For the relief of Edith B. Macon.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1006), 1698.—Debated, 3032.

S. 1690—To correct the naval record of John Sullivan.
Amended and passed House, 2630.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 2669.—Examined and signed, 2755, 2759.—Presented to the President, 2803.—Approved [Private, No. 157], 2897.

S. 1771—To authorize the United States, through the United States Shipping Board, to acquire a site on Hazzell Island, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, for a fuel and fuel-oil station and fresh-water reservoir for Shipping Board and other merchant vessels, as well as United States naval vessels, and for other purposes.
Debated, 2798.

S. 1829—For the relief of Walter Runke.
Amended and passed Senate, 25.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 167.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1316), 920.—Amended and passed House, 4044.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4061.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Private, No. 177], 4635.

S. 1847—To amend an act approved February 12, 1901, entitled "An act to provide for eliminating certain grade crossings on the line of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Co., in the city of Washington, D. C., and requiring said company to depress and elevate its tracks, and to enable it to relocate parts of its railroad therein, and for other purposes."
Reported back (S. Rept. 1145), 3668.—Passed Senate, 4844.—Referred to House Committee on the District of Columbia, 5694.

S. 1861—Authorizing the Court of Claims to adjudicate the claim of Capt. David McD. Shearer for compensation for the adoption and use and acquisition by the United States Government of his patented inventions.
Passed Senate, 1402.—Motion to reconsider entered, 1411.

S. 1878—To permit the State of Montana to exchange cut-over timberlands granted for educational purposes for other lands of like character and approximate value.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1426), 1976.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3076.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 3103.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3288.—Presented to the President, 3382.—Approved [Public, No. 410], 4357.

S. 1883—Granting a pension to Anna Claude Howard.
Passed Senate, 31.—Vote reconsidered and bill indefinitely postponed (see bill H. R. 5214), 127.

S. 1926—To extend the provisions of the act of February 8, 1887, as amended, to lands purchased for Indians.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1379), 1562.—Debated, 1775.—Passed House, 3069.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3288.—Presented to the President, 3382.—Approved [Public, No. 412], 4357.

S. 1945—To reimburse the Navajo Timber Co., of Delaware, for a deposit made to cover the purchase of timber.
Passed House, 2546.—Examined and signed, 2755, 2759.—Presented to the President, 2803.—Approved [Private, No. 163], 3296.

S. 2002—For the relief of Charles D. Shay.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1001), 1519.—Debated, 3030.—Amended and passed Senate, 3943.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 4129.

S. 2004—For the relief of the First International Bank of Sweet Grass, Mont.
Debated, 2630.

S. 2023—Defining the crop failure in the production of wheat, rye, or oats by those who borrowed money from the Government of the United States in the years 1918 and 1919 for the purchase of wheat, rye, or oats for seed, and for other purposes.
Debated, 3209, 3210.—Passed House, 3212.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3288.—Presented to the President, 3382.—Returned by the President (see S. Con. Res. 38), 3679.—Examined and signed, 3913, 4060.—Presented to the President, 4192.—Approved [Public, No. 447], 4834.

S. 2051—To amend section 3142 of the Revised Statutes, to permit an increase in the number of collection districts for the collection of internal revenue and in the number of collectors of internal revenue from 64 to 65.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1451), 2403.—Debated, 5157.—Passed House, 5163.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 495], 5600.

S. 2098—For the relief of Jacob Mull.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1085), 2926.—Debated, 3948.

S. 2168—For the relief of Jesse C. Dennis and William Rhett Eleazer.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1557), 3233.—Debated, 4326.—Passed House, 4328.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 211], 5069.

S. 2210—For the relief of Lucy Paradis.
Passed House, 2634.—Examined and signed, 2755, 2759.—Presented to the President, 2803.—Approved [Private, No. 161], 3296.

S. 2211—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in certain cases to missionary or religious organizations.
Stricken from the calendar, 297.

S. 2228—To amend certain sections of the Judicial Code relating to the Court of Claims.
Debated, 26, 34, 1406.

S. 2262—For the relief of Franklin A. Swenson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1412), 1777.

S. 2294—To confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to ascertain the cost to the Alaska Commercial Co., a corporation, and the amount expended by it from November 5, 1920, to April 18, 1921, in repairing and rebuilding the wharf belonging to said company at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, which wharf was damaged and partially destroyed on or about November 5, 1920, through collision therewith of the U. S. S. Saturn, United States Navy, and to render judgment therefor.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1492), 2801.—Debated, 4320.

S. 2295—For the relief of James Allen, alias George Moran.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1183), 4455.

S. 2323—For the relief of Anna M. Tobin, independent executrix of the estate of Frank R. Tobin, deceased.
Debated, 2544.—Passed House, 4324.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 199], 4950.

S. 2346—For the relief of Ellen B. Monahan.
Reported adversely (H. Rept. 1405), 1777.

S. 2371—To further amend an act entitled "An act for making further and more effective provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916.
Amended and passed Senate, 28.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 167.

S. 2390—To redistribute the number of officers in the several grades of the Supply Corps of the Navy.
Passed Senate, 28.—Referred to House Committee on Naval Affairs, 167.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1461), 2547.

S. 2391—To provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes.
Placed on the calendar under Rule IX, 278.

S. 2531—To create a board of accountancy for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Debated, 3516.—Amended and passed House, 3520.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 3538.—Examined and signed, 3733, 3764.—Presented to the President, 3818.—Approved [Public, No. 427], 4357.

S. 2532—For extending the time within which allotments may be made in the Crowe Reservation, Mont.
Stricken from the calendar, 297.

S. 2556—For the relief of Edwin Gantner.
Passed House, 2622.—Examined and signed, 2755, 2759.—Presented to the President, 2803.—Approved [Private, No. 159], 2926.

S. 2563—To provide for the completion of the bridge across the Little Colorado River, near Leupp, Ariz.
Passed House, 4044.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Public, No. 443], 4635.

S. 2568—To amend section 196 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1738), 4947.

S. 2573—To amend section 198 of the act of March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," as amended.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1332), 1347.—Debated, 3068.

S. 2589—To amend section 11 of the act entitled "An act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia," approved January 15, 1920.
Passed Senate, 1402.—Motion to reconsider entered, 1411.

S. 2598—For the relief of Franklin Gum.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1033), 2217.—Debated, 3481.—Passed Senate, 3944.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 4129.

S. 2625—For the relief of sufferers in New Mexico from the flood due to the overflow of the Rio Grande and its tributaries.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1157), 3818.—Passed Senate, 4495.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 2632—For the relief of Martin Cletner.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1563), 3287.—Amended and passed House, 4329.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4446.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 212], 5069.

S. 2703—To allow the printing and publishing of illustrations of foreign postage and revenue stamps from defaced plates.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1547), 3172.—Amended and passed House, 4030.—Senate disagrees to House amendments and requests conference, 4063.—Conferees appointed, 4063, 4270.—House insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 4270.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 4388.—Agreed to, 4975.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1710), 4513, 5025.—Agreed to, 4720, 5025.—Examined and signed, 5241, 5251.—Presented to the President, 5262.—Approved [Public, No. 479], 5599.

S. 2718—To provide for leasing of the floating dry dock at the naval station, New Orleans, La.
Passed Senate, 278.—Reconsidered and returned to its place on the calendar, 278.—Recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs, 3936.

S. 2719—To reimburse certain persons for loss of private funds while they were patients at the United States Naval Hospital, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.
Passed House, 2629.—Examined and signed, 2755, 2759.—Presented to the President, 2803.—Approved [Private, No. 158], 2897.

S. 2746—For the relief of William Howard May, ex-marshal of the Canal Zone; William K. Jackson, ex-district attorney of the Canal Zone; and John H. McLean, ex-paymaster of the Panama Canal, now deceased.
Passed House, 4341.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 228], 5271.

S. 2750—To provide for the advancement on the retired list of the Regular Army of Second Lieut. Ambrose I. Moriarity.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1560), 3287.—Debated, 4327.

S. 2787—For the relief of the Neah Bay Dock Co., a corporation.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1092), 3174.—Indefinitely postponed, 4475.

S. 2792—For the relief of John L. Livingston.
Reported back (S. Rept. 932), 24.—Debated, 3937, 4637.—Amended and passed Senate, 4637.—Referred to House Committee on Pensions, 4824.

S. 2822—To regulate the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 942), 443.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 1412.—Referred to House Committee on the District of Columbia, 1514.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1503), 2860.

S. 2853—For the relief of persons suffering damage by reason of proceedings for the condemnation of land for Camp Benning, Ga.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1361), 1447.—Passed House, 4133.—Examined and signed, 4635.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 200], 4950.

S. 2921—To amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.
Debated, 3940.—Amended and passed Senate, 3941.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 4129.

S. 2934—To provide for the issuance to John W. Stanton by the Secretary of the Interior of patent to certain land upon payment therefor at the rate of $1.25 per acre.
Reported back (S. Rept. 937), 275.—Passed Senate, 275.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 381.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1608), 3666.—Passed House, 4336.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 201], 4950.

S. 2946—For the relief of D. C. Darroch.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1555), 3233.

S. 2984—For the relief of Thurston W. True.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1654), 4054.—Amended and passed House, 4340.—Senate disagrees to House amendment; ask conference, 4446.—Conferees appointed, 4446, 4707.—House insists upon its amendment and agrees to conference, 4707.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1751), 5050.—Agreed to, 5181.—Conference report submitted in Senate, and agreed to, 5268.—Examined and signed, 5328, 5542.—Approved [Private, No. 248], 5600.

S. 2986—For the relief of Angy Anderson.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 331.

S. 3023—For the relief of Robert F. Hamilton.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1131), 3382.—Debated, 4841.

S. 3048—For the relief of L. D. Riddell and George W. Hardin, trustees of Milligan College, Tennessee.
Reference changed to Committee on War Claims, 660.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1355), 1447.—Passed House, 4050.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4192.—Approved [Private, No. 172], 4635.

S. 3071—To extend the benefits of the employers' liability act of September 7, 1916, to Edward N. McCarty.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1045), 2291.—Passed Senate, 3484.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3589.

S. 3078—To provide for the free transmission through the mails of certain publications for the blind.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1030), 2146.—Amended and passed Senate, 4497.—Referred to House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5694.

S. 3083—Authorizing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. to construct an elevated railroad siding adjacent to its tracks in the city of Washington.
Debated, amended, and passed House, 4042.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4062.—Examined and signed, 4211.—In Senate motion entered to reconsider, 4268.—Motion to reconsider withdrawn, 4766.—Presented to the President, 4831.—Approved [Public, No. 456], 4950.

S. 3084—To authorize and provide for the payment of the amounts expended in the construction of hangars and the maintenance of flying fields for the use of the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1143), 3604.—Passed Senate, 3741.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3913.

S. 3103—To amend section 2294, United States Revised Statutes, relating to homesteads.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1529), 2997.—Passed House, 4025.—Examined and signed, 4130, 4154.—Presented to the President, 4192.—Approved [Public, No. 435], 4469.

S. 3118—For the relief of Herbert E. Mellstrup.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1468), 2547.—Passed House, 4141.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 202], 4950.

S. 3123—To amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act providing for the location and purchase of public lands for reservoir sites," approved January 13, 1897, as amended.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1561), 3287.—Passed House, 5042.—Examined and signed, 5242, 5251.—Presented to the President, 5262.—Approved [Public, No. 480], 5599.

S. 3136—To amend the act entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia," approved June 20, 1906, and for other purposes.
Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 29.—Referred to House Committee on the District of Columbia, 167.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1441), 2117.

S. 3154—For the relief of C. M. Rieves.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1513), 2924.—Passed House, 4322.—Examined and signed, 4635, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 203], 4950.

S. 3157—For the relief of John G. Sessions.
Reported back adversely (H. Rept. 1511) and laid on table, 2860.

S. 3169—To equalize pensions of retired policemen and firemen of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1400), 1777.—Debated, 3520.—Passed House, 3530.—Examined and signed, 3733, 3764.—Presented to the President, 3818.—Approved [Public, No. 428], 4357.

S. 3171—For the relief of the trustee of the estate of Hillsboro Dredging Co., a corporation, bankrupt.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1376), 1562.—Passed House, 4132.—Examined and signed, 4636, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 213], 5069.

S. 3177—Declaring a portion of the West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, Cook County, Ill., to be a nonnavigable stream.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1366), 1515.—Debated, 1770.—Passed House, 1772.—Examined and signed, 1986, 2041.—Approved [Public, No. 386], 2304.

S. 3195—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept completion of Carey segregation No. 11, and to issue patent therefor.
Passed House, 12.—Examined and signed, 263, 274.—Presented to the President, 331.—Approved [Public, No. 369], 595.

S. 3220—To amend sections 2, 5, 11, 12, 15, 19, 29, and 30 of the United States warehouse act, approved August 11, 1916.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1317), 920.—Debated, 3638, 3643.—Amended and passed House, 3648.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 3678.—Examined and signed, 3913, 4060.—Presented to the President, 4192.—Approved [Public, No. 436], 4469.

S. 3222—For the extension of Rittenhouse Street in the District of Columbia.
Reported back, 4454.

S. 3226—For the relief of William J. Ewing.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 999), 1448.—Debated, 3029.—Amended and passed Senate, 4648.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 3244—To authorize the transfer of surplus books from the Navy Department to the Interior Department.
Reported back (S. Rept. 954), 732.—Passed Senate, 1414.—Referred to House Committee on Naval Affairs, 1514.

S. 3247—To transfer to the classified service agents and inspectors in the field service, including general prohibition agents and field supervisors appointed and employed pursuant to the national prohibition act, and for other purposes.
Reported with amendment, 390.—Debated, 3848.

S. 3252—To amend paragraph 8 of the act entitled "An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1901, as amended.
Reported back (S. Rept. 951), 595.

S. 3256—For the relief of A. L. Gramling.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1375), 1562.—Passed House, 4132.—Examined and signed, 4636, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 208], 4950.

S. 3275—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil and Mexican Wars and to certain widows, Army nurses, former widows, minor children, and helpless children of said soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to widows of the War of 1812, and to certain Indian war veterans and widows, and to certain maimed soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Amended and passed House, 11.—Senate disagrees to amendments of House and asks for conference, 25.—Conferees appointed, 25, 297.—Debate in House, 181.—House insists upon its amendments; agrees to conference, 297.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1298), 702.—First report withdrawn; second report submitted (H. Rept. 1304), 761.—Debated, 817.—Agreed to, 824.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 736.—Agreed to, 813, 814.—Examined and signed, 895, 897.—Presented to the President, 921.—Vetoed (S. Doc. 281), 1175.

S. 3295—To consolidate the work of collecting, compiling, and publishing statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States in the Department of Commerce.
Debated, amended, and passed House, 16.—Senate disagrees to amendments of House and asks for conference, 25.—Conferees appointed, 25, 247.—House insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 247.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 595.—Agreed to, 900.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1292), 629.—Debated, 875.—Agreed to, 876.—Examined and signed, 981, 1046.—Presented to the President, 1103.—Approved [Public, No. 379], 1298.

S. 3296—To authorize the merger of certain street railway corporations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Reported without amendment (H. Rept. 1677), 4212.

S. 3326—To readjust the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.
Indefinitely postponed, 28.

S. 3328—For the relief of Almeda Lucas.
Reported back (S. Rept. 995), 1394.—Passed Senate, 2225.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 2404.

S. 3332—To provide for a grant to the city of Boise, in the State of Idaho, of the use of a certain part of the Boise Barracks Military Reservation, under certain conditions.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1493), 2800.—Passed House, 4017.—Examined and signed, 4130, 4154.—Presented to the President, 4192.—Approved [Public, No. 437], 4469.

S. 3345—Changing the name of Keokuk Street in the county of Washington, D. C., to Military Road.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1501), 2860.

S. 3350—For the relief of Alice M. Gorman.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1358), 1447.—Amended and passed House, 4053.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4063.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Private, No. 182], 4834.

S. 3351—For the relief of G. Dare Hopkins.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1362), 1447.—Amended and passed House, 4131.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4446.—Examined and signed, 4636, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 204], 4950.

S. 3364—For the relief of W. O. Whipps.
Reported back (S. Rept. 948), 504.—Passed Senate, 1413.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 1514.

S. 3384—Authorizing an appropriation to meet proportionate expenses of providing a drainage system for Paiute Indian lands in the State of Nevada within the Newlands reclamation project of the Reclamation Service.
Amended and passed Senate, 1403.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 1918.

S. 3412—For the relief of Mrs. John D. Hall.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1570), 3380.—Debated, 4329.

S. 3424—To provide for the reclamation of the United States Military Reservation, Fort De Russy, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Taken from Speaker's table; passed House, 5543.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 497], 5600.

S. 3434—Directing the Veterans' Bureau to pay Constance Van Brunt Lynch the present value of a term insurance policy.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 331.

S. 3461—To amend the act of February 28, 1920, so as to authorize the acquisition of additional land and the disposition of certain lands already acquired at Camp Knox, Ky.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1607), 3666.

S. 3487—To provide for the widening of Nichols Avenue between Good Hope Road and S Street SE.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1172), 4454.

S. 3503—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 985), 1218.—Amended and passed Senate, 1418.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 3515—For the relief of the New Jersey Shipbuilding & Dredging Co., of Bayonne, N. J.
Debated, 33, 1403.—Passed Senate, 1406.—Motion to reconsider entered, 1406.—Motion to reconsider withdrawn, the bill stands passed, 1621.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 1776.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1437), 2042.

S. 3536—For the relief of the heirs of Nels Rudi.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 331.

S. 3544—To enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Justice in relation to the repression of prostitution for the protection of the armed forces.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1032), 2217.—Debated, 3480.

S. 3553—For the relief of the family of Lieut. Henry N. Fallon (retired).
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 991), 1348.—Amended and passed Senate, 3029.—Referred to House Committee on War Claims, 3137.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1638), 3914.—Debated, 4338.

S. 3560—To provide for payment of the amount of a war-risk insurance policy to a beneficiary designated by Capt. Clarence Centenial Sichel, deceased.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 331.

S. 3565—Relating to the collection of taxes in the District of Columbia.
Indefinitely postponed, 30.

S. 3570—For the relief of the United Dredging Co.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1328), 1273.

S. 3578—To provide credit facilities for the preservation and development of the agricultural industry, including live stock, in the United States; to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds and other securities; to create an agency for the liquidation of commercial assets owned by the United States, for acting when required as depository of funds belonging to the United States, and otherwise performing services as fiscal agent of the United States, and for other purposes.
Committee on Finance discharged, and referred to Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, 470.

S. 3580—To extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North at or near the city of Pembina, N. Dak.
Passed House, 5415.—Examined and signed, 5362, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 547], 5600.

S. 3588—Granting certain lands to the city of Ogden, Utah, to protect the watersbed of the water-supply system of said city.
Amended and passed Senate, 31.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 167.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1535), 2997.

S. 3593—To authorize an exchange of lands with owners of private land holdings within the Glacier National Park.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1534), 2997.—Passed House, 4027.—Examined and signed, 4130, 4154.—Presented to the President, 4192.—Approved [Public, No. 453], 4834.

S. 3594—For the relief of Anton Rospotnik and the exchange of certain lands owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1533), 2998.—Amended and passed House, 4324.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4446.—Examined and signed, 4636, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 205], 4950.

S. 3595—To reimburse Rube Allen for losses and damages sustained by him through the negligent dipping of tick-infested cattle by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.
Amended and passed Senate, 32.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 167.

S. 3609—For the relief of F. J. Belcher, jr., trustee for Ed Fletcher.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1506), 2860.—Debated, 4321.

S. 3611—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to abrogate a contract lease of water power on the Muskingum River.
Passed House, 4043, 4044.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Public, No. 449], 4834.

S. 3614.—Relating to the official bond of the United States marshal for the southern judicial district of the State of New York.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1433), 2042.—Passed House, 4029.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Public, No. 439], 4635.

S. 3615—For the relief of Joseph F. Becker.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1159), 3934.—Debated, 4845, 5069.—Amended and passed Senate, 5075.—Referred to House Committee on Pensions, 5694.

S. 3617—To fix the salaries of the auditor and deputy auditor of the Philippine Islands.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1276), 547.

S. 3652—For the relief of the estate of James W. Mardis.
Reported back (see S. Res. 397), 1275.

S. 3668—For the relief of Gertrude Lustig.
Reported back (S. Rept. 972), 1218.—Debated and passed Senate, 1418.—Referred to House Committee on War Claims, 1515.

S. 3690—For the relief of Lowe Hayden Bibby.
Amended and passed House, 4040.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4062.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Public, No. 445], 4635.

S. 3701—For the relief of Blattmann & Co.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1060), 2291.—Recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, 3486.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1060), 3604.—Debated, 4842.

S. 3702—Providing for the acquirement by the United States of privately owned lands situated within certain townships in the Lincoln National Forest, in the State of New Mexico, by exchanging therefor lands on the public domain also within such State.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1486), 2800.—Passed House, 3091.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3288.—Presented to the President, 3382.—Approved [Public, No. 411], 4357.

S. 3707—For the relief of Hazel E. Simms.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 331.

S. 3721—Providing for the erection of additional suitable and necessary buildings for the National Leper Home.
Made special order (see H. Res. 527), 3582.—Debated, 3583.—Passed House, 3589.—Examined and signed, 3816, 3837.—Presented to the President, 3934.—Approved [Public, No. 430], 4357.

S. 3742—For the relief of John H. Fesenmeyer, alias John Wills.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1083), 2897.—Amended and passed Senate, 3946.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 4129.

S. 3757—Authorizing the Department of Commerce to collect and publish additional cotton statistics and information.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1644), 3914.—Debated, 5055.

S. 3761—For the relief of James Moran.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1138), 3476.—Amended and passed Senate, 4490.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 4721.

S. 3773—To reduce night work in the Postal Service.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1018), 1868.—Debated, 3943, 4649.

S. 3790—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with Toole County irrigation district, of Shelby, Mont., and the Cut Bank irrigation district, of Cut Bank, Mont., for the disposal of the surplus waters of Milk River, Two Medicine, Cut Bank, and Badger Creeks, not needed by the Indians of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation for domestic or irrigation purposes.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1427), 1976.—Laid on the table, 3787.

S. 3791—For the relief of William R. Bradley, former acting collector of internal revenue for South Carolina.
Passed Senate, 32.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 167.

S. 3794—To amend section 35 of the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," approved February 25, 1920.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1530), 2997.—Debated, 4025.

S. 3805—To confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to ascertain the cost to the Southern Pacific Co., a corporation, and the amounts expended by it from December 1, 1906, to November 30, 1907, in closing and controlling the break in the Colorado River.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1066), 2549.—Passed Senate, 3489.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 3808—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the feasibility of reclamation projects on the Columbia River and various other irrigation projects.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1329), 1273.—Debated, 3075, 4009.—Amended and passed House, 4012.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 4063.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4192.—Approved [Public, No. 433], 4357.

S. 3826—For the relief of Gordon G. MacDonald.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1160), 3934.

S. 3843—For the relief of the owners of the steamship Kin-Dave.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1093), 3174.—Debated, 4475.—Passed Senate, 4477.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 3846—To amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Veterans' Bureau and to improve the facilities and service of such bureau, and further to amend and modify the war risk insurance act," approved August 9, 1921.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1002) and passed Senate, 1563.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1688.

S. 3849—For the relief of Robert J. Kirk.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1000), 1448.—Debated, 3029.—Passed Senate, 3942.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 4129.

S. 3854—For the relief of Liberty loan subscribers of the National Bank of Cleburne, Tex.
Reported adversely (S. Rept. 1049), 2291.—Stricken from the calendar, 3485.

S. 3855—To quiet the title to lands within Pueblo Indian land grants, and for other purposes.
Debated in House, 497.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1175), 4454.—Debated, 4876, 5325.—Amended and passed Senate, 4879.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 5050.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1748), 5058.—Debated, 5544, 5676.

S. 3874—Granting the consent of Congress for a bridge across the Rio Grande River.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1168); amended and passed Senate, 4458.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5132.—Passed House, 5416.—House requests Senate to return bill, 5527.—Bill returned and referred to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5694.

S. 3879—For the relief of William H. Lee.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1125), 3295.—Passed Senate, 3837.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 4020.

S. 3891—To further amend section 4756 of the Revised Statutes.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1236), 4726.

S. 3892—Authorizing the State of California to bring suit against the United States to determine title to certain lands in Siskiyou County, Calif.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1070), 2649.—Amended and passed Senate, 3264.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 3379.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1626), 3817.—Passed House, 5039.—Examined and signed, 5242, 5251.—Presented to the President, 5262.—Approved [Public, No. 481], 5599.

S. 3894—For the relief of the De Kimpke Construction Co., of West Hoboken, N. J.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1091), 3174.—Passed Senate, 4475.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 3895—For the relief of Benjamin H. Richardson.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1161), 3934.—Amended and passed Senate, 5076.—Referred to House Committee on Pensions, 5694.

S. 3923—For the relief of the State of New York.
Passed Senate, 34.—Referred to House Committee on War Claims, 167.

S. 3942—For the relief of John H. McAtee.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1026), 2071.—Passed Senate, 3943.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 4129.

S. 3955—To compensate Lieut. L. D. Webb, United States Navy, for damages to household effects while being transported by Government conveyance.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1154), 3740.—Amended and passed Senate, 3741.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3913.

S. 3962—To prohibit the sending of threatening letters through the mails, and for other purposes.
Amended and passed Senate, 30.—Referred to House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 167.

S. 3968—To improve the navigability of waters of the United States by preventing oil pollution thereof.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1569), 3380.—Rereferred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 4311.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1693), 4445.—Debated, 5428.

S. 3973—To remit the duty on a carillon of bells to be imported for the House of Hope Church, St. Paul, Minn.
Reported back and passed Senate, 3825.—Referred to House Committee on Ways and Means, 3913.

S. 3988—For the relief of the estate of Thomas N. Avery.
Reported back (S. Rept. 996), 1394.—Passed Senate, 2225.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 2404.

S. 3990—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion to deliver to the custody of the Brooklyn Museum the silver service which was presented to the cruiser Brooklyn by citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Passed House, 15.—Examined and signed, 263, 274.—Presented to the President, 331.—Approved [Public, No. 368], 521.

S. 4012—To control the possession, sale, and use of pistols and revolvers in the District of Columbia, to provide penalties, and for other purposes.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 950), 549.

S. 4021—For the relief of Edna Mae Baird.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 331.

S. 4025—To permit Mahlon Pitney, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to retire.
Passed House, 18.—Examined and signed, 263, 274.—Presented to the President, 331.—Approved [Public, No. 367], 521.

S. 4028—For the relief of John N. Halladay.
Reported back (S. 994), 1348.—Passed Senate, 2225.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 2404.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1545), 3098.—Passed House, 4325.—Examined and signed, 4636, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 214], 5069.

S. 4029—To amend and supplement the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas & Pacific Railroad Co., and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1871, and acts supplemental thereto.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 956), 732.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 1414.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1918.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1448), 2355.—Debated, 3084.—Amended and passed House, 3088.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 3103.—Examined and signed, 3238, 3286.—Presented to the President, 3237.—Approved [Public, No. 407], 4356.

S. 4030—For the relief of Capt. Murray A. Cobb.
Reported back (S. Rept. 968), 1218.—Passed Senate, 1298.—Referred to House Committee on War Claims, 1386.

S. 4031—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Little Calumet River in Cook County, State of Illinois, at or near the village of Riverdale, in said county.
Reported back (S. Rept. 943) and passed Senate, 443.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 547.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1299), 731.—Passed House, 1765.—Examined and signed, 1986, 2041.—Approved [Public, No. 387], 2304.

S. 4032—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois, department of public works and buildings, division of highways, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Kankakee River, in the county of Kankakee, State of Illinois, between section 5, township 30 north, and section 32, township 31 north, range 13 east, of the third principal meridian.
Reported back (S. Rept. 944) and passed Senate, 443.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 547.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1300), 731.—Passed House, 1765.—Examined and signed, 1986, 2041.—Approved [Public, No. 388], 2304.

S. 4033—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois, department of public works and buildings, division of highways, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Kankakee River, in the county of Kankakee, State of Illinois, between section 6, township 30 north, and section 31, township 31 north, range 12 east of the third principal meridian.
Reported back (S. Rept. 945) and passed Senate, 443.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 547.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1301), 731.—Passed House, 1765.—Examined and signed, 1986, 2041.—Approved [Public, No. 389], 2304.

S. 4036—To prohibit the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1484), 2800.—Passed House, 4017.—Examined and signed, 4130, 4154.—Presented to the President, 4192.—Approved [Public, No. 438], 4469.

S. 4037—To amend the grade percentages of enlisted men as prescribed in section 4b of the national defense act as amended.
Passed Senate, 131.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 181.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1278), 548.—Debated, 1763, 5028.

S. 4050—To provide for the purchase and sale of farm products.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 949), 508.

S. 4061—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with Toole County irrigation district, of Shelby, Mont., and the Cut Bank irrigation district, of Cut Bank, Mont., for the settlement of the extent of the priority to the waters of Two Medicine, Cut Bank, and Badger Creeks, of the Indians of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1073), 2681.—Passed Senate, 3037.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 3137.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1596), 3602.—Passed House, 4038.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Public, No. 444], 4635.

S. 4069—To authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across the Colorado River near Yuma, Ariz.
Reported back (S. Rept. 946) and passed Senate, 444.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 547.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1305), 797.—Passed House, 1765.—Examined and signed, 1986, 2041.—Approved [Public, No. 390], 2304.

S. 4071—For the relief of David C. Van Voorhis.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1126), 3295.—Passed Senate, 3836.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 4020.

S. 4085—For the relief of Samuel H. Butler.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1046), 2291.—Passed Senate, 3484.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3589.

S. 4089—Granting an increase of pension to William Wells.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Pensions, 24.

S. 4090—Granting a pension to Charles P. H. Poppe.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 24.

S. 4091—Granting a pension to Isaac G. Shaw.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 24.

S. 4092—Providing for the admission into the United States of certain refugees from near eastern countries.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Immigration, 24.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1010), 1731.—Debated, 2488, 3034.—Amended and passed Senate, 3036.—Referred to House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 3137.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1621), 3735.

S. 4093—To provide seamen on American vessels with a continuous discharge book; to provide for improved efficiency and discipline; and for other purposes.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Commerce, 24.

S. 4094—Granting an increase of pension to William Elliott.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 24.

S. 4095—To enlarge the public building at Bismarck, N. Dak.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 24.

S. 4096—To authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Banking and Currency, 24.—Reported back, 275.—Passed Senate, 1171.—Referred to House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 1336.—Passed House, 1762.—Examined and signed, 1986, 2041.—Approved [Public, No. 391], 2304.

S. 4097—Granting a pension to Fanny Meyer Hubbard.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 24.

S. 4098—Granting a pension to Eliza Dunn Minard.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 24.

S. 4099—Granting an increase of pension to Phebe S. Riley.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 24.

S. 4100—To amend section 9 of the trading with the enemy act as amended.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 24.—Reported back (S. Rept. 936) and passed Senate, 275.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 381.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1277), 547.—Debated, 638.—Passed House, 639.—Examined and signed, 798, 839.—Presented to the President, 921.—Approved [Public, No. 372], 921.

S. 4101—To amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Patents, 126.

S. 4102—Granting a pension to John Mundy.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Pensions, 126.

S. 4103—To provide credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to amend the Federal reserve act; and for other purposes.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Banking and Currency, 126.

S. 4104—Granting a pension to Sue Myrina Rector.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Pensions, 126.

S. 4105—Granting a pension to Christena Coey.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Pensions, 126.

S. 4106—Granting a pension to Jane W. Smith.
Mr. Ball; Committee on Pensions, 126.

S. 4107—To amend and supplement an act entitled "An act relating to bills of lading in interstate and foreign commerce," approved August 29, 1916.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 126.

S. 4108—For the relief of Elizabeth A. Maynard.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Claims, 170.

S. 4109—To authorize the Baptist National Hospital Association (Inc.) to use and occupy certain land in the Hot Springs National Park, and for other purposes.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 170.

S. 4110—To amend the act of August 15, 1921, entitled "An act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in live stock, live-stock products, dairy products, poultry, poultry products, and eggs, and for other purposes."
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 170.

S. 4111—Granting a pension to Augusta Myers.
Mr. Harreld; Committee on Pensions, 170.

S. 4112—Granting a pension to Joseph A. Branstetter.
Mr. Harreld; Committee on Pensions, 170.

S. 4113—For the relief of Helene M. Layton.
Mr. Bayard; Committee on Claims, 170.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1034), 2291.—Passed Senate, 2472.—Passed House, 4052.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Private, No. 174], 4635.

S. 4114—For the relief of Bertha N. Rich.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Claims, 170.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 997), 1394.—Debated, 2225, 2249, 2399.—Amended and passed Senate, 2400.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 2522.

S. 4115—Granting a pension to Thomas Gorman.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 170.

S. 4116—Granting the consent of Congress to the State Highway Commission of Missouri, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the St. Francis River, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Commerce, 170.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 965), 1169.—Amended and passed Senate, 1169.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1336.

S. 4117—Authorizing the closing of certain portions of Grant Road in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on the District of Columbia, 170.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1106), 3175.—Passed Senate, 4481.—Taken from Speaker's table and passed House, 5408.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 498], 5600.

S. 4118—To create the arbitration commission, United States Shipping Board, and to amend the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Commerce, 170.

S. 4119—Authorizing the erection in the city of Washington of a monument in memory of the faithful colored mammies of the South.
Mr. Williams; Committee on the Library, 209.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1072), 2681.—Amended and passed Senate, 4839.—Referred to House Committee on the Library, 5694.

S. 4120—To amend section 4 of the interstate commerce act.
Mr. Gooding; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 209.

S. 4121—Authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of the Columbia and Snake Rivers.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Commerce, 209.

S. 4122—Granting the consent of Congress to the Interstate Toll Bridge Co. for construction of a bridge across Red River between Montague County, Tex., and Jefferson County, Okla.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Commerce, 209.—Reported back (S. Rept. 964), 1169.—Passed Senate, 1169.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1336.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1342), 1386.—Passed House, 5031.—Examined and signed, 5075, 5241.—Presented to the President, 5124.—Approved [Public, No. 482], 5599.

S. 4123—Granting a pension to Benjamin H. Sellers.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 210.

S. 4124—Granting a pension to Amelia A. Collins.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Pensions, 210.

S. 4125—Granting an increase of pension to Max Liedtke.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Pensions, 210.

S. 4126—Granting an increase of pension to Mary W. James.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Pensions, 210.

S. 4127—Granting an increase of pension to William E. Minshall.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Pensions, 210.

S. 4128—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Peterson.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Pensions, 210.

S. 4129—Granting a pension to Charles Green.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Pensions, 210.

S. 4130—To amend sections 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, and 15 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Banking and Currency, 289.

S. 4131—Granting the consent of Congress to the city of Sioux City, Iowa, and to Union County, in the State of South Dakota, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Big Sioux River at a point 2½ miles north of the mouth of said river, between section 14, township 89, range 48, Woodbury County, Iowa, and section 15, township 89, range 48, Union County, S. Dak.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Commerce, 239.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 960), 869.—Amended and passed Senate, 869.—Amended and passed House, 1766.—Senate concurs in amendment of House, 1793.—Examined and signed, 1986, 2041.—Approved [Public, No. 392], 2304.

S. 4132—To amend an act entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to provide credits for industries and enterprises in the United States necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, and to supervise the issuance of securities, and for other purposes," approved April 5, 1918, and for other purposes.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 239.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1069), 2649.—Debated, 4839.

S. 4133—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota and the State of Minnesota, the county of Pembina, N. Dak., and the county of Kittson, Minn., or any one of them, to construct a bridge across the Red River of the North at or near the city of Pembina, N. Dak.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Commerce, 239.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 961), 869.—Amended and passed Senate, 869.—Amended and passed House, 1766.—Senate concurs in the amendments of the House, 1794.—Examined and signed, 1986, 2041.—Approved [Public, No. 393], 2304.

S. 4134—Granting a pension to Thomas A. Short.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 239.

S. 4135—To amend section 4 of the interstate commerce act.
Mr. Gooding; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 239.

S. 4136—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1922.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 240.

S. 4137—To authorize the transfer of certain vessels from the Navy to the Coast Guard.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Naval Affairs, 240.—Reported back (S. Rept. 955), 732.—Passed Senate, 1414.—Referred to House Committee on Naval Affairs, 1515.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1454), 2453.—Recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs, 2997.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1551), 3172.—Recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs, 3229.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1558), 3233.—Made special order (see H. Res. 510), 3703.—Debated, 3707–3733, 3795–3814, 5232.—Amended and passed House, 5238.

S. 4138—Granting a pension to J. S. Taylor.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 240.

S. 4139—For the relief of Nancy Stubbs Swanson.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Claims, 240.

S. 4140—Granting a pension to Reuben Edward Hunting.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Pensions, 240.

S. 4141—For the relief of Andrew C. Smith.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Claims, 240.

S. 4142—To amend the war risk insurance act and the rehabilitation act with amendments prior to the passage of this act, extending all of the provisions of this act to all disabled veterans of all wars of the United States and to their dependents.
Mr. Brookhart; Committee on Finance, 240.

S. 4143—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to install mail chutes in the post-office building at Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 240.

S. 4144—Authorizing the erection of a Federal building at Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 240.

S. 4145—Providing that the State of Wyoming be permitted to relinquish to the United States certain lands heretofore granted and to select other lands from the public domain in lieu thereof.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 276.

S. 4146—Permitting the State of Wyoming to reconvey certain lands to the United States and select other lands in lieu thereof, and providing for the patenting of certain lands to Natrona County, Wyo., for public park purposes.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 276.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1079), 2758.—Amended and passed Senate, 2865.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 4020.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1660), 4145.—Passed House, 5043.—Examined and signed, 5242, 5251.—Presented to the President, 5262.—Approved [Public, No. 483], 5599.

S. 4147—Granting a pension to Isaac Hawley.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 276.

S. 4148—Relative to reduction in freight rates on products of agriculture and live stock.
Mr. Gooding; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 276.

S. 4149—For the relief of Mary A. Cox.
Mr. Weller; Committee on Claims, 276.

S. 4150—To provide for the organization of Organized Reserves in the Philippine Islands.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 276.

S. 4151—To permit certain persons to make purchases in the Quartermaster Departments of the Army and Navy.
Mr. Brookhart; Committee on Military Affairs, 331.

S. 4152—For the relief of Frank A. Jahn.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 331.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1162), 3934.—Passed Senate, 4636.—Referred to House Committee on Naval Affairs, 5694.

S. 4153—Granting an honorable discharge to Ustacio B. Davison.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Military Affairs, 331.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1207), 4455.

S. 4154—Granting an increase of pension to Mary W. Mott.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 331.

S. 4155—Granting a pension to John King.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Pensions, 331.

S. 4156—Authorizing the accounting officers of the General Accounting Office to settle the accounts of W. H. Power.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Claims, 331.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1132), 3382.—Amended and passed Senate, 4487.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 4157—For the relief of Lieut. Col. Wilson B. Burtt.
Mr. Nicholson; Committee on Military Affairs, 331.

S. 4158—For the relief of Eugene Oberdorfer, jr.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Claims, 331.

S. 4159—Granting a pension to John E. Harris.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Pensions, 331.

S. 4160—To amend the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a commission for the purpose of securing information in connection with questions relative to interstate commerce in coal, and for other purposes," approved September 22, 1922.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Education and Labor, 390.—Reported back, 4059.—Debated and passed Senate, 4867.—Debated in House, 5166.—Amended and passed House, 5191.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 5250.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 499], 5600.

S. 4161—Granting a pension to Alwilda Flannery.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 4162—Making available until December 31, 1923, certain sums appropriated to prevent loss of timber from insect infestation.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 390.

S. 4163—For the relief of the Moran Towing & Transportation Co.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 390.

S. 4164—For the relief of the American Trust Co.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 390.

S. 4165—To provide compensation for accidental injuries to employees in certain occupations in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Ball; Committee on the District of Columbia, 390.

S. 4166—To erect a public building at the city of Savannah, Ga.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 390.

S. 4167—To amend an act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, in order to extend the benefits of said act to certain employees in the Panama Canal Zone.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Civil Service, 444.—Reported back, 1275.—Debated, 2224, 3942.—Amended and passed Senate, 3942.—Referred to House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 4129.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1689), 4341.

S. 4168—To extend for one year the powers of the War Finance Corporation.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Finance, 444.

S. 4169—Granting the consent of Congress to the city of Aurora, Kane County, Ill., a municipal corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Fox River.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Commerce, 444.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1058), 2324.—Amended and passed Senate, 2324.—Taken from Speaker's table; passed House, 3083.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3288.—Presented to the President, 3382.—Approved [Public, No. 417], 4357.

S. 4170—Granting a pension to Lewis V. Boyle.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Pensions, 444.

S. 4171—For the examination and survey of the Intracoastal Canal from the Mississippi River at or near New Orleans, La., to Corpus Christi, Tex.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Commerce, 444.

S. 4172—To authorize the building of a bridge across the Great Pee Dee River in South Carolina.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Commerce, 504.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 963), 899.—Amended and passed Senate, 899.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 981.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1341), 1386.—Passed House, 1768.—Examined and signed, 1986, 2041.—Approved [Public, No. 394], 2304.

S. 4173—For the relief of Thomas F. Sutton.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Claims, 504.

S. 4174—For the relief of Thomas A. Tabele.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Claims, 504.

S. 4175—For the relief of Mary F. Spaight.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Claims, 504.

S. 4176—To amend section 370 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 504.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1012), 1731.—Passed Senate, 3036.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 3137.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1566), 3287.

S. 4177—For the relief of John A. Clayton.
Mr. Spencer, Committee on Claims, 504.

S. 4178—To amend paragraph 11 of section 1001 of an act entitled "An act to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved November 23, 1921.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Finance, 504.

S. 4179—For the relief of Charles W. Mugler.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 504.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1150), 3668.—Indefinitely postponed (see bill H. R. 370), 4492.

S. 4180—For the relief of Frank L. Smith.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 504.

S. 4181—For the relief of the Fred E. Jones Dredging Co.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 504.

S. 4182—To provide motor vehicles for prohibition officers and agents.
Mr. Cameron; Committee on Appropriations, 504.

S. 4183—To increase the subsistence and per diem allowances of certain officers and employees of the United States.
Mr. Cameron; Committee on Appropriations, 504.

S. 4184—To provide free transportation in the mails of bulletins of information to voters.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 504.

S. 4185—Amending section 2 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Naval Affairs, 504.

S. 4186—For the examination and survey of the Intracoastal Canal from the Mississippi River at or near New Orleans, La., to Corpus Christi, Tex.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Commerce, 504.

S. 4187—To extend the time for payment of charges due on reclamation projects and for other purposes.
Mr. McNary, from Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, 504.—Amended and passed Senate, 1178.—Referred to House Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1336.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1508), 2860.—Debated, 4018.—Amended and passed House, 4020.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4062.—Examined and signed, 4212, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Public, No. 454], 4834.

S. 4188—For the relief of Maj. Allen M. Burdett.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Claims, 504.

S. 4189—To pension soldiers who were in the military service during Indian wars and disturbances, and the widows, minors, and helpless children of such soldiers; to increase the pensions of Indian war survivors and widows; and to amend section 2 of the act of March 4, 1917.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 550.

S. 4190—For the relief of Sam N. Thompson.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Claims, 550.

S. 4191—For the relief of Harry E. Fiske.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 550.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1035), 2291.—Indefinitely postponed (see bill H. R. 10529), 3482.

S. 4192—To permit the correction of the general account of Charles B. Strecker, former Assistant Treasurer United States.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 550.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1148), 3668.—Passed Senate, 4491.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 4193—To repeal sections 300 to 316, inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 14, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1920.
Mr. King; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 550.

S. 4194—Granting a pension to Nellie Berry.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 595.

S. 4195—Granting a pension to Harrison Sperry.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 595.

S. 4196—Defining the legal status of all children under 18 years of age in the District of Columbia; creating a parental court; and providing for a child relief allowance for the assistance of certain mothers.
Mr. Brookhart; Committee on the District of Columbia, 595.

S. 4197—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue to certain persons and certain corporations permits to explore, or leases of, certain lands that lie south of the medial line of the main channel of Red River, in Oklahoma, and for other purposes.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 595.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1127), 3336.—Amended and passed Senate, 3337.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3416.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1653), 4054.—Made special order (see bill H. Res. 542), 4805.—Debated, 4805–4823, 5656.—Amended and passed House, 4879.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 4868.—Examined and signed, 5050.—Presented to the President, 5123.—Approved [Public, No. 500], 5600.

S. 4198—To increase the personnel of the Foreign Debt Commission.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Finance, 595.

S. 4199—To refund to Clinton G. Edgar income tax erroneously and illegally collected.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Claims, 595.

S. 4200—To authorize the payment of idemnities to the Government of China for damages sustained by its nationals as a result of the negligent or unlawful acts of persons connected with the military or naval service of the United States.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 664.

S. 4201—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy Ross.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Pensions, 664.

S. 4202—To create a National Police Bureau, and for other purposes.
Mr. Calder; Committee on the Judiciary, 664.

S. 4203—To amend the insurance laws of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Ball; Committee on the District of Columbia, 664.

S. 4204—For the relief of the William J. Oliver Manufacturing Co. and William J. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tenn.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Claims, 664.

S. 4205—To transfer to the Secretary of Commerce the powers, duties, and functions of the United States Shipping Board and the assets, properties, funds, and liabilities of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Mr. King; Committee on Commerce, 664.

S. 4206—Making it unlawful to attempt to influence the determination of any proceeding pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, or any examiner thereof, excepting under the rules and regulations of the commission governing its proceedings in the orderly administration of the interstate commerce law and the acts amendatory thereof.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 664.

S. 4207—For the relief of Victor M. Burris.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Naval Affairs, 664.

S. 4208—Providing for the retirement of certain officers of the Marine Corps.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Naval Affairs, 732.

S. 4209—For the relief of Adelaide S. Fish.
Mr. Cameron; Committee on Claims, 732.

S. 4210—For the relief of Stephenson & Bills.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Claims, 732.

S. 4211—Authorizing preliminary examination and survey to be made of the intracoastal waterway in Louisiana and Texas.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Commerce, 732.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1169); amended and passed Senate, 4458.—Passed House, 5050.—Examined and signed, 5242, 5251.—Presented to the President, 5262.—Approved [Public, No. 484], 5599.

S. 4212—To amend paragraph (11) of section 1001 of an act entitled "An act to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved November 23, 1921.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Finance, 732.

S. 4213—Relating to sales and contracts to sell in interstate and foreign commerce.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on the Judiciary, 732.

S. 4214—To make valid and enforceable written provisions or agreements for arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts, maritime transactions, or commerce among the States or territories or with foreign nations.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on the Judiciary, 732.

S. 4215—Granting allowances for rent, fuel, light, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 732.

S. 4216—Authorizing the sale of real property no longer required for military purposes.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 732.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1084), 2897.—Amended and passed Senate, 3947.—Reconsidered, amended, and passed Senate, 3947.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs (omitted in the Record).—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1726), 4824.—Amended and passed House, 5217–5219.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 5247.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 501], 5600.

S. 4217—To provide for the pay and allowances of certain officers of the Regular Army nominated to but not confirmed in higher grades.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Military Affairs, 732.

S. 4218—For the relief of E. G. Crews.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Claims, 798.—Reported adversely (S. Rept. 1048), 2291.—Stricken from the calendar, 3485.

S. 4219—To amend section 13 of the Federal reserve act.
Mr. George; Committee on Banking and Currency, 798.

S. 4220—To provide credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to amend the Federal reserve act, and for other purposes.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Banking and Currency, 798.

S. 4221—To amend section 439 of the transportation act of 1920.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 843.

S. 4222—To amend the act entitled "An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved May 19, 1921, as amended and extended.
Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania; Committee on Immigration, 843.

S. 4223—To establish a court of claims and to provide for the settlement of land claims of persons not Indian within Pueblo Indian lands and land grants in the State of New Mexico.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 843.

S. 4224—Authorizing a loan of $20,000,000 to Armenia, provided the conference at Lausanne, Switzerland, makes adequate territorial provision for an Armenian national home.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Finance, 843.

S. 4225—For the relief of John W. Coontz.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 843.

S. 4226—For the relief of Frances V. Dodge.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 843.

S. 4227—For the relief of the general hospital of Weston
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 843.

S. 4228—Granting a pension to Oscar E. Glenn.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 843.

S. 4229—To provide credit facilities for the orderly marketing of agricultural products, and for the preservation and development of agriculture and of the live-stock industry of the United States; to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds and other securities; to provide fiscal agents for the United States; to amend the Federal reserve act; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to provide for Federal cooperative banks, and for other purposes.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Banking and Currency, 843.

S. 4230—Authorizing the acquirement of a site and the construction of a building for a post office at Boulder, Colo.
Mr. Nicholson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 900.

S. 4231—Authorizing the acquirement of a site and the construction of a building for a post office at Brighton, Colo.
Mr. Nicholson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 900.

S. 4232—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract with the Elephant Butte irrigation district of New Mexico, and the El Paso County improvement district No. 1 of Texas, for the carrying out of the provisions of the convention between the United States and Mexico, proclaimed January 16, 1907, and providing compensation therefor.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, 921.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1080), 2802.—Debated, 3945, 4840.

S. 4233—To provide for the appointment to higher grades of certain Army officers having conspicuously superior records.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Military Affairs, 921.

S. 4234—Granting a pension to Lillian H. Corcoran.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 921.

S. 4235—Granting consent of Congress to the Charlie Bridge Co. for construction of a bridge across Red River between Clay County, Tex., and Cotton County, Okla.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Commerce, 982.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1134), 3415.—Passed Senate, 3415.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3530.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1631), 3914.—Passed House, 5037.—Examined and signed, 5075, 5241.—Presented to the President, 5124.—Approved [Public, No. 485], 5600.

S. 4236—Granting a pension to Abner C. Hill.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 982.

S. 4237—To control the operation of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, to provide for indemnity bonds or insurance policies, to fix penalties, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ball; Committee on the District of Columbia, 982.

S. 4238—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Wright.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 982.

S. 4239—Authorizing officers who were retired for incapacity resulting from an incident of the service before July 1, 1922, to be given the same pay, according to longevity, as if retired after June 30, 1922.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Military Affairs, 982.

S. 4240—Granting a pension to John R. Scott.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 982.

S. 4241—Granting a pension to Fred D. Carlos.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 982.

S. 4242—For the relief of Major V. Hampton.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Military Affairs, 982.

S. 4243—To stimulate trade by providing credit to enable Germany to purchase foodstuffs and raw materials in the United States.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Finance, 1045.

S. 4244—For the relief of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Claims, 1045.

S. 4245—To provide the necessary organization of the customs service for an adequate administration and enforcement of the tariff act of 1922, and all other customs revenue laws.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Finance, 1045.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1065), 2549.—Debated, 4772.—Amended and passed Senate, 4838.—Referred to House Committee on Ways and Means, 5050.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1750), 5058.—Debated, 5408, 5411.—Amended and passed House, 5408.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 5381.—Examined and signed, 5392, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 502], 5600.

S. 4246—Granting the consent of Congress to the city of St. Paul, Minn., and the county of Ramsey, Minn., or either of them, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the point where Robert Street in said city of St. Paul crosses the Mississippi River.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Commerce, 1045.

S. 4247—Granting a pension to Mertie M. Turner.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Pensions, 1045.

S. 4248—To fix the compensation of employees in post offices for overtime services performed in excess of eight hours daily.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1045.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1019), 1868.—Passed Senate, 3484.—Referred to House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3589.

S. 4249—To amend an act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Civil Service, 1103.

S. 4250—For the relief of Frank P. Trott.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Claims, 1103.

S. 4251—For the disposition of refractory lands on the Huntley irrigation project, in the State of Montana.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, 1103.

S. 4252—Providing for a commissioned status to sanitary engineers in the Public Health Service of the United States.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Finance, 1103.

S. 4253—For the relief of Guy L. Hartman.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 1169.

S. 4254—For the relief of Elizabeth McKeller.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Claims, 1169.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1047), 2291.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 3485.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 4255—For the relief of George T. Tobin & Son.
Mr. Ball; Committee on Claims, 1169.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1182), 4455.

S. 4256—To dissolve the Colored Union Benevolent Association, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ball; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1169.

S. 4257—To amend an act of Congress approved June 18, 1898, entitled "An act to regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia."
Mr. Ball; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1169.

S. 4258—For the relief of Albert Wood.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Claims, 1169.

S. 4259—Relating to the deposit of postal savings funds.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1169.

S. 4260—To extend the time for the construction of a bridge over the Columbia River, between the States of Oregon and Washington, at a point approximately 5 miles upstream from Dalles City, Wasco County, in the State of Oregon.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Commerce, 1169.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1008) and passed Senate, 1731.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1950.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1455), 2453.—Passed House, 3083.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3288.—Presented to the President, 3382.—Approved [Public, No. 418], 4357.

S. 4261—For the purchase of a Federal building site at Fargo, N. Dak.
Mr. Ladd; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1169.

S. 4262—To create the American Stabilizing Corporation, and to provide for stabilizing the prices of certain farm products.
Mr. Ladd; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1169.

S. 4263—For the relief of John F. O'Neil.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1169.

S. 4264—For the relief of the Union Shipping & Trading Co. (Ltd.).
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 1169.

S. 4265—For the relief of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., owner of the lighter Lakeport.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 1169.

S. 4266—For the relief of the owners of the steamship Ceylon Maru.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 1169.

S. 4267—For the relief of Franklin P. Eastman, owner of the lighter Eastman No. 14.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 1169.

S. 4268—Authorizing representation of the United States on the Reparation Commission.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Foreign Relations, 1169.

S. 4269—To create a commission of investigation in connection with the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on the Judiciary, 1218, 1241.

S. 4270—To validate certain allotments of land made to Indians on the Lac Courte Oreille Indian Reservation in Wisconsin.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1218.

S. 4271—To amend section 1 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1921 (41 Stat. L., p. 1249), entitled "An act to amend section 3 of the act of Congress of June 28, 1906, entitled 'An act for the division of the lands and funds of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, and for other purposes.'"
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1218.

S. 4272—Granting a pension to Henry Rabbes.
Mr. Oddie; Committee on Pensions, 1218.

S. 4273—Authorizing and directing the Treasurer of the United States to convey certain lands in section 21, Huron County, Mich., to the Pointe Aux Barques Resort Association.
Mr. Couzens; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 1218.

S. 4274—To provide for the organization of the Organized Reserves in the Philippine Islands.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1218.

S. 4275—Incorporating the Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose.
Mr. Capper; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1218.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1009), 1731.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, 3083.

S. 4276—For the relief of Maj. Russell B. Putnam.
Mr. Broussard; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1218.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1163), 3934.—Indefinitely postponed (see bill H. R. 11738), 4497.

S. 4277—To amend the act entitled "An act to conserve the gold supply of the United States; to permit the settlement in silver of trade balances adverse to the United States; to provide silver for subsidiary coinage and for commercial use; to assist foreign governments at war with the enemies of the United States; and for the above purposes to stabilize the price and encourage the production of silver," approved April 23, 1918.
Mr. King; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1245.

S. 4278—To establish the department of public welfare and to determine its functions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1275.

S. 4279—For the relief of W. C. Milligan.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1275.

S. 4280—To provide additional credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to amend the Federal reserve act, and for other purposes.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1275.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 998), 1411.—Debated, 1741, 1794, 1869, 1924, 1987.—Amended and passed Senate, 1996.—Referred to House Committee on Banking and Currency, 2073.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1712), 4585.—Made special order (see H. Res. 567), 4885.—Debated, 4887-4938, 5242.—Amended and passed House, 5012.—Senate disagrees to House amendment and asks for conference, 4951.—Conferees appointed, 4951, 5039.—House insists on its amendment and agrees to conference, 5039.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 5362, 5364.—Agreed to, 5364.—Conference report submitted in House, 5504.—Agreed to, 5523.—Examined and signed, 5392, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 503], 5600.

S. 4281—To appropriate $500,000 for the purchase of seed grain to be supplied to farmers in the crop-failure areas of eastern Washington, said amount to be expended under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1348.—Reported back, 1563.—Debated and passed Senate, 3030.—Referred to House Committee on Agriculture, 3137.

S. 4282—For the purchase of the statue "The Pilgrim Mother and Child of the Mayflower" and presentation of same to the Government of Great Britain.
Mr. Nicholson; Committee on the Library, 1348.—Reported back, 3382.

S. 4283—To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to require operators of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia to secure a permit, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ball; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1348.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1017), 1868.—Debated, 2324.

S. 4284—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth F. Long.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 1348.

S. 4285—Defining the legal status of all children under 18 years of age who violate Federal statutes, the creation of a United States parental court, and defining the duties and jurisdiction of a chief United States parental guardian.
Mr. Brookhart; Committee on the Judiciary, 1348.

S. 4286—For the relief of James Francis McDonald and Sarah Elizabeth McDonald.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Claims, 1348.

S. 4287—To provide credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to amend the Federal reserve act; and for other purposes.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1348.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1003), 1563.—Minority report submitted (S. Rept. 1003, pt. 2), 1731.—Debated, 2365, 2366, 2460, 2465, 2474, 2550, 2605, 2659, 2671, 2685, 2702, 2758, 2761, 2771, 2804, 2812, 2822, 2869.—Amended and passed Senate, 2896.—Referred to House Committee on Banking and Currency, 2966.

S. 4288—To grant the consent of Congress for the special commission constituted by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts to construct a bridge across the Merrimack River.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Commerce, 1394.—Reported back and passed Senate, 1920.—Passed House, 3076.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3288.—Presented to the President, 3382.—Approved [Public, No. 422], 4357.

S. 4289—Granting a pension to Ellen T. Coughlin.
Mr. Ball; Committee on Pensions, 1394.

S. 4290—Granting a pension to Mary F. Spurling.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 1394.

S. 4291.—Granting a pension to Thomas Hopkins.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 1394.

S. 4292—Granting a pension to Mary Jordan.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Pensions, 1394.

S. 4293—Granting a pension to John A. McNeil.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Pensions, 1394.

S. 4294—For the relief of William F. Conlin.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 1394.

S. 4295—For the relief of A. T. Marix.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 1394.

S. 4296—For the relief of the estate of P. F. McCanna.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1394.

S. 4297—Granting an increase of pension to Emma G. Walker.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 1394.

S. 4298—For the extension of the number of Turkish Armenians admissible as immigrants to the United States and for the admission of orphaned and homeless Armenian children to American orphan institutions and to adoption in American private families.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Immigration, 1449.

S. 4299—For the relief of the widow and minor children of Raymond C. Hanford.
Mr. King; Committee on Claims, 1449.

S. 4300—Providing for the sale and disposition of lands within the former Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, in the State of Utah, containing gilsonite or other like substances.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 1449.

S. 4301—Granting a pension to P. G. Hobbs.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 1449.

S. 4302—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick H. Guhin.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Pensions, 1449.

S. 4303—To amend the joint resolution extending the operation of the immigration act of May 19, 1921, as amended by the resolution of May 11, 1922.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Immigration, 1449.

S. 4304—Authorizing the acquirement of a site and the construction of a building for a post office at Longmont, Colo.
Mr. Nicholson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1449.

S. 4305—Granting an increase of pension to certain soldiers of the Mexican War and Civil War and their widows and minor children, widows of the War of 1812, Army nurses, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 1449.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1076), 2758.—Debated, 4839.

S. 4306—To further regulate the trading in future contracts of agricultural products.
Mr. Dial; Committee on the Judiciary, 1449.

S. 4307—For the relief of John I. Conroy.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1449.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1177), 4454.

S. 4308—To authorize the general accounting officers of the United States to allow credit to certain disbursing officers for payments of salary made on properly certified and approved vouchers.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Claims, 1449.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1140), 3476.—Passed Senate, 3741.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3913.

S. 4309—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii,' approved April 30, 1900, as amended, to establish an Hawaiian homes commission, granting certain powers to the board of harbor commissioners of the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes," approved July 9, 1921.
Mr. New; Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, 1449.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1005), 1620.—Amended and passed Senate, 1711.—Debated and passed House, 2403.—Examined and signed, 2755, 2759.—Presented to the President, 2803.—Approved [Public, No. 403], 2926.

S. 4310—For the relief of the owners of the steamship Mohican.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 1519.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1053), 2291.—Passed Senate, 3487.—Passed House, 4051.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Private, No. 183], 4834.

S. 4311—For the relief of the owners of the steam lighter Comport.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 1519.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1054), 2291.—Passed Senate, 3487.—Passed House, 4051.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Private, No. 184], 4834.

S. 4312—To amend subdivision (a) of section 206 of the transportation act, 1920, as amended.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 1519.

S. 4313—For the payment of claims for damages to and loss of private property incident to the training, practice, operation, or maintenance of the Army.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 1520.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1036), 2291.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 3482.—Referred to House Committee on War Claims, 3589.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1639), 3914.

S. 4314—To amend sections 102, 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code and section 305, paragraphs (a) and (b) of the tariff act of 1922.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on the Judiciary, 1519.

S. 4315—To amend section 2 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved July 31, 1894.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1519.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1028), 2071.

S. 4316—Granting an increase of pension to Fanny W. Arnold.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Pensions, 1519.

S. 4317—Granting a pension to Bertha Bassett.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Pensions, 1519.

S. 4318—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make collections and refunds of taxes out of the proceeds of sales of property held in the Treasury.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Finance, 1563.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1118), 3294.

S. 4319—For the relief of Adam K. Baylor.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Claims, 1563.

S. 4320—For the relief of Joseph F. Thorpe.
Mr. King; Committee on Claims, 1563.

S. 4321—Granting a pension to Cora Carlin.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Pensions, 1563.

S. 4322—For the relief of the owners of the barge Havana.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 1563.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1094), 3174.—Passed Senate, 4478.—Taken from Speaker's table and passed House, 5612.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Private, No. 249], 5600.

S. 4323—For the relief of Philip T. Post.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 1563.

S. 4324—To amend "An act to authorize association of producers of agricultural products."
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1563.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1025), 1921.—Passed Senate, 3063.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 3137.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1702), 4584.

S. 4325—To authorize the sale of certain Government property and appropriating the proceeds thereof for the erection of buildings and the purchase and installation of equipment for use of the engineering division of the Air Service of the Army.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1563.

S. 4326—For the relief of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.
Mr. Shortridge; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1563.

S. 4327—For the relief of Austin G. Tainter.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Claims, 1620.

S. 4328—Granting a pension to Andrew J. Burke.
Mr. Oddie; Committee on Pensions, 1620.

S. 4329—Granting a pension to Katie F. Cross.
Mr. Oddie; Committee on Pensions, 1620.

S. 4330—Granting an increase of pension to Eloise Wilkinson.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 1620.

S. 4331—Granting an increase of pension to Cordelia F. McInroe.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 1620.

S. 4332—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes,' approved June 3, 1916, and to establish military justice," approved June 4, 1920.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 1620.

S. 4333—For the relief of Howard R. Gurney.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 1698.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1042), 2291.—Amended and passed Senate, 3944.—Passed House, 4053.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Private, No. 178], 4635.

S. 4334—Authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a road within the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1698.

S. 4335—Granting a pension to Martha A. Williams.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 1698.

S. 4336—For the relief of Samuel F. George.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Claims, 1698.

S. 4337—To provide for the payment of charges incurred in transportation of standard silver dollars.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Finance, 1710.

S. 4338—For the relief of the Southern Transportation Co.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 1731.

S. 4339—For the relief of the Fred E. Jones Dredging Co.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 1731.

S. 4340—For the relief of Joseph M. Clark & Co.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 1731.

S. 4341—Granting the consent of Congress to the Oregon-Washington Bridge Co., and its successors, to construct a bridge across the Columbia River at or near the city of Hood River, Oreg.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 1731.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1056), amended, and passed Senate, 2323.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2404.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1471), 2638.—Amended and passed House, 3089.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 3103.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3288.—Presented to the President, 3383.—Approved [Public, No. 421], 4357.

S. 4342—To amend paragraph 403 of Schedule 4, section 1, Title I, and paragraph 1703 of Schedule 15 of section 201 of Title II of the tariff act of 1922.
Mr Calder; Committee on Finance, 1731

S. 4343—For the relief of the legal or equitable owners or claimants of the U. S. S. Nueces.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Claims, 1731.

S. 4344—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Howell Butler.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

S. 4345—For the relief of E. J. Reynolds.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Claims, 1731.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1043), 2291.—Amended and passed Senate, 3944.—Passed House, 4138.—Examined and signed, 4636, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4727.—Approved [Private, No. 209], 4950.

S. 4346—Granting the consent of Congress to the Delaware State highway department to construct a bridge across the Nanticoke River.
Mr. Ball; Committee on Commerce, 1731.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1062) and passed Senate, 2464.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2638.—Passed House, 3083.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3288.—Presented to the President, 3383.—Approved [Public, No. 419], 4357.

S. 4347—Granting a pension to Louise Blue.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Pensions, 1731.

S. 4348—For the relief of various owners of vessels and cargoes damaged by the U. S. S. Lamberton.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 1731.

S. 4349—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit in State and national banks and trust companies funds accruing under the act of June 17, 1902.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, 1786.

S. 4350—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to erect a monument at Fort Pierre, S. Dak., to commemorate the explorations and discoveries of the Verendrye brothers, and to expend not to exceed $25,000 therefor.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on the Library, 1787.—Reported back, 3476.—Debated, 4490, 4842.

S. 4351—For the relief of Emma Grooms.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Claims, 1887.

S. 4352—To grant relief from unjust discrimination against importers at ports of entry other than at ports of first arrival under section 319 of the tariff act of 1922, and to authorize the assessment of duty under the tariff act of 1913 on merchandise actually arriving in the United States prior to September 22, 1922, and destined for a port of entry other than the port of first arrival.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Finance, 1887.

S. 4353—Granting the consent of Congress to the highway commissioner of the town of Elgin, Kane County, Ill., to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Fox River.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Commerce, 1787.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1057), 2324.—Amended and passed Senate, 2824.—Taken from Speaker's table and passed House, 3090.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3288.—Presented to the President, 3383.—Approved [Public, No. 420], 4357.

S. 4354—Granting a pension to Maria A. Ballou.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Pensions, 1887.

S. 4355—Granting a pension to Sarah Emma Garvin.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Pensions, 1887.

S. 4356—To provide a penalty for brokers and commission houses fraudulently neglecting to carry out their contracts.
Mr. Dial; Committee on the Judiciary, 1887.

S. 4357—For the relief of the New York State Fair Commission.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 1869.

S. 4358—To authorize the American Niagara Railroad Corporation to build a bridge across the Niagara River between the State of New York and the Dominion of Canada.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Commerce, 1869.—Reported back with an amendment (S. Rept. 1063), amended, and passed Senate, 2549.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2755.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1572), 3380.—Amended and passed House, 4034.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 4063.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Public, No. 450], 4834.

S. 4359—For the relief of L. P. Kelly.
Mr. France; Committee on Claims, 1869.

S. 4360—For the relief of John Henry Burgess.
Mr. France; Committee on Claims, 1869.

S. 4361—For the relief of Sallie Coleman.
Mr. France; Committee on Claims, 1869.

S. 4362—To provide aid from the United States for the several States in prevention and control of drug addiction and the care and treatment of drug addicts, and for other purposes.
Mr. France; Committee on Appropriations, 1869.—Committee on Appropriations discharged, referred to the Committee on Finance, 2680.

S. 4363—Providing for a survey of the Mississippi River from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, La.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Commerce, 1869.

S. 4364—For the relief of the widow of Capt. Benjamin D. Cotter.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Claims, 1921.

S. 4365—To authorize the sale of lands allotted to Indians under the Moses agreement of July 7, 1883.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1922.

S. 4366—For the relief of W. Ernest Jarvis.
Mr. Ball; Committee on Claims, 1922.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1037), 2291.—Passed Senate, 3483.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3589.

S. 4367—For the relief of Mary B. Jenks.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Claims, 1922.

S. 4368—Granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Eley.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Pensions, 1922.

S. 4369—For the relief of Wilhelmina D. Holman and the estate of M. Samuel.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Claims, 1922.

S. 4370—Granting a pension to Clara Morilon.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 1985.

S. 4371—Granting a pension to Margaret Hardesty.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1985.

S. 4372—Granting a pension to Emma J. Berry.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1985.

S. 4373—Granting a pension to M. L. Ralston.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1986.

S. 4374—Granting a pension to Albert F. Ponath.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1986.

S. 4375—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline Bemore.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1986.

S. 4376—Granting an increase of pension to Harvey C. Myers.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1986.

S. 4377—Granting a pension to Jesse Dobyns.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1986.

S. 4378—Granting a pension to Fannie N. Brooks.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Pensions, 1986.

S. 4379—To amend section 1709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 1986.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1029), 2146.—Passed Senate, 3478.—Referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3589.

S. 4380—Granting a pension to Emma L. Perry.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Pensions, 1986.

S. 4381—Granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Atkinson.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Pensions, 2071.

S. 4382—Granting a pension to Mary Louisa Clark.
Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 2071.

S. 4383—Authorizing the Secretary of Labor to permanently admit, under suitable regulations and requirements to be prescribed by him, Francesca Guglielmino, sister of S. G. Guglielmino, a citizen of the United States.
Mr. Shortridge; Committee on Immigration, 2071.

S. 4384—Authorizing the Secretary of War to set apart as a national cemetery certain lands of the United States military reservation of Fort Rosecrans, Calif.
Mr. Shortridge; Committee on Military Affairs, 2071.

S. 4385—For the relief of Finch R. Archer.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Claims, 2071.

S. 4386—For the improvement of channel connecting the deep waters in James River with Hampton Roads, Va., and for the modification of the existing project for the improvement of said channel.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Commerce, 2071.

S. 4387—To authorize the building of a bridge across the Tugaloo River, between South Carolina and Georgia.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Commerce, 2146.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1064), amended, and passed Senate, 2550.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2755.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1605), 3666.—Debated, 4270.—Passed House, 5031.—Examined and signed, 5075, 5241.—Presented to the President, 5124.—Approved [Public, No. 486], 5600.

S. 4388—Granting a pension to Clara Herley.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 2146.

S. 4389—For the relief of John N. Knauff Co. (Inc.).
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 2146.

S. 4390—To amend the last paragraph of section 10 of the Federal reserve act as amended by the act of June 3, 1922.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Finance, 2165.—Reported back, 2357.—Debated, 2463.—Passed Senate, 2464.—Amended and passed House, 2834, 2837.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 2812.—Examined and signed, 2932, 2966.—Presented to the President, 3004.—Approved [Public, No. 405], 3296.

S. 4391—For the relief of Elizabeth Tabele.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Claims, 2146.

S. 4392—For the relief of Daniel A. Spaight.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Claims, 2146.

S. 4393—Granting an increase of pension to Maria L. Clark.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Pensions, 2217.

S. 4394—To provide for uniform regulation of marriage and divorce.
Mr. Capper; Committee on the Judiciary, 2217.

S. 4395—For the relief of Joseph H. Lokken.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Claims, 2217.

S. 4396—For the relief of Eldredge & Mason, of Malone, N. Y.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 2217.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1095), 3174.—Debated, 4479.—Passed Senate, 4841.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 4397—To amend section 24 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes,' approved June 3, 1916, and to establish military justice," approved June 4, 1920.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 2217.

S. 4398—In recognition of the valor of the officers and men of the Seventy-ninth Division who were killed in action or died of wounds received in action.
Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 2217.—Reported with amendment, 2597.—Amended and passed Senate, 2597.—Referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2755.

S. 4399—To fix standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and split baskets for fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Manufactures, 2217.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1087), 2648, 3004.—Debated, 3633, 4838.

S. 4400—Granting a pension to Josephine Lydy.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Pensions, 2217.

S. 4401—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Moessner.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Pensions, 2217.

S. 4402—To amend the tariff act of 1922.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Finance, 2291.

S. 4403—To amend the act entitled "An act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved May 19, 1921, as amended and extended.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Immigration, 2291.

S. 4404—Authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to trustees to be named by the Chamber of Commerce of Columbia, S. C., certain lands at Camp Jackson, S. C.
Mr. Smith; Committee on Military Affairs, 2291.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1075), 2681.—Passed Senate, 2760.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 2860.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1603), 3666.—Debated, 4336.

S. 4405—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy C. Pease.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 2291.

S. 4406—Authorizing the appointment of John T. Henderson as captain of Field Artillery.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Military Affairs, 2291.

S. 4407—To authorize the President to operate coal mines in an emergency.
Mr. Brookhart; Committee on Education and Labor, 2357.

S. 4408—Granting a pension to Elizabeth A. McGinley.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 2357.

S. 4409—For the relief of Horace G. Wilson.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Claims, 2357.

S. 4410—Granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Sage.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 2357.

S. 4411—Granting the consent of Congress to the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., or either of them, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River in section 17, township 28 north, range 23 west of the fourth principal meridian, in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Commerce, 2357.—Reported back, 3414.—Passed Senate, 3414.—Amended and passed House, 4030.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4062.—Examined and signed, 4212, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Public, No. 451], 4843.

S. 4412—Granting a pension to Nellie E. Wilson.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 2357.

S. 4413—To provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ball; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2357.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1173), 4454.

S. 4414—To amend the act of Congress approved September 6, 1922, relating to the discontinuance of the use as dwellings of buildings situated in alleys in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Ball; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2357.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1146), 3668.—Debated, 4844.

S. 4415—Granting an increase of pension to Frances F. Godown.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 2357.

S. 4416—For the relief of Warren C. Hodgkins.
Mr. Norris; Committee on the Judiciary, 2357.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 2649.

S. 4417—To grant relief and authorize the assessment of duties on merchandise actually imported into the United States prior to September 22, 1922, where, owing to unforeseen delays in transportation, the merchandise did not reach its ultimate destination until on or after September 22, when the new tariff became operative.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Finance, 2357.

S. 4418—Granting a pension to William Gossett.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Pensions, 2357.

S. 4419—Providing for the acceptance of a gift of property to be used as a residence for the Vice President of the United States.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2459.

S. 4420—To amend section 2 of the act approved February 15, 1893, entitled "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service."
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Commerce, 2459.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1187), 4455.

S. 4421—Granting a pension to Mrs. William Campbell Gunn.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 2459.

S. 4422—Extending the provisions of the Federal highway act, approved November 9, 1921, to the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 2459.

S. 4423—Granting a pension to Frederick Muller.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 2459.

S. 4424—To provide credits to secure the successful production and profitable and orderly marketing of agricultural products and live stock in the United States.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2459.

S. 4425—To authorize appropriations for the relief of certain officers of the Army of the United States.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Claims, 2459.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1071), 2680.—Debated, 3490, 3945.—Passed Senate, 4839.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 4426—Granting a pension to Jason Holt.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 2549.

S. 4427—Repealing the act approved April 13, 1920, entitled "An act to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act."
Mr. Heflin; ordered to lie on the table, 2550.—Debated, 2649.—Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, 2649–2659.

S. 4428—For the improvement of commerce and navigation, and for other purposes.
Mr. McCormick; Select Committee on Nine-foot Channel from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, 2549.

S. 4429—Granting an increase of pension to Rosa A. Newhall.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 2549.

S. 4430—For the relief of the owner of the scow W. T. C. No. 35.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 2549.

S. 4431—For the relief of the Union Ferry Co., of New York and Brooklyn, owners of the ferryboat Montauk.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 2549.

S. 4432—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Dick.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 2649.

S. 4433—To designate the times and places of holding terms of the United States District Court for the District of Montana.
Mr. Myers; Committee on the Judiciary, 2649.

S. 4434—Declaring a portion of the West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River in Cook County, Ill., to be a nonnavigable stream.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Commerce, 2649.

S. 4435—Amending the provision contained in the sundry civil act approved July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. L. p. 164), for the remodeling and repair of the customhouse and post office at Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2649.

S. 4436—Conferring jurisdiction upon certain courts of the United States to hear and determine the claim by the owner of the steamship City of Beaumont against the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 2649.

S. 4437—To amend section 284 of the Judicial Code of the United States.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 2649.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1189), 4455.—Passed Senate, 5077.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 5694.

S. 4438—To amend section 1025 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 2649.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1190), 4455.—Amended and passed Senate, 5077.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 5694.

S. 4439—To revive and to reenact an act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta," approved October 6, 1917.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Commerce, 2649.—Reported with amendments, 3004.—Amended and passed Senate, 3004.—Taken from Speaker's table and passed House, 3142.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3288.—Presented to the President, 3383.—Approved [Public, No. 423], 4357.

S. 4440—To amend section 9 of the trading with the enemy act, approved October 6, 1917, as amended.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on the Judiciary, 2681.

S. 4441—Granting a pension to Millie Newman.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 2681.

S. 4442—To renew and extend certain letters patent.
Mr. Oddie; Committee on Patents, 2681.

S. 4443—Granting an increase of pension to Alice J. Hunt.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 2681.

S. 4444—Granting a pension to Thomas J. Boice.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 2681.

S. 4445—To amend the first paragraph of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia," approved June 20, 1906, and for other purposes.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2681.

S. 4446—Granting a pension to Oscar E. Burrow.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 2681.

S. 4447—To establish standards for anthracite coal shipped in interstate or foreign commerce.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Education and Labor, 2759.—Reported back, 3004.—Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, 4471.

S. 4448—For the relief of certain disbursing officers.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 2759.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1111), 3236.—Passed Senate, 4482.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5694.

S. 4449—Granting a pension to Thomas Rea.
Mr. Oddie; Committee on Pensions, 2759.

S. 4450—Granting a pension to James S. Kelley.
Mr. Oddie; Committee on Pensions, 2759.

S. 4451—To renew and extend certain letters patent.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Patents, 2759.

S. 4452—For the establishment of a United States industrial home for women at Mount Weather, Va.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on the Judiciary, 2759.

S. 4453—To amend sections 3, 4, 9, 12, 15, 21, 22, and 25 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2759.

S. 4454—Authorizing an appropriation of $25,000 for aid in the construction of a wagon road between Omak and Nespelem, on the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2759.

S. 4455—Granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Grovenor.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 2803.

S. 4456—To provide for the establishment and maintenance of a forest experiment station in cooperation with the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 2803.

S. 4457—For the relief of Joseph William Hanley.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 2803.—Reported adversely (S. Rept. 1261), 5262.

S. 4458—For the relief of Joy Bright Little.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Claims, 2803.

S. 4459—For the relief of Allan MacRossie, jr.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 2803.

S. 4460—For the relief of Moses Y. Starbuck.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Civil Service, 2803.—Debated, 3032.

S. 4461—Authorizing a preliminary examination of the Illinois River.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Commerce, 2803.

S. 4462—To continue the improvement of the Mississippi River and for the control of its floods.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Commerce, 2803.

S. 4463—To authorize the erection of a memorial monument or fountain as a gift to the people of the United States by the Henry B. F. Macfarland memorial committee.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on the Library, 2803.—Reported back, 3476.—Passed Senate, 4490.—Referred to House Committee on the Library, 5694.

S. 4464—In reference to a national military park at Yorktown, Va.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 2897.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1088), 3004.—Indefinitely postponed (see bill H. R. 13326), 4472.

S. 4465—Granting a pension to Carrie E. Croxford.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 2897.

S. 4466—For the relief of Hugh Marshall Montgomery.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 2897.

S. 4467—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Senecal.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 2897.

S. 4468—To authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling of New Netherland, the Middle States, in 1624, by Walloons, French and Belgian Huguenots, under the Dutch West India Co.
Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania; Committee on Banking and Currency. 2897.—Reported back and passed Senate, 3295.—Referred to House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 3416.—Amended and passed House, 4034.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4061.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Public, No. 440], 4635.

S. 4469—To extend the time for the construction of a bridge or bridges and trestles over the navigable channels of the mouth of the Mobile River in the State of Alabama.
Mr. Heflin; ordered to lie on the table, 2897.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3029.—Reported back and passed Senate, 3237.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3379.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1674), 4212.—Passed House, 5050.—Examined and signed, 5242, 5251.—Presented to the President, 5262.—Approved [Public, No. 487], 5600.

S. 4470—Granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Smith.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Pensions, 2926.

S. 4471—To provide for the carrying out of the award of the War Labor Board of April 11, 1919, and the decision of the Secretary of War of November 30, 1920, in favor of certain employees of the Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; of the St. Paul Foundry Co., St. Paul, Minn.; of the American Hoist & Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; and of the Twin City Forge & Foundry Co., Stillwater, Minn.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Claims, 2926.

S. 4472—To make an investigation of the needs of the Nation for public works to be carried on by Federal, State, and municipal agencies in periods of business depression and unemployment.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Education and Labor, 2926.—Reported back, 3604.

S. 4473—Granting an increase of pension to Anita Stephens.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 2926.

S. 4474—Granting a pension to Mollie Irwin.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 2926.

S. 4475—To revise the statutes relating to the formation of national banking associations.
Mr. Brookhart; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2926.

S. 4476—To convey to the Big Rock Stone & Construction Co. a portion of the hospital reservation of United States Veterans' Hospital No. 78 (Fort Logan H. Roots), in the State of Arkansas.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2926.—Reported back, 3740.—Indefinitely postponed (see bill H. R. 12751), 4494.

S. 4477—To amend sections 3, 4, 9, 12, 15, 21, 22, and 25 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3004.

S. 4478—To promote agriculture by stabilizing the price of wheat.
Mr. Gooding; Committee on Agricultural and Forestry, 3004.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1141), 3537.—Debated, 4217.

S. 4479—For the relief of Rose City Cotton Oil Mill and others.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3004.—Reported back (see S. Res. 448), 4455.

S. 4480—For the relief of John Dzikowicz.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 3004.

S. 4481—For the relief of Herbert G. Black, owner of the schooner Oakwoods.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Claims, 3004.

S. 4482—Granting a pension to Leandra Montoya de Pfeiffer.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 3004.

S. 4483—Providing the number of judges which shall concur in holding an act of Congress unconstitutional.
Mr. Borah; Committee on the Judiciary, 3004.

S. 4484—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Zimmerman.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Pensions, 3004.

S. 4485—Conferring jurisdiction upon certain courts of the United States to hear and determine the claim by the owner of the steamship Almirante against the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 3004.

S. 4486—To amend section 5200 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3102.

S. 4487—Making section 1535c of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia applicable to the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 3102.

S. 4488—Granting a pension to A. M. Nestor.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 3102.

S. 4489—For the relief of Roy A. Darling.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3102.

S. 4490—For the relief of Charles D. Baylis, first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3102.

S. 4491—To enroll certain persons, if entitled, with the Choctaw Tribe of Indians.
Mr. Harreld; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3175.

S. 4492—To amend section 4 of the national defense act.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 3175.

S. 4493—For the relief of the owners of the American schooner Mount Hope.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 3175.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1151), 3668.—Indefinitely postponed (see bill H. R. 14249), 4492.

S. 4494—For the relief of the owners of the schooner Blanche C. Pendleton.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 3175.

S. 4495—To provide for the carrying out of the award of the War Labor Board of July 31, 1918, in favor of certain employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Bethlehem, Pa.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Claims, 3175.

S. 4496—To establish a national park in the State of Virginia.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 3175.

S. 4497—To amend the act creating the World War Foreign Debt Commission.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Finance, 3184.

S. 4498—To authorize the purchase of a general and surgical hospital in Los Angeles County, Calif., and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Finance, 3238.

S. 4499—Granting a pension to Affie M. Crockett.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 3238.

S. 4500—Authorizing the appointment of William Schuyler Woodruff as an Infantry officer, United States Army.
Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 3238.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1174), 4454.—Debated, 4458.—Passed Senate, 4767.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 4938.

S. 4501—Providing for the closing of Weaver Place NW., and for other purposes.
Mr. Overman; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3238.

S. 4502—To authorize the construction of a subway for the transmission of mail in the city of New York, N. Y.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 3238.

S. 4503—Granting the consent of Congress to Bethlehem Steel Co. to construct a bridge across Humphreys Creek at or near the city of Sparrows Point, Md.
Mr. France; Committee on Commerce, 3238.—Reported back and passed Senate, 3414.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3530.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1662), 4145.—Passed House, 5415.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 504], 5600.

S. 4504—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to Robert E. Wyche, a resident of Caddo Parish, La.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 3238.

S. 4505—Granting a pension to Eldora Mallon.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Pensions, 3238.

S. 4506—To provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Las Vegas, Nev.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3295.

S. 4507—Granting an increase of pension to Louise Lucier.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 3295.

S. 4508—Granting an increase of pension to Alice Hathaway.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 3295.

S. 4509—To extend the time for the reimbursement of certain sums appropriated for the benefit of the Indians of the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3295.

S. 4510—To amend section 24 of the Federal reserve act.
Mr. Oddie; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3295.

S. 4511—Granting a pension to John J. Hester.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Pensions, 3295.

S. 4512—For the relief of Oscar A. Demple.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 3295.

S. 4513—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Lamb.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 3295.

S. 4514—Authorizing a preliminary examination and survey to be made from Anclote Anchorage to Sponge Exchange Docks and Basin, Tarpon Springs (Fla.) Harbor.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 3295.

S. 4515—Authorizing a preliminary examination and survey to be made from Whitehead Spit Buoy to the Florida East Coast Railway terminals, Key West (Fla.) Harbor.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 3295.

S. 4516—Authorizing a preliminary examination and survey to be made of Manatee River, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 3295.

S. 4517—Authorizing a preliminary examination and survey to be made from Lake Apopka to Lake Tohopekaliga, in Florida.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 3295.

S. 4518—Authorizing a preliminary examination and survey to be made of an inland waterway from Pensacola Bay, Fla., to Mobile Bay, Ala.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 3295.

S. 4519—To authorize the county of Lee, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge over the St. Francis River.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Commerce, 3295.

S. 4520—Granting an increase of pension to Ella R. Shaw.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 3295.

S. 4521—To extend the benefits of the employers' liability act of September 7, 1916, to Florence E. Blanks, a former employee of the post office in St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Claims, 3295.

S. 4522—Authorizing the Secretary of State to convey certain land owned by the United States in Santiago, Chile, to the municipality of that city, and to acquire or receive in exchange therefor other land located in the said city.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3313.—Reported back, 3476.—Passed Senate, 3476.—Referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3530.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1604), 3666.—Passed House, 4038.—Examined and signed, 4211, 4343.—Presented to the President, 4344.—Approved [Public, No. 448], 4884.

S. 4523—To exempt from cancellation certain desert-land entries in Riverside County, Calif.
Mr. Shortridge; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 3383.

S. 4524—Granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Geiger.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 3383.

S. 4525—Granting to the State of New Mexico certain lands for reimbursement of the counties of Grant, Luna, Hidalgo, and Santa Fe for interest paid on railroad aid bonds, and for the payment of the principal of railroad aid bonds issued by the town of Silver City, and to reimburse said town for interest paid on said bonds, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 3383.

S. 4526—Authorizing the construction, maintenance, and operation of a dam and appurtenant intake and outlet structures across or in the Potomac River at or near Williamsport, Washington County, Md.
Mr. Weller; Committee on Commerce, 3476.—Reported back; passed Senate, 3976.

S. 4527—For the relief of A. H. Rebentish.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 3476.

S. 4528—For the relief of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 3477.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1170), 4454.—Amended and passed Senate, 5078.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5694.

S. 4529—To complete the publication of the Moses Austin and Stephen F. Austin papers.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Appropriations, 3476.

S. 4530—Granting a pension to Ed Colins.
Mr. Brookhart; Committee on Pensions, 3477.

S. 4531—Granting a pension to Nestor Alarcon.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 3477.

S. 4532—Granting a pension to Bernard Higgins.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 3477.

S. 4533—Granting a pension to Fannie E. Hilton.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 3477.

S. 4534—Granting an increase of pension to Edith B. Macon.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 3477.

S. 4535—Granting a pension to Felipe Perata y Cisneros.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 3477.

S. 4536—To authorize the building of a bridge across the Peedee River in South Carolina.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Commerce, 3537.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1213), 4459.—Amended and passed Senate, 4479.—Taken from Speaker's table and passed House, 5025.—Examined and signed, 5242, 5251.—Presented to the President, 5262.—Approved [Public, No. 488], 5600.

S. 4537—For the relief of George Turner.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3537.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1186), 4455.

S. 4538—Granting a pension to Minnie L. Foster.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 3537.

S. 4539—Granting a pension to Clarissa A. Grover.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 3537.

S. 4540—To authorize the building of a bridge across the Peedee River, S. C.
Mr. Smith; Committee on Commerce, 3537.

S. 4541—For the relief of Thomas N. Emley and Ida E. Godfrey.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Claims, 3537.

S. 4542—Relative to the claim of the Export Oil Corporation.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Claims, 3537.

S. 4543—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on the Judiciary, 3537.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1255), 4987.

S. 4544—To authorize the extension of the period of restriction against alienation on surplus lands allotted to minor members of the Kansas or Kaw Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3537.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1152), 3669.—Passed Senate, 4493.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 4721.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1741), 5058.—Passed House, 5543.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 548], 5600.

S. 4545—To amend section 14 of the military services act, approved June 10, 1922.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 3537.

S. 4546—Granting a pension to Marguerite Daugherty.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 3604.

S. 4547—Amending section 230 of the revenue act of 1921.
Mr. Brookhart; Committee on Finance, 3604.

S. 4548—Declaring Bear Creek in Humphreys, Leflore, and Sunflower Counties, Miss., to be a nonnavigable stream.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Commerce, 3604.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1212), 4457.—Amended and passed Senate, 4457.—Taken from Speaker's table and passed House, 5025.—Examined and signed, 5242, 5251.—Presented to the President, 5262.—Approved [Public, No. 490], 5600.

S. 4549—Granting an increase of pension to Rosalthe L. Warner.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 3604.

S. 4550—To provide for the retirement of certain officers of the Naval Reserve Force on account of physical disability received in the line of duty after many years of service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Shortridge; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3604.

S. 4551—Amending the Army appropriation act approved July 9, 1918, providing for appointment and retirement of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, or contract surgeons.
Mr. Shortridge; Committee on Military Affairs, 3604.

S. 4552—To incorporate the Belleau Wood Memorial Association.
Mr. Overman; Committee on the Judiciary, 3604.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1166), 3954.—Amended and passed Senate, 3954.—Taken from Speaker's table; passed House, 5141.—Examined and signed, 5242, 5251.—Presented to the President, 5262.—Approved [Public, No. 489], 5600.

S. 4553—Granting an increase of pension to Mary McCook.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 3604.

S. 4554—Granting a pension to Vincente Fresquez.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 3604.

S. 4555—To authorize the Valley Transfer Railway Co., a corporation, to construct and operate a line of railway in and upon the Fort Snelling Military Reservation in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Military Affairs, 3604.

S. 4556—Granting the consent of Congress to the Valley Transfer Railway Co., a corporation, to construct three bridges and approaches thereto across the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, at points suitable to the interests of navigation.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Commerce, 3605.

S. 4557—Providing for the disposal of certain lands on Crooked and Pickerel Lakes, Mich., and for other purposes.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 3669.

S. 4558—Granting permission to Mrs. R. S. Abernethy, of Lincolnton, N. C., to accept the decoration of the bust of Bolivar.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3669.

S. 4559—Authorizing the President to declare an embargo on coal.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 3669.

S. 4560—Granting a pension to John A. Robinson.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Pensions, 3669.

S. 4561—Granting a pension to Francisca Chavez de Pena.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 3669.

S. 4562—Granting a pension to Josefa Uriaste de Lovato.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Pensions, 3669.

S. 4563—Granting a pension to P. J. Langan.
Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 3669.

S. 4564—Granting a pension to Ella M. Sims.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Pensions, 3669.

S. 4565—Granting a pension to Margaret Donahue.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 3669.

S. 4566—For the relief of Ruth Dixon Philbrick.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Claims, 3669.

S. 4567—To provide for the extension of Bancroft Place between Phelps Place and Twenty-third Street NW., and for other purposes.
Mr. Ball; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3669.

S. 4568—Granting a pension to Osborne G. Crosby.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 3669.

S. 4569—To authorize the sale of certain Government property and authorizing an appropriation for permanent buildings and improvements for use of the engineering division of the Air Service of the Army.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Military Affairs, 3741.

S. 4570—Granting a pension to Joseph H. Ransom.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Pensions, 3741.

S. 4571—To amend the trading with the enemy act.
Mr. King; Committee on the Judiciary, 3741.

S. 4572—For the relief of John R. Kissinger.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 3741.

S. 4573—Granting an increase of pension to Ralph Waite.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Pensions, 3741.

S. 4574—Granting an increase of pension to Howard E. Banes.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Pensions, 3741.

S. 4575—Granting an increase of pension to Priscilla George.
Mr. Nicholson; Committee on Pensions, 3741.

S. 4576—Granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Haver.
Mr. Nicholson; Committee on Pensions, 3741.

S. 4577—For the relief of J. H. Toulouse.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Claims, 3741.

S. 4578—To amend section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December 29, 1916 (39 Stat. L. p. 862).
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 3741.

S. 4579—To authorize the Lee County bridge district No. 2, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge over the St. Francis River.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Commerce, 3818.—Reported back and passed Senate, 3976.—Taken from Speaker's table and passed House, 5025.—Examined and signed, 5050.—Presented to the President, 5123.—Approved [Public, No. 491], 5600.

S. 4580—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Hughes County and Stanley County, S. Dak.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Commerce, 3818.—Reported back, 4455.—Passed Senate, 5082.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5694.

S. 4581—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Brule County and Lyman County, S. Dak.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Commerce, 3818.—Reported back, 4455.—Passed Senate, 5082.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5694.

S. 4582—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Walworth County and Corson County, S. Dak.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Commerce, 3818.—Reported back, 4455.—Passed Senate, 5082.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5694.

S. 4583—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Charles Mix County and Gregory County, S. Dak.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Commerce, 3819.—Reported back and passed Senate, 3977.—Taken from Speaker's table and passed House, 5025.—Examined and signed, 5050.—Presented to the President, 5123.—Approved [Public, No. 492], 5600.

S. 4584—To prohibit interstate commerce in the drug heroin (diacetylmorphine).
Mr. Ladd; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 3819.

S. 4585—Granting a pension to Alexander R. Banks.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Pensions, 3819.

S. 4586—To confer citizenship on George W. Taylor.
Mr. Myers; Committee on the Judiciary, 3934.

S. 4587—For the relief of James Michels, alias James Johnson.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Military Affairs, 3934.

S. 4588—For the relief of the city of Fordyce, Ark.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 3934.

S. 4589—To authorize the county of Hennepin, in the State of Minnesota, to construct a bridge and approaches thereto across the Minnesota River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Commerce, 3934.—Reported with amendment, amended, and passed Senate, 4498.—Taken from Speaker's table and passed House, 4779.—Examined and signed, 4938, 4948.—Presented to the President, 4949.—Approved [Public, No. 467], 5271.

S. 4590—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Potter County and Dewey County, S. Dak.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Commerce, 3934.

S. 4591—Granting a pension to Indiana Fleisher.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 3934.

S. 4592—Granting consent to Congress to the Eagle Pass & Piedras Negras Bridge Co. for construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande between Eagle Pass, Tex., and Piedras Negras, Mexico.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Commerce, 3934.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1245), 4831.—Amended and passed Senate, 4831.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5132.—Passed House, 5416.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 505], 5600.

S. 4593—Authorizing the President to reappoint Maj. Harry Walter Stephenson, United States Army (retired), to the position and rank of major, Coast Artillery Corps, in the United States Army.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Military Affairs, 3934.

S. 4594—To authorize the Secretary of State to acquire in Paris a site, with an erected building thereon, at a cost not to exceed $300,000, for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3934.—Reported back, debated, and passed Senate, 4456.—Referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 4721.—Passed House, 5535.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 506], 5600.

S. 4595—Granting a pension to William M. Robinson.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 4059.

S. 4596—Granting a pension to Mary M. Joy.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 4059.

S. 4597—Granting a pension to Eliza Jane Scott.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 4059.

S. 4598—Granting an increase of pension to Laura A. W. Cumback.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Pensions, 4059.

S. 4599—To provide for the carrying out of the award of the War Labor Board of July 31, 1918, in favor of certain employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co., at Bethlehem, Pa.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Claims, 4059.

S. 4600—For the relief of the E. Waterman & Co. (Inc.), of New York City, N. Y.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 4059.

S. 4601—For the relief of Lillian Powell Beach.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Claims, 4059.

S. 4602—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Williams.
Mr. Willis; Committee on Pensions, 4059.

S. 4603—For the relief of James J. Lucas.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4059.

S. 4604—For the relief of Yvonne Therrien.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 4192.

S. 4605—For the relief of Alice M. Durkee.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 4192.

S. 4606—Granting a pension to Jennie M. Bond.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 4253.

S. 4607—For the allowance of certain claims for indemnity for spoliations by the French prior to July 31, 1801, as reported by the Court of Claims.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 4253.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1184), 4455.

S. 4608—For the payment of certain claims in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims, reported under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and Tucker Acts, and under the provisions of section No. 151 of the Judicial Code.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 4253.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1216), 4454.

S. 4609—To authorize the President in certain cases to reduce fees for the visé of passports.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 4468.—Reported back and passed Senate, 4753.—Referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5132.

S. 4610—To amend the interstate commerce act and the transportation act, 1920, as amended.
Mr. Brookhart; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 4468.

S. 4611—Granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Halls.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 4468.

S. 4612—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct highways in the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Indian Affairs, 4468.

S. 4613—For the relief of the Polish American Navigation Corporation.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Commerce, 4468.

S. 4614—To amend section 81 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on the Judiciary, 4468.—Reported back, 4482.—Passed Senate, 5119.—Taken from Speaker's table and passed House, 5556.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 507], 5600.

S. 4615—Making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers of the United States Army, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the war.
Mr. Shortridge; Committee on Military Affairs, 4468.

S. 4616—To establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station on the Humboldt River in the State of Nevada.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Commerce, 4468.

S. 4617—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Allentown, Pa.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4468.

S. 4618—Granting a pension to Thomas Fife.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Pensions, 4468.

S. 4619—Granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Grand Forks, N. Dak., and East Grand Forks, Minn.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Commerce, 4468.

S. 4620—Granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, N. Dak.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Commerce, 4468.

S. 4621—Granting a pension to Nicholas Suosso.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 4468.

S. 4622—To remit the duty on a carillon of bells to be imported for St. Ann's Church, Kennebunkport, Me.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Finance, 4468.—Reported back and passed Senate, 4629.—Referred to House Committee on Ways and Means, 4824.

S. 4623—To reimburse certain persons for loss of private funds in the form of Liberty bonds of the fourth issue and Victory notes while they were general court-martial prisoners, confined in the naval prison, Portsmouth, N. H.
Mr. Page; Committee on Claims, 4468.

S. 4624—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make reimbursement to the Naval Academy dairy for losses sustained by fire.
Mr. Page; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4468.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1230), 4726.

S. 4625—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to permit the sale of exterior articles of the uniform to honorably discharged enlisted men.
Mr. Page; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4468.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1231), 4726.

S. 4626—For the retirement of employees in the civil service.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Civil Service, 4468.

S. 4627—Fixing the rank of the officer of the United States Army in charge of the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 4468.

S. 4628—To amend section 5908, United States Compiled Statutes, 1916 (Rev. Stats., sec. 3186, as amended by act of Mar. 1, 1879, ch. 125, sec. 3, and act of Mar. 4, 1913, ch. 166).
Mr. Gerry; Committee on the Judiciary, 4630.

S. 4629—To permit the relinquishment of farm units heretofore entered on a Federal reclamation project, that may be found unfeasible of reclamation, and the repayment of construction, operation, and maintenance charges without impairing the right of the entryman to make further entry.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, 4630.—Reported back, 4726.

S. 4630—To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prescribe penalties for violations of municipal regulations or ordinances involving vehicular traffic.
Mr. Ball; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4630.

S. 4631—Granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Bowie and Cass, State of Texas, for construction of a bridge across Sulphur River at or near Paces Ferry, in said counties and State.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Commerce, 4630.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1249) and passed Senate, 4875.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5132.—Passed House, 5416.—Examined and signed, 5362, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 508-, 5600.

S. 4632—To amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved August 23, 1912.
Mr. Shortridge; Committee on Appropriations, 4630.

S. 4633—To incorporate the bureau of commercial economics and for other purposes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on the Judiciary, 4630.

S. 4634—For the relief of William E. Snyder.
Mr. Norbeck; Committee on Claims, 4630.

S. 4635—To amend the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Education and Labor, 4630.—Reported with amendment, 4831.

S. 4636—For the relief of Samuel T. Hubbard, jr.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 4630.

S. 4637—For the relief of certain disbursing agents under the Department of Commerce.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 4630.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5125.—Taken from Speaker's table and passed House, 5526.—Examined and signed, 5382, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 509], 5600.

S. 4638—Authorizing the Great Northern Railway Co. to maintain and operate, or reconstruct, maintain, and operate, its bridge across the Columbia River at Marcus, in the State of Washington.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Commerce, 4727.—Reported back and passed Senate, 4866.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5132.—Passed House, 5416.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public, No. 510], 5600.

S. 4639—To remit the duty on a carillon of bells to be imported for Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J.
Mr. Edge; Committee on Finance, 4727.—Reported back and passed Senate, 4753.—Referred to House Committee on Ways and Means, 4938.

S. 4640—For the relief of Thomas Vincent Corey.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4727.

S. 4641—Granting the consent of Congress to Harry F. Mitchell, of Fort Worth, Tex., for construction of a bridge across the Red River between Montague County, Tex., and Jefferson County, Okla.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Commerce, 4727.

S. 4642—Granting a pension to Martha Ann Cook.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 4727.

S. 4643—Granting permission to Col. Harry F. Rethers, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, to accept the gift of a Sevres statuette entitled "Le Courage Militaire," tendered by the President of the French Republic.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 4727.

S. 4644—Authorizing the superintendent of the Washington Asylum and Jail to execute the judgments of the courts in the District of Columbia in capital cases and ratifying and confirming appointments to the position of such superintendent made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on the Judiciary, 4833.

S. 4645—Granting an increase of pension to J. Alphonso Courtemanche.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 4833.

S. 4646—To provide for the disposal of vessels held by the United States Shipping Board.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Commerce, 4835.

S. 4647—For the relief of the Maryland Casualty Co.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Claims, 4833.

S. 4648—For the relief of Louis Leavitt.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 4833.—Reported with amendment, 5007.

S. 4649—Relative to the sizes and quality of anthracite coal.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Mines and Mining, 4949.

S. 4650—For the relief of M. Seller & Co.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Claims, 4949.

S. 4651—Granting an increase of pension to Ida I. Totman.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 4949.

S. 4652—Granting a pension to Annie B. Watson.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 4949.

S. 4653—To amend the act of August 29, 1916 (ch. 47, pp. 578–579, U. S. Stats. L., 64th Cong., 1915 to 1917, vol. 39, pt. 1); the act of May 22, 1917 (ch. 20, p. 86, U. S. Stats. L., 64th Cong., 1917 to 1919, vol. 40, pt. 1); and the act of July 11, 1919 (ch. 9, p. 39, U. S. Stats. L., 66th Cong., 1919 to 1921, vol. 41, pt. 1), relative to the promotion of officers of the line of the Navy by selection.
Mr. Smith; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4949.

S. 4654—For the relief of William J. McGee.
Mr. Shortridge; Committee on Claims, 5065.

S. 4655—To amend section 463 of the Revised Statutes.
Mr. Johnson; Committee on Indian Affairs, 5066.

S. 4656—To transfer to the Secretary of Commerce the powers, duties, and functions of the Uinted States Shipping Board, including the assets, properties, funds, and liabilities of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and to provide for the disposition of merchant vessels owned by the Government.
Mr. King; Committee on Commerce, 5066.

S. 4657—To furnish copies of the Congressional Record to all high schools.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Printing, 5270.

S. 4658—Granting an increase of pension to Percy H. Allen.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 5270.

12-232 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

S. J. Res. 12—Authorizing the President to require the United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.) to take over and dispose of 13,902 tons of sugar imported from the Argentine Republic.
Debated in House, 2728, 2735–2746.—Passed House, 2747.—Examined and signed, 2759, 2800.—Presented to the President, 2803.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 86], 4357.

S. J. Res. 40—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1235), 4727.—Debated, 5387.

S. J. Res. 41—Authorizing transportation for dependents of Army field clerks and field clerks Quartermaster Corps.
Passed Senate, 1401.—Motion to reconsider entered, 1411.

S. J. Res. 43—To grant authority to continue the use of the temporary buildings of the American Red Cross headquarters in the city of Washington, D. C.
Conference report submitted in Senate, 1996.—Agreed to, 1996.—Examined and signed, 2117, 2164.—Presented to the President, 2217.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 83], 2358.

S. J. Res. 48—Authorizing retirement as warrant officers of certain Army field clerks and field clerks Quartermaster Corps.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1550), 3172.

S. J. Res. 59—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to protect certain restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes.
Stricken from the calendar, 297.

S. J. Res. 61—Authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to provide for the restoration and completion of the historical frieze in the Rotunda of the Capitol.
Reported back, 4961.

S. J. Res. 64—For the relief of delinquent homesteaders on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in Montana.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1377), 1562.

S. J. Res. 79—Authorizing the President to require the United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.) to take over and dispose of 5,000 tons of sugar imported from the Argentine Republic.
Debated in House, 2747–2754.—Passed House, 2754.—Examined and signed, 2759, 2800.—Presented to the President, 2803.—Became law without President's signature [Public Resolution No. 89].

S. J. Res. 82—Providing for immigration to relieve the emergency caused by an acute shortage of labor in the Territory of Hawaii.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1252), 4454.

S. J. Res. 91—Authorizing the President to require the United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.) to adjust a transaction relating to 3,500 tons of sugar imported from the Argentine Republic.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1135), 3476.

S. J. Res. 138—Authorizing the payment of the cost of transportation for certain supplies purchased by the Military Establishment.
Passed Senate, 27.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 154.

S. J. Res. 168—In relation to a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the United States of America, its insular possessions, and the District of Columbia in the World War.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1158), 3934.—Amended and passed Senate, 4495.—Debated, 5539, 5542.—Passed House, 5543.

S. J. Res. 172—Authorizing the President to require the United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.) to take over and dispose of 2,000 tons of sugar imported from the Argentine Republic and adjust the loss sustained thereby.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1135), 3476.

S. J. Res. 200—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Reported back (see S. J. Res. 285), 4459.

S. J. Res. 209—To establish a national hydraulic laboratory.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1240), 4831.

S. J. Res. 218—To create a commission to consider the proposal of a central building for art and industry in the District of Columbia.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 959), 841.—Debated, 841.—Amended and passed Senate, 843.—Referred to House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 920.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1616), 3734.

S. J. Res. 224—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Reported back (see S. J. Res. 285), 4459.

S. J. Res. 226—Authorizing the acceptance of title to certain land within the Shasta National Forest, Calif.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1482), 2756.—Passed House, 3091.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3289.—Presented to the President, 3383.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 90], 4357.

S. J. Res. 232—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to child labor.
Reported back (see S. J. Res. 285), 4459.

S. J. Res. 240—Authorizing the erection, on public grounds, of a memorial to the late Joseph J. Darlington.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1695), 4445.—Amended and passed House, 5054.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 5006.—Examined and signed, 5241, 5251.—Presented to the President, 5262.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 98], 5600.

S. J. Res. 242—Authorizing the erection on public grounds in the District of Columbia of a statue by José Clará personifying "Serenity."
Reported back (H. Rept. 1703), 4585.

S. J. Res. 247—Providing funds for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property during the convention of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine in the District of Columbia June 5, 6, and 7, 1923, and for other purposes.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 938), 275.—Considered, amended, and passed Senate, 1396.—Referred to House Committee on the District of Columbia, 1515.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1422), 1918.—Debated, 2178.—Amended and passed House, 2181—Senate concurs in amendments of House, 2218.—Examined and signed, 2355, 2364.—Presented to the President, 2458.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 85], 2604.

S. J. Res. 248—To provide for the payment of salaries of Senators appointed to fill vacancies, and for other purposes.
Reported back and passed Senate, 526.—Referred to House Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 629.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1464), 2547.—Amended and passed House, 3090.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 3103.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3289.—Presented to the President, 3383.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 87], 4357.

S. J. Res. 249—Providing for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Delaware River at the point where Washington and his troops crossed said stream on the night of December 25 and the day of December 26, 1776.
Reported with amendments from the Committee on Commerce, 444.—Amended and passed Senate, 444.—Vote reconsidered; referred to the Committee on Commerce; Committee on Commerce discharged, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, 470.

S. J. Res. 250—To donate to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States certain war trophies captured by or surrendered to the armed forces of the United States in the World War.
Reported back (S. Rept. 939), 275.—Passed Senate, 1412.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 1515.

S. J. Res. 251—Providing for the filling of two vacancies that will occur on January 14, 1923, and March 1, 1923, respectively, in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress.
Mr. Lodge; considered by unanimous consent, read the third time, and passed, 24.—Referred to House Committee on the Library, 167.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1324), 1212.—Amended and passed House, 1645.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 1733.—Examined and signed, 1865, 1869.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 80], 2165.

S. J. Res. 252—To permit the admission of certain refugees from Thrace and Asia Minor.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Immigration, 25.

S. J. Res. 253—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Members of Congress, and providing for the election of President and Vice President by direct vote.
Reported in lieu of S. Con. Res. 29 (S. Rept. 933), 24.—Debated, 3492, 3538.—Passed Senate, 3540.—Referred to House Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 3648.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1690), 4341.—Debated, 5204.

S. J. Res. 254—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on the Judiciary, 210.

S. J. Res. 255—For the relief of sufferers from fire in the city of Astoria, Oreg.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Appropriations, 390.—Reported with amendment, amended, and passed Senate, 549.—Taken from the Speaker's table and debated, 633.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 4212.

S. J. Res. 256—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on the Judiciary, 390.—Reported back (see S. J. Res. 285), 4459.

S. J. Res. 257—Authorizing a disarmament conference with governments with which the United States has diplomatic relations.
Mr. King; Committee on Foreign Relations, 550.

S. J. Res. 258—Providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress.
Mr. Stanley; considered by unanimous consent, read the third time, and passed, 595.—Referred to House Committee on the Library, 607.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1325), 1273.—Passed House, 1775.—Examined and signed, 1986, 2041.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 81], 2165.

S. J. Res. 259—Authorizing the President to abrogate the international agreement embodied in certain Executive orders relating to the Panama Canal.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 664.—Reported back (S. Rept. 989) and passed Senate, 1274.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1386.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1417), 1865.—Debated and passed House, 3077.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3289.—Presented to the President, 3383.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 88], 4357.

S. J. Res. 260—To provide for the deepening of Astoria Harbor, Oreg., and for other purposes.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Commerce, 732.

S. J. Res. 261—Providing for proportionate distribution among the States of surplus war material.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Military Affairs, 844.

S. J. Res. 262—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on the Judiciary, 1104.—Reported back (see S. J. Res. 285), 4459.

S. J. Res. 263—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to accept membership for the United States in the Permanent Association of the International Road Congresses.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1348.—Reported back, 1620.—Debated and passed Senate, 3031.—Referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3137.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1651), 4054.—Debated, 5612.

S. J. Res. 264—For the relief of the city of Astoria, Oreg.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Appropriations, 1449.

S. J. Res. 265—To stimulate crop production in the United States.
Mr. Smith; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1519.—Reported back, 1563.—Debated, 1699.—Amended and passed Senate, 1709.—Referred to House Committee on Agriculture, 1776.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1541), 3098.—Debated, 3662.

S. J. Res. 266—Authorizing the use of public parks, reservations, and other public spaces in the District of Columbia; and the use of tents, cots, hospital appliances, flags, and other decorations, property of the United States, by the Almas Temple, Washington, D. C., 1923 Shrine Committee (Inc.), and for other purposes.
Mr. Ball; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1519.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1055), 2291.—Debated, 3487.—Indefinitely postponed (see H. J. Res. 418), 3632.

S. J. Res. 267—To authorize the disposition of royalties and bonuses received for oil and gas leases or permits on lands owned by the United States situated in the State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Harreld; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 1698.

S. J. Res. 268—Establishing a commission to investigate lynching.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on the Judiciary, 1731.

S. J. Res. 269.—Authorizing the President of the United States, under the provisions of the first sentence of section 202 of the transportation act, 1920, to pay just and meritorious claims for loss of and/or damage to freight in transportation arising out of or incident to Federal control, and declaring the intent of section 206 (a) of said act in relation to the provision authorizing actions at law against an agent appointed by the President.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 1869.

S. J. Res. 270—Concerning lands devised to the United States Government by the late Joseph Battell, of Middlebury, Vt.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 1922.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1210) and passed Senate, 4478.—Taken from Speaker's table and passed House, 4779.—Examined and signed, 4938, 4948.—Presented to the President, 4949.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 97], 5271.

S. J. Res. 271—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on the Judiciary, 1986.

S. J. Res. 272—Authorizing the Secretary of Commerce of the United States to take over and adjust the importation or importations of sugar from the Argentine Republic, which importation or importations were made at the request of the Department of Justice to relieve the shortage during the year 1920, and to pay the losses sustained on such importations.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 2071.

S. J. Res. 273—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Capper; Committee on the Judiciary, 2217.

S. J. Res. 274—To provide for the participation of the United States in the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine and of the ninety-second anniversary of the death of James Monroe.
Mr. Calder; Committee on the Library, 2549.—Reported with amendment, 3476.—Amended and passed Senate, 4491.—Referred to House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, 4721.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1728), 4824.—Debated, 5415.

S. J. Res. 275—Permitting the entry free of duty of certain domestic animals which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries.
Mr. Bursum; Committee on Finance, 2926.

S. J. Res. 276—Proposing payment to certain employees of the United States.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on the Judiciary, 3175.

S. J. Res. 277—Granting permission for the erection of a monument to symbolize the national game of baseball.
Mr. Pepper; Committee on the Library, 3295.—Reported back, 3476.—Passed Senate, 4842.—Referred to House Committee on the Library, 5695.

S. J. Res. 278—Providing for continuation of register and receiver of the land office at Guthrie, Okla., at salaries in effect prior to act of January 24, 1923.
Mr. Harreld; Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 3295.—Reported with amendment, 4455.—Amended and passed Senate, 5082.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 5695.

S. J. Res. 279—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan 3,000 wooden folding chairs for the use of the United Confederate Veterans at their reunion to be held in New Orleans, La., on April 11, 12, and 13, 1923.
Mr. Broussard; Committee on Military Affairs, 3537.—Reported back and passed Senate, 3632.—Passed House, 4038.—Examined and signed, 4130, 4154.—Presented to the President, 4192.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 92], 4469.

S. J. Res. 280—For the relief of the city of Astoria, Oreg.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Finance, 3669.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1179), 4454.

S. J. Res. 281—For the relief of St. Helens, Oreg., by improving the channel between the harbor of St. Helens and the Columbia River.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Commerce, 3819.

S. J. Res. 282—To amend the resolution of December 29, 1920, entitled "Joint resolution to create a Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Government."
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Appropriations, 3819.—Reported back and passed Senate, 3847.—Passed House, 5203–5211.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5575.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 100], 5600.

S. J. Res. 283—Directing the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia to investigate rates charged by taxicabs and automobiles for hire.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3866.—Reported back, 4726.—Passed Senate, 4835.—Referred to House Committee on the District of Columbia, 5694.

S. J. Res. 284—Authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and the House to represent the Congress of the United States at the World's Dairy Congress.
Mr. Ladd; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 3930.

S. J. Res. 285—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Shortridge; reported back (S. Rept. 1185), 4459.

S. J. Res. 286—Providing an international conference for reduction of land and naval armaments, the improvement of commerce, and the promotion of world peace.
Mr. King; ordered to lie on the table, 4631.

S. J. Res. 287—Creating the joint commission of gold and silver inquiry.
Mr. Calder, from Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4629.—Passed Senate, 4867.—Amended and passed House, 5527–5530.—Senate disagrees to House amendments; asks conference, 5382.—Conferees appointed, 5382, 5541.—House insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 5540.

S. J. Res. 288—Authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the leases and contracts executed by the United States Veterans' Bureau, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4727.—Reported back, 4948.—Indefinitely postponed, 5102.

S. J. Res. 289—Authorizing the President to appoint a commission to ascertain the facts relative to the distribution, volume, and value of the agricultural and manufactured exports of the United States and the related commercial problems.
Mr. McCormick, 4726.

S. J. Res. 290—Authorizing the President of the United States to lease certain land in the District of Columbia, and pay rental from revenues derived from the operation of the Government hotels for Government workers.
Mr. Fernald; considered, amended, and passed, 4831.—Referred to House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5694.

26–40 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

S. Con. Res. 26—To create a commission to investigate the needs of the office of the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia.
Reference changed to Committee on the District of Columbia, 361.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1401), 1777.

S. Con. Res. 29—Expressing the sense of the Senate and House of Representatives that Members failing of reelection should not participate in the enactment of legislation which the people at the polls had sought to repudiate.
Reported back (S. Rept. 933), 24.—(See S. J. Res. 253.)

S. Con. Res. 30—Declining Battell gift of land in Vermont for a national park.
Mr. Smoot; considered and agreed to, 843.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 920.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1383), 1562.—Debated, 1772.—Amended and passed House, 1775.—(See S. J. Res. 270), 4478.

S. Con. Res. 31—Authorizing the President to appoint a "silver commission" to endeavor to bring about a larger use of silver and stabilize its value.
Mr. Nicholson; Committee on Mines and Mining, 921.

S. Con. Res. 32—To authorize the appointment of a commission with full powers to investigate the governmental and general affairs of the island of Porto Rico.
Mr. Brookhart; Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, 2147.

S. Con. Res. 33—Providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the reasons for the failure of eligible State banks and trust companies to become members of the Federal reserve system.
Mr. McLean; ordered to lie on the table, 2364.—Debated, 2759.

S. Con. Res. 34—To print 3,000 copies of a paper entitled "Colorado River and Its Utilization."
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Printing, 2460.

S. Con. Res. 35—Authorizing the printing of all correspondence between the Department of Justice and others in 1922 relative to disorders in the United States in said year and the action of the Government in suppressing the same.
Mr. Nelson; considered and agreed to, 2961.—Referred to House Committee on Printing, 3089.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1673), 4212.—Agreed to, 5695.

S. Con. Res. 36—Providing for the appointment of a committee of Congress to meet at Savannah, Ga., the last contingent of American soldiers returning from Germany on the St. Mihiel.
Mr. Harris; considered and agreed to, 3048.—Referred to House Committee on Rules, 3089.—Considered and agreed to, 3089.

S. Con. Res. 37—Creating a joint commission, to be known as the Joint Commission of Gold and Silver Inquiry, which shall consist of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker.
Mr. Nicholson; Committee on Mines and Mining, 3295.—Reported back, 3382.—Referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3382.—Reported back, 4493.—Report withdrawn (see S. J. Res. 287), 4629.

S. Con. Res. 38—Requesting the President to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2023) defining the crop failure in the production of wheat, rye, or oats by those who borrowed money from the Government of the United States for the purchase of wheat, rye, or oats for seed, and for other purposes.
Mr. Curtis; considered and agreed to, 3414.—House agrees, 3512.

S. Con. Res. 39—Directing the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives to place a floral wreath at the base of the Washington Monument on Washington's Birthday.
Mr. Lodge; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3669.—Reported back and agreed to, 3976.—House concurs, 4195.

S. Con. Res. 40—Providing for the reenrollment of the bill (S. 2023) defining the crop failure in the production of wheat, rye, or oats by those who borrowed money from the Government of the United States for the purchase of wheat, rye, or oats for seed, and for other purposes, with amendments.
Mr. Curtis; considered and agreed to, 3679.—Agreed to in House, 3868.

67–375 SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

S. Res. 67—Authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to held hearings here or elsewhere and to employ a stenographer to report the same.
Placed on the calendar under Rule IX, 278.

S. Res. 269—Authorizing the appointment of a committee to report the facts and reasons relative to the removal by order of the President of responsible officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Indefinitely postponed, 29.

S. Res. 271—Requesting the President to inform Congress as to alleged demotion, dropping, and discharge of honorably discharged sailors and soldiers from the service since March 1, 1921.
Indefinitely postponed, 29.

S. Res. 330—Authorizing a special committee to report to the Senate the results of its investigation concerning the financial interests of Senators in matters affected by the pending tariff bill.
Indefinitely postponed, 30.

S. Res. 335—Directing the Federal Reserve Board to require the Federal Reserve Banks of Atlanta, Dallas, St. Louis, and Kansas City to report to the Senate the rates of interest charged by them on loans and discounts in 1920 and 1921.
Considered, modified, and agreed to, 131.

S. Res. 351—Requesting the Federal Reserve Board to furnish the Senate a list of the names and addresses to which a certain speech was mailed.
Considered and agreed to, 331.

S. Res. 364—Directing the Secretary of Agriculture to report immediately to the Senate information relative to the proposed merger of large meat-packing companies.
Mr. La Follette; considered, modified and agreed to, 128.

S. Res. 371—Informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.
Mr Lodge; considered and agreed to, 3.

S. Res. 372—Appointing a committee to join a like committee of the House of Representatives to inform the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.
Mr. Lodge; considered and agreed to, 3.

S. Res. 373—Fixing the hour of daily meeting of the Senate.
Mr. Lodge; considered and agreed to, 3.

S. Res. 374—To pay Sarah Orr for services as clerk to the Hon. Rebecca Latimer Felton, a Senator from the State of Georgia.
Mr. Harris; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 25.—Reported back, considered, and agreed to, 127.

S. Res. 375—Directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the Hon. Charles A. Rawson salary from November 8 to December 1, 1922, and mileage for attendance on the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress, due him as a Senator from the State of Iowa.
Mr. Cummins; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 127.—Reported back, 170.—Considered and agreed to, 179.

S. Res. 376—Directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay Roy H. Rankin and Edna T. Vogel for clerical services rendered the Hon. Charles A. Rawson, a Senator from the State of Iowa.
Mr. Cummins; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 127.—Reported back, considered, and agreed to, 179.

S. Res. 377—Directing the Secretary of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Department of the Interior, to investigate the supply and the development of additional sources of white arsenic in the United States.
Mr. Smith; considered and agreed to, 127.

S. Res. 378—Directing the Comptroller General to reexamine and restate the account of the State of New York appropriated for by the act of February 27, 1906.
Mr. Wadsworth; considered and agreed to, 127.

S. Res. 379—Directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to supply information as to reports of railroad companies with respect to rates, excess profits, value of railroad property, etc.
Mr. Capper; ordered to lie on the table, 210.—Considered, amended, and agreed to, 524.

S. Res. 380—Further continuing the employment of the assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims.
Mr. Capper; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 240.—Reported back, considered, and agreed to, 4867.

S. Res. 381—Requesting the Secretary of State to furnish information as to what nations have ratified the armament conference treaties, etc.
Mr. Hitchcock; considered and agreed to, 276.

S. Res. 382—To investigate conditions relative to the export and domestic prices of agricultural products.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 504.

S. Res. 383—To investigate first-hand press reports of relations between the United States and the Government of Nicaragua, the quartering of marines in Nicaragua, and the alleged activities of certain American interests in the affairs of Nicaragua.
Mr. Ladd; Committee on Foreign Relations, 664.

S. Res. 384—To appoint a select committee to investigate immigration problems.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Immigration, 732.

S. Res. 385—Providing for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators to study rules and procedure and to make report to the Senate.
Mr. Jones of Washington; considered and ordered to lie on the table, 844.—Referred to the Committee on Rules, 1170.

S. Res. 386—Requesting the Vice President of the United States to express to Hon. Woodrow Wilson the pleasure of the Senate on his restoration to health.
Mr. Harris; considered and agreed to, 983.

S. Res. 387—Directing the War Department to settle on a 50 per cent basis the claim of Charles Paridy for damages for infringement upon his patent.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Claims, 1045.

S. Res. 388—Directing the Shipping Board to furnish the Senate certain detailed information as to the officers, employees, and transactions of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Mr. King; ordered to lie on the table, 1104.—Considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, 1240.

S. Res. 389—Directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report to the Senate the facts as to the proposed organization and merger of corporations of Armour & Co.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1104.

S. Res. 390—Directing the Shipping Board to furnish a statement of the contract with the Swift-Shore Co., of New York, for tankers.
Mr. Fletcher; considered and agreed to, 1170.

S. Res. 391—Directing the United States Shipping Board and United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation to furnish information relative to routes of their ships and loss or profit of contracts of service.
Mr. Fletcher; ordered to lie on the table, 1169.

S. Res. 392—Relating to the property interests of citizens of the United States in the Isle of Pines.
Mr. Pomerene; considered and agreed to, 1218.

S. Res. 393—Directing the Committee on Commerce to investigate the causes of the dissolution of the Claims Commission constituted to pass upon claims against the United States Shipping Board.
Mr. King; Committee on Commerce, 1218.

S. Res. 394—To continue the employment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
Mr. Spencer; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1218.—Reported back, 4949.—Considered and agreed to, 4974.

S. Res. 395—Requesting the President to at once cause to return to the United States all troops now stationed in Germany.
Mr. Reed of Missouri; ordered to lie on the table, 1276.—Considered, modified, and agreed to, 1349, 1353–1361.

S. Res. 396—Requesting the President to ascertain whether the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain is willing to discuss the cession to the United States of all or any part of its possessions in the West Indies, and further to ascertain whether the Government of the Republic of France is willing to discuss the cession to the United States of all or any part of its possessions in the Lesser Antilles Islands.
Mr. Reed of Missouri; ordered to lie on the table, 1276.

S. Res. 397—Referring the bill (S. 3652) for the relief of the estate of James W. Mardis to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Claims, 1275.—Considered and agreed to, 2225.

S. Res. 398—To investigate problems relating to reforestation.
Mr. Harrison; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1277.—Reported with amendments, 1996.—Considered, amended, and agreed to, 2175.

S. Res. 399—Directing heads of departments, independent bureaus, and commissions to furnish the Senate certain information as to the number and use of automobiles in their organizations.
Mr. McKellar; considered and agreed to, 1348.

S. Res. 400—Directing the United States Shipping Board to furnish the Senate certain information relative to the equipment of its ships with Diesel engines.
Mr. Pomerene; considered and agreed to, 1394.

S. Res. 401—Continuing the employment of an assistant clerk to the Vice President.
Mr. Lodge; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1519.—Reported back, considered, and agreed to, 4866.

S. Res. 402—Continuing the employment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
Mr. Lodge; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1519.—Reported back, considered, and agreed to, 4866.

S. Res. 403—Further continuing the employment of an additional clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1621.—Reported back, 4949.—Considered and agreed to, 5579.

S. Res. 404—Authorizing the preparation and printing of a new edition of the Senate Manual.
Mr. Curtis; considered and agreed to, 1710.

S. Res. 405—Requesting the President, under authority of S. J. Res. 265, to purchase excess nitrates now advertised by the War Department.
Mr. George; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1731.

S. Res. 406—Relative to the death of the Hon. Nestor Montoya, late a Representative from the State of New Mexico.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; considered and agreed to, 1760.

S. Res. 407—Requesting the Secretary of State to report to the Senate the instructions dispatched to Roland W. Boyden, representative of the State Department with the Reparation Commission at Paris, respecting the speech delivered by him January 9, 1923.
Mr. King; Committee on Foreign Relations, 1787.

S. Res. 408—Directing the United States Shipping Board to report to the Senate the names of all attorneys at any time employed by it or its agencies, the nature of their employment, compensation, etc.
Mr. King; considered and agreed to, 1787.

S. Res. 409—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate certain information in the matter of penalties imposed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in 1922 pursuant to section 220, internal revenue laws of 1921.
Mr. Brookhart; ordered to lie over under the rule, 1787.—Considered and agreed to, 1869.

S. Res. 410—Directing the United States Shipping Board to furnish the Senate full information as to tramp-vessel operations conducted by Government-owned vessels of the United States.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; considered and agreed to, 1789.

S. Res. 411—Appointing a committee to investigate and report upon the problem for a 9-foot channel in the waterway from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.
Mr. McCormick; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1789.—Reported back, 2217.—Considered and agreed to, 2364.

S. Res. 412—To print as a Senate document the report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ending March 1, 1922.
Mr. Moses; considered and agreed to, 1950.

S. Res. 413—Extending the time for a report by the committee appointed under S. Res. 341 to investigate crop insurance.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1986.—Reported back, considered, and agreed to, 2291.

S. Res. 414—To investigate the extent to which transportation companies failed to furnish cars for the shipment of lumber and agricultural products in the Northwest Pacific States during 1922.
Mr. Poindexter; considered and agreed to, 2071.

S. Res. 415—Providing for memorial services for Hon. Thomas E. Watson, late a Senator from the State of Georgia.
Mr. Harris; considered and unanimously agreed to, 2119.

S. Res. 416—Continuing the employment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Public Lands during the Sixty-eighth Congress.
Mr. Smoot; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2147.—Reported back, 4949.—Considered and agreed to, 4965.

S. Res. 417—Directing the Federal Trade Commission to report to the Senate the facts relating to any alleged violations of the antitrust acts by manufacturers of or dealers in calcium arsenate.
Mr. Fletcher; considered and agreed to, 2217, 2219.

S. Res. 418—Requesting information concerning the feasibility of an embargo on anthracite coal shipments to foreign countries.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; considered and agreed to, 2324.

S. Res. 419—Providing for an investigation of traffic conditions in Washington, D. C., and of accidents resulting therefrom, and better measures for protecting the public against injury and damage arising from negligence.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2358.—Reported with amendment, 4629.—Considered, amended, and agreed to, 5386.

S. Res. 420—To provide an assistant clerk for the Committee on Naval Affairs during the Sixty-eighth Congress.
Mr. Hale; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2358.—Reported back, 4949.

S. Res. 421—Directing the United States Shipping Board to furnish the Senate certain information concerning the sale of ships.
Mr. Pomerene; considered and agreed to, 2549.

S. Res. 422—Relative to the tributes paid to the memory of the Hon. Philander C. Knox, a former Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Pepper; considered and agreed to, 2639.

S. Res. 423—Relative to the tributes paid to the memory of the Hon. Boies Penrose, a former Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Pepper; considered and agreed to, 2639.

S. Res. 424—Relative to the tributes paid to the memory of the Hon. William E. Crow, a former Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Pepper; considered and agreed to, 2639.

S. Res. 425—Relative to the death of Hon. Sherman E. Burroughs, late a Representative from the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Moses; considered and agreed to, 2675.

S. Res. 426—Requesting the President to invite such governments as he may deem expedient to a conference on economic problems and a further limitation of armaments.
Mr. Borah; ordered to lie on the table, 2681.

S. Res. 427—Further continuing the employment of an assistant clerk to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.
Mr. Calder; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2681.—Reported back, 4949.

S. Res. 428—Authorizing the Committee on Mines and Mining to hold hearings and to employ a stenographer to report the same.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2681.—Reported back, considered, and agreed to, 3415.

S. Res. 429—Authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate all matters relative to the supply, demand, and marketing of cotton.
Mr. Norris, from Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (S. Rept. 1078), 2770.—Considered and agreed to, 2771.

S. Res. 430—Directing the payment to William O. Doherty, son of Edward W. Doherty, late a messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, a sum equal to one year's compensation.
Mr. Lodge; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2897.—Reported back, considered, and agreed to, 3415.

S. Res. 431—To investigate the methods of administration of certain Alaskan fisheries by the Bureau of Fisheries.
Mr. Cameron; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2897.—Reported back and referred to the Committee on Commerce, 3004.

S. Res. 432—Directing the Committee on Civil Service to report the facts and reasons relative to the removal by Executive Order of the President of responsible officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Mr. Caraway; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3028.

S. Res. 433—Requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the Republic of Cuba for the cession of the Isle of Pines to the United States.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3041.

S. Res. 434—Continuing during the Sixty-eighth Congress Senate Resolutions 282 and 294, providing for an investigation of the subject of leases upon naval oil reserves.
Mr. Smoot; considered, amended, and agreed to, 3048.

S. Res. 435—To pay to Jennie Lierle and others a sum equal to six months' compensation of the late John L. Ridenour.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3175.—Reported back, considered, and agreed to, 4949.

S. Res. 436—Relative to the death of Hon. Henry Z. Osborne, late a Representative from the State of California.
Mr. Shortridge; considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, 3415.

S. Res. 437—Further continuing the employment of an additional clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
Mr. Ball; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3477.—Reported back, 4949.—Debated, 5579.

S. Res. 438—Directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to furnish monthly reports on the condition of railroad equipment and the number of persons killed and injured on railroads.
Mr. La Follette; ordered to lie on the table, 3477.—Considered and agreed to, 4634.

S. Res. 439—Relative to an investigation of alleged irregularities and mismanagement in the United States Veterans' Bureau.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; considered and agreed to, 3491.

S. Res. 440—Directing the United States Shipping Board to furnish the Senate certain information concerning the sale of ships.
Mr. Pomerene; considered and agreed to, 3537.

S. Res. 441—To create and adopt a code of international law of peace and an international court to make it effective.
Mr. Borah; ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, 3605.

S. Res. 442—To discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from the further consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 232) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to child labor.
Mr. McCormick; ordered to lie on the table, 3605.

S. Res. 443—Amending Rule XIX so as to confine debate to the question under consideration.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Rules, 3819.

S. Res. 444—Authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency during the sessions and recesses of the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Congresses to inquire into and report upon the effect of the present limited membership of State banks in the Federal reserve system on financial condition of agriculture.
Mr. McLean; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3935.

S. Res. 445—Authorizing the calling of an international conference to consider questions of economics, the political integrity of nations, and the abolition of war.
Mr. Owen; ordered to lie on the table, 3935.—Debated, 3954.

S. Res. 446—Requesting certain information concerning sales of intoxicating liquors on Shipping Board vessels.
Mr. McKellar; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3935.—Ordered to lie on the table, 4834.—Debated, 5394.

S. Res. 447—Referring to the Court of Claims the bills (S. 3931) for the relief of the North American Dredging Co., and (S. 2888) for the relief of the Wales Island Packing Co.
Mr. Bayard; from Committee on Claims, 4458.—Considered and agreed to, 5079.

S. Res. 448—Referring to the Court of Claims the bill (S. 4479) for the relief of Rose City Cotton Oil Mill and others.
Mr. Robinson; placed on the calendar, 4455.—Considered and agreed to, 5386.—Vote reconsidered; resolution amended and agreed to, 5391.

S. Res. 449—Authorizing a committee of three Members of the Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate, during the sessions and recesses of the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Congresses to report upon the effect of the present limited membership of State banks in the Federal reserve system on financial condition of agriculture.
Mr. Harris; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4469.

S. Res. 450—To pay Charles I. O'Neill for expert services rendered the Committee on Finance compiling hearings, etc.
Mr. McCumber; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4632.—Reported back, considered, and agreed to, 4949.

S. Res. 451—Directing the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into and to compile data concerning the total amount of the chief kinds of wealth in the United States.
Mr. Norris; ordered to lie over under the rule, 4632.—Considered, amended, and agreed to, 4834.

S. Res. 452—Directing the Bureau of Mines to report the results of its studies relative to the misgraded sizes and impurities in domestic anthracite coal marketed.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; considered and agreed to, 4632.

S. Res. 453—Authorizing the Senate Committee on Finance to employ a messenger.
Mr. Smoot; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4632.—Reported back, 4949.—Considered and agreed to, 4965.

S. Res. 454—Relative to the adherence by the United States to the protocol of December 16, 1920, accepting the adjoining statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
Mr. King; ordered to lie on the table, 4632.—Debated, 5316.

S. Res. 455—Authorizing the President to appoint a commission to ascertain the distribution, volume, and value of the agricultural and manufactured exports of the United States and the related commercial problems.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Foreign Relations, 4633.

S. Res. 456.—To investigate certain matters relating to the street railway systems in the District of Columbia.
Mr. McKellar; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4728.—Reported back, 4948.—Debated, 5390.

S. Res. 457—Calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission for certain information relative to the operation and control of common carriers by water by railroads.
Mr. Ashurst; considered and agreed to, 4728.

S. Res. 458—Directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to investigate conditions with regard to congestion in the police court and the necessity of legislation looking to an increase in the number of judges of the police court.
Mr. Ball; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4729.

S. Res. 459—Authorizing an annotation of the Senate rules.
Mr. Curtis; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4833.—Reported back, 5065.

S. Res. 460—Requesting the President to investigate the truthfulness of certain alleged statements relative to the so-called deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board in 1920.
Mr. Gooding; Committee on Banking and Currency, 4854.

S. Res. 461—To pay the pages of the Senate from March 4 to April 30, 1923.
Mr. Heflin; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4950.

S. Res. 462—Continuing the employment of five additional pages of the Senate from March 4 to March 31, 1923.
Mr. Curtis; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4950.—Reported back, considered, and agreed to, 5065.

S. Res. 463—Requesting the President of the United States to endeavor to effect a settlement of controversies between certain railroads and railway shopmen.
Mr. Sheppard; ordered to lie on the table, 4950.—Considered and agreed to, 5394.

S. Res. 464—Relative to the death of the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, late a Representative from the State of New York.
Mr. Wadsworth; considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, 5007.

S. Res. 465—To investigate the rise in sugar prices.
Mr. Brookhart; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5066.

S. Res. 466—Authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the leases and contracts executed by the United States Veterans' Bureau, and for other purposes.
Mr. Reed of Pennsylvania; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; reported back, considered, and agreed to, 5102.

S. Res. 467—To print the revised supplement to the compilation entitled "Treaties and Conventions Between the United States and Other Powers."
Mr. Moses; considered and agreed to, 5083.

S. Res. 468—To pay John L. Lott the sum of $650 for expert services rendered to the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the Senate.
Mr. Ernst; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5067.—Reported back, considered, and agreed to, 5265.

S. Res. 469—Creating the Commission of Gold and Silver Inquiry.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5118.—Reported back, considered, and agreed to, 5262.

S. Res. 470—Relative to the protection of the Armenian people under the Sevres treaty.
Mr. King; ordered to lie over under the rule, 5271.

S. Res. 471—Relative to the proposed adherence by the United States to the protocol of December 16, 1920, accepting the adjoining statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
Mr. King; ordered to lie on the table, 5273.—Debated, 5316.

S. Res. 472—Directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to report to the Senate detailed information relating to the administration of section 4 of the interstate commerce act.
Mr. Gooding; ordered to lie on the table, 5270.—Considered and agreed to, 5394.

S. Res. 473—Appointing two Senators a committee to join a similar committee from the House of Representatives to notify the President that the two Houses are ready to adjourn.
Mr. Lodge; considered and agreed to, 5596.

HOUSE BILLS. 12–2702

H. R. 12—To consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general permanent laws of the United States in force March 4, 1919.
Debated in House, 2084, 2090, 2846, 3137, 5019, 5020.—Debated in Senate, 5087.

H. R. 263—To amend section 4 of the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, as amended.
Stricken from the calendar, 641.

H. R. 297—For the relief of Mrs. Vincenza Diminico.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1474), 2638.—Amended and passed House, 4142.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4193.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1197), 4455.—Passed Senate, 5384.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 241], 5556.

H. R. 367—For the relief of J. Irving Brooks.
Approved by the President [Private, No. 148], 155.

H. R. 369—For the relief of the owner of Old Dominion Pier A.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1038), 2291.—Debated, 3483.—Passed Senate, 3487.—Examined and signed, 3837.—Presented to the President, 4130.—Approved [Private, No. 168], 4403.

H. R. 370—For the relief of Charles W. Mugler.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1440), 2117.—Passed House, 4140.—Passed Senate, 4492.—Examined and signed, 4724, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 233], 5712.

H. R. 397—To remove the charge of desertion against the name of Frank George Bagshaw.
Debated, amended, and passed House, 2629.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2668.

H. R. 449—For the relief of the Cornwell Co.
Passed Senate, 28.—Examined and signed, 263, 274.—Presented to the President, 501.—Approved [Private, No. 149], 529.

H. R. 507—Granting a pension to Marianne H. D'Arcy.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 511—Granting an increase of pension to Isabel Bertrand.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 514—Authorizing the payment of an amount equal to six months' pay to Josephine H. Barin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1393), 1689.—Debated and passed House, 4136.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 4193.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1237), 4726.—Passed Senate, 5387.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 242], 5556.

H. R. 540—For the relief of Bradley Sykes.
Passed Senate, 32.—Examined and signed, 263, 274.—Presented to the President, 501.—Approved [Private, No. 152], 771.

H. R. 546—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay war-risk insurance to the foster parents of Edward Short.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 331.

H. R. 624—For the relief of Albert H. White, Mary E. Fowler, Lorena B. Winkler, E. E. White, and C. A. White.
Amended and passed House, 4042.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4060.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1242), 4831.—Passed Senate, 5389.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 243], 5556.

H. R. 638—Granting a pension to Benjamin Dockery.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 745—For the relief of William H. Philbrick.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1262) and passed Senate, 5394.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5697.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 244], 5556.

H. R. 855—For the relief of Fred G. Leith, United States Navy.
Passed House, 2627.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1116) and passed Senate, 3264.—Examined and signed, 3478, 3530.—Presented to the President, 3589.—Approved [Private, No. 165], 4402.

H. R. 962—For the relief of the heirs of Robert Laird McCormick, deceased.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1096), 3174.—Passed Senate, 4479.—Examined and signed, 4724, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 234], 5712.

H. R. 966—For the relief of the Tacoma Tug & Barge Co.
Reported back (S. Rept. 973), 1218.—Passed Senate, 1419.—Examined and signed, 1515, 1519.—Presented to the President, 1865.—Approved [Private, No. 156], 2343.

H. R. 1023—Granting a pension to Rodia A. Dunifer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 1227—For the relief of Frank G. Emmes.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1490), 2801.—Amended and passed House, 4144.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4193.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1219), 4629.—Passed Senate, 5386.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 245], 5556.

H. R. 1252—For relief of John A. Douglas.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1562), 3287.—Amended and passed House, 4327.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 4355.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1248), 4831.

H. R. 1263—For the relief of Charles L. McCulley.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1391), 1689.—Amended and passed House, 4134.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 4193.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1232), 4726.—Passed Senate, 5387.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 246], 5556.

H. R. 1290—For the relief of Cornelius Dugan.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1108), 3175.—Passed Senate, 4482.—Examined and signed, 4724, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 458], 5141.

H. R. 1463—For the relief of William Malone.
Passed Senate, 32.—Examined and signed, 263, 274.—Presented to the President, 501.—Approved [Private, No. 153], 771.

H. R. 1482—For the relief of James T. Farrill.
Reported back, 4455.

H. R. 1593—For the relief of the Post Publishing Co.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1356), 1447.

H. R. 1750—For the relief of Fannie M. Higgins.
Debated, 2623.

H. R. 1755—Granting a pension to Carl Olson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 1758—For the relief of the owners of the steamship Mohican.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1333), 1386.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4310), 4051.

H. R. 1759—For the relief of the owners of the steam lighter Comport.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1334), 1386.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4311), 4051.

H. R. 1839—Granting a pension to Nancy J. Crum.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 1859—For the relief of Thomas J. Rose.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1642), 3914.

H. R. 1862—For the relief of Leroy Fisher.
Passed Senate, 32.—Examined and signed, 263, 274.—Presented to the President, 501.—Approved [Private, No. 154], 771.

H. R. 1887—For the relief of Milton M. Fenner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1323), 1212.—Debated, 4050.

H. R. 1957—Granting a pension to Marguerite B. Fitzgerald.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 2032—Granting an increase of pension to Kate M. King.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 2049—For the relief of the Delaware River Lightering Co.
Reported back (S. Rept. 974), 1218.—Passed Senate, 3939.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Private, No. 179], 4690.

H. R. 2187—To regulate the retired pay of certain enlisted men in the Coast Guard.
Stricken from the calendar, 4012.

H. R. 2192—Authorizing the award of the distinguished service cross or distinguished service medal, provided for in the act of July 9, 1918, to Army officers brevetted for gallantry during the War with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or China relief expedition.
Debated, 15.—Stricken from the calendar, 635.

H. R. 2343—To provide that the United States of America shall build warehouses in conjunction with the several States and in cooperation with duly and legally organized farmers' cooperative associations in said States for the storage of farm products not perishable, for the insurance of said products while in storage, for Government loans on warehouse receipts, providing penalties for the violation of this act, making an appropriation therefor, and for other purposes.
Debated, 3638.

H. R. 2347—For the relief of certain homestead entrymen.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1373), 1562.—Debated, 3075.—Amended and passed House, 5027.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 5069.—Reported back, 5270.—Passed Senate, 5393.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 496], 5556.

H. R. 2423—Authorizing the Indian tribes and individual Indians, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington and west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains to submit to the Court of Claims certain claims growing out of treaties and otherwise.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1705), 4585.

H. R. 2702—For the relief of J. W. Glidden and E. F. Hobbs.
Passed House, 2624.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1097), 3174.—Passed Senate, 4479.—Examined and signed, 4724, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 215], 5141.

H. R. 2722—For the relief of W. W. M'Grath.
Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1756), 5203.—Agreed to, 5411.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 5267.—Agreed to, 5268.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5541.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 247], 5555.

H. R. 2858—Granting an increase of pension to Clark Brown.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 3026—Granting a pension to Joseph Bauer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 3034—For the relief of Lizzie Askell.
Conference report agreed to in House, 763.—Examined and signed, 895, 897.—Presented to the President, 981.—Approved [Private, No. 155], 1030.

H. R. 3184—To amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of the Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River Band of Chippewa Indians in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1273), 501.—Amended and passed House, 1766.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 1793.

H. R. 3354—Granting a pension to Eliza Burns.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 3461—For the relief of Eugene Fazzi.
Reported back (S. Rept. 975), 1218.—Passed Senate, 3865.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Private, No. 206], 5141.

H. R. 3499—For the relief of the Atlas Lumber Co., Babcock & Willcox, Johnson, Jackson & Corning Co., and the C. H. Klein Brick Co.
Debated, amended, and passed House, 2630.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1077), 2758.—Passed Senate, 3945.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Private, No. 173], 4690.

H. R. 3814—Granting a pension to Benjamin Ratliff.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 3836—For the relief of Nolan P. Benner.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1039), 2291.—Debated and passed Senate, 3944.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Private No. 190], 5141.

H. R. 4209—Granting a pension to Mary A. Blair.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 4314—For the relief of Mrs. M. P. Rodgers.
Laid on the table, 2545.

H. R. 4389—To create a traffic court in and for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1576), 3444.

H. R. 4421—For the relief of John Albrecht.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1098), 3174.—Passed Senate, 4480.—Examined and signed, 4724, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 235], 5712.

H. R. 4437—For the relief of James H. Gordon.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1395), 1689.—Amended and passed House, 4137.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 4193.

H. R. 4439—Granting a pension to Cynthia Luttrell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 4563—Granting a pension to Raymond A. Zehnder.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 4619—For the relief of the Link-Belt Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.
Reported back (S. Rept. 976), 1218.—Passed Senate, 3939.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Private, No. 185], 5140.

H. R. 4620—For the relief of Th. Brovig.
Reported back (S. Rept. 977), 1218.—Passed Senate, 3939.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Private, No. 186], 5141.

H. R. 4622—For the relief of the Lloyd Mediterraneo Societa Italiana di Navigazione, owners of the Italian steamer Titania.
Reported back (S. Rept. 978), 1218.—Passed Senate, 3939.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Private, No. 187], 5141.

H. R. 4653—For the relief of Ollie Melinda Outterside.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1268), 273.—Amended and passed House, 4049.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4061.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1220), 4629.—Passed Senate, 5386.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 250], 5556.

H. R. 4667—For the relief of the First National Bank of New Castle, Ind.
Reported back adversely (H. Rept. 1512) and laid on table, 2860.

H. R. 4723—For the relief of William M. Phillipson.
Passed House, 2628.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2668.

H. R. 4724—Granting an increase of pension to Ella Broderick.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 4839—Granting an increase of pension to Isabelle Barnett.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 4920—For the relief of E. J. Reynolds.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1408), 1777.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4345), 4138.

H. R. 5018—To authorize the widening of First Street NE., and for other purposes.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1107), 3175.—Passed Senate, 4840.—Examined and signed, 5050.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 493], 5555.

H. R. 5020—To provide for the sale by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of certain land in the District of Columbia acquired for a school site, and for other purposes.
Reported back, 3825.—Debated, 3826.—Passed Senate, 5384.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 511], 5556.

H. R. 5027—To amend an act approved February 28, 1899, entitled "An act relative to the payment of claims for material and labor furnished for District of Columbia buildings."
Reported back, 3818.

H. R. 5224—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to certify to the Secretary of the Interior, for restoration to the public domain, lands in the State of Louisiana not needed for naval purposes.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1112), 3237.—Amended and passed Senate, 3237.—House concurs in Senate amendment, 3416.—Examined and signed, 3537.—Presented to the President, 3733.—Approved [Public, No. 424], 4402.

H. R. 5249—For the relief of Ephraim Lederer, collector of internal revenue for the first district of Pennsylvania.
Reported back (S. Rept. 979), 1218.—Passed Senate, 3939.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Private, No. 170], 4690.

H. R. 5251—For the relief of Ruperto Vilche.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1099), 3174.—Passed Senate, 4480.—Examined and signed, 4724, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 216], 5141.

H. R. 5349—To amend the act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels.
Conference report agreed to in House, 763.—Examined and signed, 895, 897.—Presented to the President, 981.—Approved [Public, No. 374], 1030.

H. R. 5369—To compensate the owners of the steamship Brynhild for damages and expenses in repairing the said steamship, and to make an appropriation therefor.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1466), 2547.

H. R. 5409—Granting an increase of pension to Fred Stanley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 5454—Granting a pension to Marion D. Sweet.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 5475—For the relief of the Standard American Dredging Co.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 990), 1275.—Debated and passed Senate, 3942.—Examined and signed, 4154.—Presented to the President, 4211.—Approved [Private, No. 175], 4690.

H. R. 5611—Granting a pension to William H. Linnabary.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 5639—For the relief of Walter Runke.
Laid on the table (see bill S. 1829), 4044.

H. R. 5648—For the relief of Ike T. Boyles.
Reported back (S. Rept. 980), 1218.—Passed Senate, 3940.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Private, No. 176], 4690.

H. R. 5664—Granting a pension to Rosamond C. Dailey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 5699—Providing for the final disposition of the affairs of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1475), 2756.—Debated, 4021.

H. R. 5823—Providing for establishing shooting grounds for the public, for establishing game refuges and breeding grounds, for protecting migratory birds, and requiring a Federal license to hunt them.
Made special order (see H. Res. 526), 3567.—Debated, 3571, 3582.—Enacting clause stricken out, 3581.

H. R. 5861—Granting a pension to Josephine Walker.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 5863—Granting a pension to Jane N. Ashley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 5880—Granting a pension to Irene Sullivan Kehrmeyer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 5908—Granting a pension to Anna Claude Howard.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 5918—For the relief of the Michigan Boulevard Building Co.
Conference report submitted in House, 4320.—Agreed to, 5407.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 4468.—Examined and signed, 5328, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 251], 5555.

H. R. 5920—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Barnett.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 6003—Granting an increase of pension to Angus J. MacDonald.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 6096—Granting a pension to Amanda T. Fuller.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 6108—To permit the correction of the general account of Charles B. Strecker, former Assistant Treasurer United States.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1571), 3380.

H. R. 6134—For the relief of estate of Anne C. Shymer.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1050), 2291.—Debated, 3486.

H. R. 6137—Granting a pension to Drucilla Luce.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 6177—For the relief of the owner of the fishing smack Mary S. Dolbow.
Reported back (S. Rept. 981), 1218.—Passed Senate, 3941.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Private, No. 188], 5141.

H. R. 6196—For the relief of Robert E. Danforth.
Reported back, 5270.—Passed Senate, 5393.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 252], 5556.

H. R. 6204—To grant the military target range of Lincoln County, Okla., to the city of Chandler, Okla., and reserving the right to use for military and aviation purposes.
Debated, amended, and passed House, 2634.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1119), 3294.—Passed Senate, 3385.—Examined and signed, 3478, 3530.—Presented to the President, 3589.—Approved [Public, No. 416], 4402.

H. R. 6245—For the relief of Dr. O. H. Tittmann, former superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Debated, 2543.

H. R. 6251—For the relief of Leo Balsam.
Passed Senate, 31.—Examined and signed, 263, 274.—Presented to the President, 501.—Approved [Private, No. 150], 529.

H. R. 6294—Promoting civilization and self-support among the Indians of the Mescalero Reservation, in New Mexico.
Reported back, 1786.—Passed Senate, 2501.—Examined and signed, 2759, 2800.—Presented to the President, 2924.—Approved [Public, No. 404], 3351.

H. R. 6358—Authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to pay to A. E. Ackerman the pay and allowances of his rank for services performed prior to the approval of his bond by the Secretary of the Navy.
Passed House, 2625.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1155), 3740.—Passed Senate, 4493.—Examined and signed, 4724, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 217], 5141.

H. R. 6376—To amend the act establishing the eastern judicial district of Oklahoma.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1612), 3734.—Debated, 2969.

H. R. 6423—To detach Pecos County, in the State of Texas, from the Del Rio division of the western judicial district of Texas and attach same to the El Paso division of the western judicial district of said State.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1444), 2289.—Passed House, 3081.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 3103.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1136), 3476.—Passed Senate, 4488.—Examined and signed, 4724, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 459], 5141.

H. R. 6428—For the enrollment and allotment of members of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewas, in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.
Debated, 6, 634, 4000.—Amended and passed House, 4001.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 4061.

H. R. 6538—For the relief of Grey Skipwith.
Passed House, 2624.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1109), 3175.—Passed Senate, 4482.—Examined and signed, 4724, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 218], 5141.

H. R. 6568—For the relief of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1251), 4948.

H. R. 6577—Authorizing the conveyance of certain land in the State of South Dakota to the Robert E. Kelley Post, No. 79, American Legion, South Dakota.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1488), 2800.—Debated, 4143.—Amended and passed House, 4144.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4193.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1209), 4455.—Amended and passed Senate, 5385.—House agrees to Senate amendment, 5613.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Private, No. 253], 5556.

H. R. 6601—For the relief of the Great Lakes Engineering Works.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1510), 2860.—Amended and passed House, 4322.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4356.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1221), 4629.

H. R. 6631—Granting a pension to Martin L. Stokesberry.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 6650—Providing additional terminal facilities in the District of Columbia for freight traffic.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1147), 3668.—Amended and passed Senate, 5383.—House disagrees to Senate amendment and asks conference, 5542.—Conferees appointed, 5542.

H. R. 6832—Granting six months' pay to Anton Kunz, father of Joseph Anthony Kunz, deceased, machinist's mate, first class, United States Navy, in active service.
Debated, amended, and passed House, 2627.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2668.

H. R. 6852—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1275), 502.

H. R. 6908—Granting a pension to W. S. Coburn.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 6954—Fixing rates of postage on certain kinds of printed matter.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1128), 3382.—Passed Senate, 4485.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 476], 5712.

H. R. 7010—For the relief of Southern Transportation Co.
Amended and passed House, 2546.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2668.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 3476.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1149), 3668.—Passed Senate, 4492.—Examined and signed 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 219], 5141.

H. R. 7027—For the relief of Herbert E. Shenton.
Amended and passed House, 2637.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1198), 4455.—Passed Senate, 5384.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 254], 5556.

H. R. 7042—Granting a pension to Tennie Helm.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 7053—To grant certain lands to the city of Canon City, Colo., for a public park.
Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1682), 4268, 4566.—Agreed to, 4566.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 4447.—Agreed to, 4447.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 468], 5712.

H. R. 7103—To establish the standard of weights and measures for the following wheat-mill and corn-mill products, namely, flours, hominy, grits, and meals, and all commercial feeding stuffs, and for other purposes.
Debated, amended, and passed House, 3079.—Referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 3103.—Reported back, 4726.

H. R. 7117—Granting an increase of pension to Rosie Lambert.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 7267—Granting permission to Mrs. R. S. Abernethy, of Lincolnton, N. C., to accept the decoration of the bust of Bolivar.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1594), 3602.—Passed House, 4335.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 4356.—Reported back and passed Senate, 4767.—Examined and signed, 4938, 4948.—Presented to the President, 5132.—Approved [Private, No. 220], 5141.

H. R. 7291—Granting a pension to Mary C. Reeves.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 7321—Granting a pension to Robert Wiley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 7322—For the relief of John F. Homen.
Amended and passed House, 2621.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1100), 3174.—Passed Senate, 4480.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 229], 5712.

H. R. 7347—Granting a pension to Margaret L. Fardette.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 7426—Creating a revolving fund of $30,000 for the Rosebud Sioux Indians.
Stricken from the calendar, 297.

H. R. 7447—To reimburse William H. Flagg and others for property destroyed by mail airplane No. 73, operated by the Post Office Department.
Debated, 2631.

H. R. 7475—Granting a pension to Isaac Townsend.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 7528—Granting a pension to George D. Smith.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 7576—Granting a pension to Emily F. Hill.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 7583—For the relief of Henry Peters.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1040), 2291.—Debated, 3484.—Passed Senate, 3487.—Examined and signed, 3837.—Presented to the President, 4130.—Approved [Private, No. 169], 4403.

H. R. 7658—To amend the act approved August 25, 1919, entitled "An act for the relief of contractors and subcontractors for the post offices and other buildings and work under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and for other purposes."
Reported back, 126.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 1411.—House agrees to Senate amendments, 1593.—Examined and signed, 1731, 1762.—Presented to the President, 1865.—Approved [Public, No. 383], 2343.

H. R. 7725—Granting an increase of pension to Fred Schwarz.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 7735—To create the American Stabilizing Commission and to provide for stabilizing the prices of certain farm products.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1672), 4145.

H. R. 7746—To regulate within the District of Columbia the sale of milk, cream, and certain milk products, and for other purposes.
Stricken from the calendar, 636.

H. R. 7761—To amend the Revised Statutes of the United States relative to proceedings in contested-election cases.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1014), 1786.

H. R. 7762—To provide for soldiers' and sailors' homestead entries in Alaska.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1531), 2997.—Amended and passed House, 4026.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4060.

H. R. 7776—To correct the naval record of Garnet A. Sylvester.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1394), 1689.—Debated, 4137.

H. R. 7809—Granting a pension to Robert H. Claggett.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 7810—For the relief of First Lieut. Frank J. Simmons, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1634), 3914.

H. R. 7823—Granting a pension to William C. Knuckles.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 7851—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of a district judge, district attorney, and marshal for the western district of South Carolina, and for other purposes,'" approved September 1, 1916, so as to provide for the terms of the district court to be held at Spartanburg, S. C.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1625), 3817.—Amended and passed House, 5035.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 5069.—Reported back; passed Senate, 5076.—Examined and signed, 5075, 5241.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 512], 5555.

H. R. 7864—Providing for sundry matters affecting the Naval Establishment.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1061), 2458.—Debated, 3488.

H. R. 7871—For the relief of the owner of the schooner Itasca and her master and crew.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1449), 2355.—Debated, 4140.

H. R. 7912—To provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding $1,000 in any one case.
Conference report agreed to in House, 763.—Examined and signed, 895, 897.—Presented to the President, 981.—Approved [Public, No. 375], 1030.

H. R. 7921—Granting six months' pay to Alice P. Dewey.
Debated, amended, and passed House, 2626.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1178), 4454.—Passed Senate, 5384.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 255], 5556.

H. R. 7960—Granting a pension to Anna B. Hurd.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 7967—Granting certain lands to Escambia County, Fla., for a public park.
Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1681), 4268, 4566.—Agreed to, 4566.—Conference report submitted in Senate; agreed to, 4447.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 469], 5712.

H. R. 8011—Granting an increase of pension to William B. Yeater.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 8025—For the relief of J. W. Harreld.
Laid on the table, 2545.

H. R. 8046—For the relief of Themis Christ.
Debated, amended, and passed House, 2625.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1156), 3740.—Passed Senate, 4493.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 221], 5141.

H. R. 8051—For the relief of the Commonwealth & Dominion Line (Ltd.), owner of the British steamship Port Phillip.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1467), 2547.—Debated, 4141.—Amended and passed House, 4323.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4356.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1222), 4629.—Passed Senate, 5386.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 256], 5556.

H. R. 8062—Amending subdivision (5) of section 302 of the war risk insurance act.
House concurs in Senate amendments, 44.—Examined and signed, 263, 274.—Presented to the President, 501.—Approved [Public, No. 370], 772.

H. R. 8084—To vacate certain streets and alleys within the area known as the Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia; and to authorize the extension and widening of Fourteenth Street from Montague Street to its southern terminus south of Dahlia Street, Nicholson Street from Thirteenth Street to Sixteenth Street, Colorado Avenue from Montague Street to Thirteenth Street, Concord Avenue from Sixteenth Street to its western terminus west of Eighth Street west, Thirteenth Street from Nicholson Street to Piney Branch Road, and Piney Branch Road from Thirteenth Street to Blair Road, and for other purposes.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1402), 1777.—Debated, 3523.

H. R. 8086—To prohibit the shipment of filled milk in interstate or foreign commerce.
Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 987), 1218.—Debated, 2176, 3949, 4851, 4967, 4981, 4983.—Amended and passed Senate, 4986.—House agrees to Senate amendments, 5145.—Examined and signed, 5075, 5241.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 513], 5556.

H. R. 8093—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Mercer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8214—To compensate the owners of the American steamship Vindal for damages and expenses in repairing the said steamship, and to make an appropriation therefor.
Reported back (S. Rept. 982), 1218.—Passed Senate, 3941.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Private, No. 189], 5141.

H. R. 8221—For the relief of the Chinese Government.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1223), 4629.—Passed Senate, 5386.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 514], 5556.

H. R. 8224—Granting a pension to Kate L. Littlepage.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 8234—Granting a pension to Christopher C. Pratt.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 8240—Granting a pension to Frances A. Brown.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8264—For the relief of Thomas B. Smith.
Passed Senate, 31.—Examined and signed, 263, 274.—Presented to the President, 501.—Approved [Private, No. 151], 529.

H. R. 8291—For the relief of Trygve Kristian Lode.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1573), 3380.—Passed House, 4330.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4356.—Reported back, 5270.—Passed Senate, 5394.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 257], 5556.

H. R. 8292—Granting a pension to Daniel W. Higginbotham.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8325—Granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Abston.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8329—To reduce night work in post offices.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1602), 3666.

H. R. 8383—Granting a pension to Elma L. Holton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 8448—For the relief of Joseph Zitek.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1101), 3174.—Passed Senate, 4480.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 236], 5712.

H. R. 8452—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Coats.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8512—Granting an increase of pension to Ida S. Guthrie.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8533—For the relief of Joe T. White.
Amended and passed House, 4040.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4060.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1176), 4454.—Passed Senate, 5384.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 258], 5556.

H. R. 8548—Granting a pension to Charles A. Halbert.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8573—To create two judicial districts within the State of Indiana, the establishment of judicial divisions therein, and for other purposes.
Debated, 1767.

H. R. 8580—Granting a pension to Edmond L. Smith.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8587—Granting a pension to Barbara Oglesby.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 8610—Granting a pension to John D. Gardenhire.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 8616—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Marshall.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 8618—Granting a pension to Rebecca T. Alexander.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8625—To provide for the cession to the State of Michigan of certain public lands in the county of Keweenaw, State of Michigan.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1528), 2997.—Amended and passed House, 4027.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4060.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1246), 4831.—Passed Senate, 5390.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 515], 5556.

H. R. 8635—Granting a pension to Janett Goslin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 8653—Granting a pension to Mary T. Schmidt.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 8671—Granting a pension to Anna W. Nixon.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 8686—Granting a pension to Alwilda E. Williamson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 8733—For the relief of Harold L. McKinley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1465), 2547.—Passed House, 4141.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4193.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1224), 4629.—Passed Senate, 5386.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 259], 5556.

H. R. 8751—Granting a pension to Robert P. Cato.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8754—Granting a pension to Emma Stiter.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 8800—Granting an increase of pension to Lucy S. Faser.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 8830—Granting an increase of pension to Sherwood H. Williams.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 8833—Granting an increase of pension to Julia Cannon.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8835—Granting a pension to Jerome B. Butler.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 8861—Granting a pension to Georgianna Cawthorne.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8864—Granting a pension to David McMillan.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 8866—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Felton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 8871—For the relief of Richard Andrews.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1489), 2800.—Amended and passed House, 4143.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4193.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1204), 4455.—Debated, 5384.—Passed Senate, 5392.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 260], 5556.

H. R. 8915—Granting a pension to William Lanier.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8921—For the relief of Ellen McNamara.
Debated, 2627.—Passed House (omitted in Record).—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2759.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1164), 3934.—Passed Senate, 4497.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 222], 5141.

H. R. 8928—To provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services.
Reported with amendment from Committee on Appropriations and referred to the Committee on Civil Service, 4495.—Reported with amendment, 4629.—Debated, 5006, 5083, 5084, 5102, 5118, 5120, 5122.—Amended and passed Senate, 5123.—Senate insists upon its amendments and requests conference, 2123.—Conferees appointed, 5123, 5400.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and agrees to conference, 5399.—Conference report submitted in House, 5530.—Agreed to, 5532.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 5378.—Agreed to, 5379.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 516], 5556.

H. R. 8960—Granting a pension to Martha E. McDonald.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 8992—Granting a pension to William J. Phillips.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 8996—To amend section 5211 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Amended and passed Senate, 32.—House concurs in Senate amendments, 763.—Examined and signed, 895, 897.—Presented to the President, 981.—Approved [Public, No. 376], 1030.

H. R. 9001—Granting a pension to William Price.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9018—To fix the time when patents in fee for Indian allotments shall become effective.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1345), 1386.

H. R. 9025—Granting an increase of pension to Helen Bunt.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9034—Granting a pension to Lina Real.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 9035—Granting a pension to C. M. Middleton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 9040—Granting a pension to Samuel C. Shattler.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9049—Declaring the act of September 19, 1890 (26 Stats., ch. 907, sec. 7), and the act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stats., ch. 425, sec. 9), and all acts amendatory of either thereof shall not hereafter apply to a portion of the west arm of the south fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River, and for other purposes.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1352), 1447.—Debated, 3069.—Amended and passed House, 3075.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3103.—Passed Senate, 3977.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Public, No. 452], 5141.

H. R. 9062—Granting a pension to Claude Wallace.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 9081—To reimburse certain persons for loss of private funds while they were patients at the United States Naval Hospital, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.
Laid on table (see bill S. 2719), 2629.

H. R. 9094—Granting a pension to Samuel E. Acuff.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 9116—Granting a pension to Mary Roland.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9118—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Jeans.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9131—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Fortier.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 9151—Granting a pension to Matthew Henry Udell, alias William H. Clark.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9160—For the relief of John Anderson.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1225), 4629.—Passed Senate, 5386.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 261], 5556.

H. R. 9166—Granting a pension to Josefa Martinez.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9174—Granting a pension to Margaret L. Ferriter.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9176—Granting a pension to Orilla S. Spicer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9178—Granting a pension to Anna E. Hughes.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9208—Granting a pension to Lewis H. Tubbs, jr.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 9225—Granting an increase of pension to Catharine Strauser.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9254—Granting a pension to Mary E. Brubaker.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 9309—For the relief of the Neah Bay Dock Co., a corporation.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1460), 2547.—Passed House, 4140.—Passed Senate, 4446.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 223], 5141.

H. R. 9316—For the relief of Robert J. Ashe.
Passed House, 2636.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1081), 2897.—Passed Senate, 3946.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Private No. 180], 4690.

H. R. 9355—Granting an increase of pension to Columbia A. Seaman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9359—Granting a pension to Ben C. Robinson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 9375—Granting a pension to William J. Bandhauer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9376—For the relief of John L. Livingston.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1392), 1689.—Debated, 4135.

H. R. 9377—Granting a pension to Elizabeth House.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9405—Authorizing the collection of a reasonable fee from Indian lessors from moneys collected by the Indian Service as royalties and rentals arising from mining leases.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1343), 1386.

H. R. 9406—To provide for the disposal of homestead allotments of deceased allottees within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1344), 1386.

H. R. 9419—Granting an increase of pension to Homer E. Harlow.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9423—Granting a pension to Lester W. Stoddart.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9438—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth C. Grady.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9471—Granting a pension to Richard Burns.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 9478—Granting a pension to William C. Wooton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9484—Granting a pension to Nellie A. Hope.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9488—Granting an increase of pension to George L. Porter.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9490—To provide for medical and hospital services for the officers and seamen of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Amended and passed House, 4035.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 4060.

H. R. 9523—Granting a pension to Charles L. Nix.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9532—Granting a pension to Bessie B. Celley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9533—Granting an increase of pension to John Mesner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9552—Granting a pension to Jennie E. Buckley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 9556—Granting a pension to Oh Wan, alias Katok.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9557—Granting a pension to Moh Ush Ak, alias Ush Mo, now known as Mosak.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9558—Granting a pension to Cochino Achuk, alias Coche Aar.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9559—Granting a pension to Wanatt Shoma, alias Shoma Wanatt, now known as Raymond White.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9560—Granting a pension to Machie Gulack, alias Gulack Machie, now known as Pantaloon.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9561—Granting a pension to Choor Aguisse, alias Cheroquis.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9564—Granting a pension to Anna R. N. Beach.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9577—Relating to the title to land to be acquired as a site for a post-office building at Tamaqua, Pa.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1381), 1562.

H. R. 9631—For the relief of Edward F. Dunne, jr.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1407), 1777.—Amended and passed House, 4138.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4193.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1203), 4455.—Passed Senate, 5384.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 262], 5556.

H. R. 9654—Granting a pension to Green W. Blakely.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 9660—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Kuhn.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9682—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Hunter.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9698—Granting a pension to Walter Hughes.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9704—Granting a pension to Lee T. Philpot.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9730—Granting a pension to Andrew McLaughlin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 9740—Granting a pension to Walter L. Hartman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 9787—Granting a pension to Peter Lacher.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 9819—Granting a pension to Russell Dewalt.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9862—For the relief of the Fred E. Jones Dredging Co.
Debated, amended, and passed House, 2630.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1102), 3174.—Passed Senate, 4480.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 224], 5141.

H. R. 9864—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Lamb.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9887—For the relief of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Reported back (S. Rept. 983), 1218.—Passed Senate, 3941.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Private, No. 171], 4690.

H. R. 9890—Granting a pension to Emma E. Howe.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9898—Granting a pension to James H. Laflin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9900—Granting an increase of pension to G. A. Settle.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 9911—Granting a pension to Edward J. Bundschu.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 9916—Authorizing issuance of patent to Richard Murphy.
Amended and passed House, 2545.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 2668.

H. R. 9917—Granting a pension to Susan A. Wilsey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9926—Granting a pension to Mercia Fox.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9944—For the relief of Vincent L. Keating.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1103), 3175.—Passed Senate, 4480.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 230], 5712.

H. R. 9948—Granting a pension to Rosalia M. Burroughs.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 9985—Granting a pension to Albert B. Campbell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 9986—Granting a pension to Rebecca Melvina Elliff.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 9993—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel J. Graves.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10003—To further amend and modify the war risk insurance act.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1067), 2549.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 3490.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks for conference, 3794.—Conferees appointed, 3794, 3935.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 3935.—Conference report submitted in Senate (S. Doc. 308), 4355.—Agreed to, 4471.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept 1697), 4420.—Agreed to, 4778.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 460], 5141.

H. R. 10022—For the relief of Eldredge & Mason, of Malone, N. Y.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1439), 2042.—Passed House, 4140.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4193.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1199), 4455.—Passed Senate, 5385.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 263], 5556.

H. R. 10034—Creating the District of Columbia insurance fund for the benefit of employees injured and the dependents of employees killed in employments, providing for the administration of such fund by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and making an appropriation therefor.
Debated in House, 2181.—Amended and passed House, 2212.—Referred to Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, 2218.

H. R. 10035—Granting a pension to Jacob Staley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10036—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Harris.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10041—For the relief of certain ex-service men.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1487), 2800.—Passed House, 4142.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4193.

H. R. 10047—For the relief of Frances Martin.
Debated, 2621.—Amended and passed House, 2622.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1104), 3175.—Passed Senate, 4480.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 231], 5712.

H. R. 10048—Granting an increase of pension to Annie Brewer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10049—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Johnson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10082—Granting a pension to Isaac C. Livingston.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10088—For the relief of L. D. Riddell and George W. Hardin, trustees of Milligan College, Tenn.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1290), 593.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 3048 . 4050.

H. R. 10103—Granting a pension to William D. Scott.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10128—Granting a pension to Amelia Mathena.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10131—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Smith.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10132—Granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Cannon.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10135—Granting a pension to Edward Shaw.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10144—Conveying the peninsula of Presque Isle, Erie, Pa., to the State of Pennsylvania, its original owners, for public park purposes.
Approved by the President [Public, No. 366], 155.

H. R. 10177—For the relief of Sherman Miles.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1553), 3233.—Amended and passed House, 4326.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 4356.

H. R. 10179—For the relief of Americus Enfield.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1105), 3175.—Passed Senate, 4481.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 237], 5712.

H. R. 10191—Granting a pension to Anna P. McCroskey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10202—Granting a pension to Henry M. Conlin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10205—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Jane Fee.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10211—Authorizing an appropriation to meet proportionate expenses of providing a drainage system for Piute Indian lands in the State of Nevada within the Newlands reclamation project of the Reclamation Service.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1074), 2681.—Passed Senate, 3064.—Examined and signed, 3286, 3289.—Presented to the President, 3530.—Approved [Public, No. 413], 4402.

H. R. 10218—Granting an increase of pension to James Wise.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10232—Granting an increase of pension to Frank G. Himes.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10233—Granting a pension to Mary M. Lewis.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10244—Repealing the law relating to the termination of leases for post-office premises.
Laid on the table, 2327.

H. R. 10255—Granting a pension to Edward Chaney.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10268—To provide for the relief of certain officers of the Naval Reserve Force, and for other purposes.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1552), 3233.—Debated, 5038.

H. R. 10280—For the relief of Pay Inspector Charles R. O'Leary, United States Navy.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1389), 1689.

H. R. 10287—For the relief of John Calvin Starr.
Reported back (S. Rept. 984), 1218.—Passed Senate, 4648.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 238], 5712.

H. R. 10307—Granting an increase of pension to James F. Lyons.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10317—Granting a pension to Gregory Bird.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10339—Granting a pension to L. D. Copin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10354—Granting a pension to Charles L. Dewey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10362—Granting a pension to Theresa A. Hunter.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10388—Granting a pension to Rose G. Bingham.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 10389—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Trask.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10390—To amend the act entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia," approved June 20, 1906, and for other purposes.
Debated, 15.—Stricken from the calendar, 636.

H. R. 10396—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Duden.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10416—Granting an increase of pension to John Shannon.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10422—Granting a pension to Lee Byrd.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10436—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Hoover.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10455—Granting an increase of pension to William Anderson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10467—Granting a pension to John E. Williams.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10475—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Keck.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10484—Granting a pension to Effie Edwards.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10496—To provide for the free transmission through the mails of certain publications for the blind.
Stricken from the calendar, 636.

H. R. 10502—Granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Johnson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 10506—Granting a pension to Ferdinand Heinen.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 10510—Granting a pension to Clara A. McCarty.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10511—Granting an increase of pension to Alice C. Downey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10529—For the relief of Harry E. Fiske.
Passed House, 2632.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1123), 3294.—Passed Senate, 3482.—Examined and signed, 3837.—Presented to the President, 4130.—Approved [Private, No. 191], 5141.

H. R. 10531—To distribute the commissioned line and engineer officers of the Coast Guard in grades, and for other purposes.
Debated, 148–166.—Passed House, 166.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 170.—Reported back (S. Rept. 958), 841.—Passed Senate, 1170.—Examined and signed, 1445, 1448.—Presented to the President, 1865.—Approved [Public, No. 381], 2343.

H. R. 10534—Granting a pension to Fred A. Martin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10539—Granting a pension to John Long.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10545—Granting an increase of pension to Evan D. Lewis.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10552—Granting a pension to Charles R. Taylor.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10555—For the relief of Russell Wilmer Johnson.
Amended and passed House, 2629.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2668.

H. R. 10558—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Hermann, alias Hermann King.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10573—Granting an increase of pension to Harry L. Hoff.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10601—Granting an increase of pension to William Casteel.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10610—Granting a pension to Lillie E. Trego.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10642—Granting a pension to John W. Thomson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10677—For the relief of Quincy R. Craft.
Reported back, 4454.—Passed Senate, 4767.—Examined and signed, 4938, 4948.—Presented to the President, 5132.—Approved [Private, No. 239], 5712.

H. R. 10679—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel F. Shannon.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10680—Granting a pension to Annie Ackerman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10682—Authorizing issuance of patent to Charles Swanson.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1525), 2998.

H. R. 10684—Granting a pension to Marion Lawson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10685—Granting an increase of pension to Robert L. McFarlan.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10686—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Sizemore.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10691—Granting an increase of pension to Wilber C. Gabret.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10693—Granting a pension to David Miller.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10699—Granting a pension to Rosa Reeves.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10709—Granting a pension to Jane Dyer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10719—Granting a pension to Jane Ann Robinson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10722—Granting a pension to Marie Thorson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10746—Granting a pension to Charles E. Kidder.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10755—Granting an increase of pension to Annie Veuve.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 10762—Granting an increase of pension to Chester A. Herd.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10764—Granting a pension to Floyd A. McPherren.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10774—For the relief of John H. Lang.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1390), 1689.—Debated, 4134.

H. R. 10788—Granting an increase of pension to Marcus C. Luttrell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10789—Granting a pension to Robert J. Jones.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10793—Granting a pension to Syntha Black.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10799—To authorize the Secretary of War to grant permission to the city of Philadelphia, Pa., to widen Haines Street in front of the National Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1396), 1689.

H. R. 10810—Granting a pension to Mary J. Lake.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10816—To fix the annual salary of the collector of customs for the district of North Carolina.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1399), 1689.—Debated, 2921.—Passed House, 2924.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 2948.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1089), 3174.—Debated, 4473.—Passed Senate, 4474.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4823.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 461], 5141.

H. R. 10817—To amend section 100 of the Judicial Code of the United States.
Reported back (S. Rept. 1013), 1731.—Debated, 3036.—Amended and passed Senate, 3037.—House agrees to Senate amendments, 3266.—Examined and signed, 3379, 3381.—Presented to the President, 3530.—Approved [Public, No. 414), 4402.

H. R. 10819—Relating to the Department of Agriculture.
Debated, 3214–3228.—Amended and passed House, 3228.—Referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 3238.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1171), 4454.—Debated, 5078.

H. R. 10825—For the relief of the heirs, assigns, and legal representatives of Thomas Johnson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1536), 2998.—Passed House, 4324.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4356.

H. R. 10832—Granting a pension to Bridget Stapleton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10841—Authorizing the transfer of 500 feet of Indian land, in the State of Washington, for a public school to which Indian children shall be admitted without payment of tuition.
Passed House, 2546.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 2668.

H. R. 10847—For the relief of Jacob Dietch.
Passed House, 4041.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4061.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1200), 4455.—Passed Senate, 5384.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 264], 5556.

H. R. 10848—For the relief of Estella W. Dougherty.
Amended and passed House, 4041.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4061.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1201), 4455.—Passed Senate, 5384.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 265], 5556.

H. R. 10855—Granting a pension to Genoa H. Scholz.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10856—Granting a pension to Robert Mitchell Mann.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10861—To add certain lands to the Uinta National Forest, and for other purposes.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1633), 3914.

H. R. 10881—Granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Waters.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10884—Granting a pension to Anna M. Billet.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10886—Granting a pension to Etta W. Cass.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 10889—Granting a pension to William J. Chester.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10896—Granting a pension to William W. Kinne.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10914—Granting a pension to Mary R. Philbrick.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10916—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Childers.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10921—Granting a pension to Frank McCoy.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10922—Granting a pension to Polly Nelson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10930—Granting a pension to Minnie Hosier.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10934—Granting a pension to Kate Garrity.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 10935—Granting a pension to Emma J. Philhower.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10956—To improve the navigability of waters of the United States by preventing oil pollution thereof.
Debated, 5428.

H. R. 10959—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Doll.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10962—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet M. Miller.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10963—Granting a pension to Harriett E. Kilgore.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 10983—Granting a pension to Jane Tilly.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 10991—Granting a pension to Mary Woodward.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11021—For the prevention of venereal diseases in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Stricken from the calendar, 636.

H. R. 11040—To amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the sale of the marine-hospital reservation in Cleveland, Ohio," approved July 26, 1916.
Debated, amended, and passed House, 14.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 25.—Reported back, 239.—Debated and passed Senate, 280.—Examined and signed, 501, 508.—Presented to the President, 839.—Approved [Public, No. 371], 1080.

H. R. 11045—Granting a pension to Dennis Higgins.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11048—Granting a pension to Levi T. Miller.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 11053—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph McG. Lunsford.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11063—Granting a pension to Silas G. Burkett.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11087—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Scott.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11092—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Addington.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11096—Granting a pension to Catharine Hand.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11112—Granting a pension to Mark Y. Judd.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 11124—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Jackson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11142—Granting a pension to Charles F. King.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11148—Granting a pension to William H. Turnbull.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11157—Granting a pension to Amelia M. Hetherington.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11160—Granting a pension to Tamar Ervin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11193—To encourage commercial aviation and authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for air mail service, and prescribing rates of transportation and postage thereon.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1421), 1866.

H. R. 11202—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Harris.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11208—Granting an increase of pension to Warren A. Ritter.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11222—Granting a pension to Margaret B. Blunt.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 11261—Granting a pension to Elsie M. Pool.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11266—Granting a pension to Mary Holmes.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11267—Granting a pension to Richard Howe.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11270—Granting an increase of pension to Rachael J. Smith.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 11279—Granting a pension to Emma Grace Ridgely.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 11287—For the relief of W. B. Moses & Sons, Willis-Smith-Crall Co., American Home Furnishers Corporation, Western Electric Co., and S. A. Curtis.
Debated, 2632, 4135.

H. R. 11290—Granting a pension to Almira L. Boutelle.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11293—Granting a pension to Elmira Pariseaux.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11311—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Tyler.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11314—Granting an increase of pension to Shiloh Sally.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11316—Granting a pension to Frances Conner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11318—Granting a pension to Narsisus Butler.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11325—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Kirkpatrick.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11334—Granting a pension to Sarah Anderson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11340—To advance Maj. Ralph S. Keyser on the lineal list of officers of the United States Marine Corps so that he will take rank next after Maj. John R. Henley.
Passed House, 2628.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1110), 3175.—Passed Senate, 4482.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 462], 5141.

H. R. 11341—Granting a pension to Mike Grubb.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11342—Granting a pension to William H. Stanbery.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11353—To provide for reopening the accounts of Harry Caden and charging of certain expenses therein to a different appropriation from the one used in payment.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1348), 1387.—Passed House, 4053.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 4061.

H. R. 11361—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Longstaff.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 11367—Granting an increase of pension to Edward P. Wolfe.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11370—Granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Kinman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11373—Granting a pension to William Henry Bush.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 11375—Granting an increase of pension to Harry E. Snyder.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11377—Granting a pension to Harriet Boyer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11383—Granting a pension to Jennie A. Robinson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11386—Granting a pension to Martha R. Potts.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11389—For the relief of Robert Guy Robinson.
Debated, amended, and passed House, 2635.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1117), 3294.—Debated and passed Senate, 3314.—Examined and signed, 3478, 3530.—Presented to the President, 3589.—Approved [Private, No. 166], 4402.

H. R. 11397—To authorize appropriations for the relief of certain officers of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.
Debated, 2615.—Amended and passed House, 2620.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 2759.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1206), 4455.

H. R. 11420—Granting an increase of pension to Alice Kingrey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11425—Granting a pension to Susan A. Sims.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11426—Granting a pension to Mary D. Griffith.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11437—Granting a pension to Olive A. Bosworth.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11442—Granting a pension to Sophia Wilson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11457—Granting a pension to Laura Morris.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11459—Granting an increase of pension to Louise N. Noyes.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 11462—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth F. Hampton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11468—Granting a pension to Henry E. Rubendall.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11474—Providing for notice to the Secretary of the Interior in cases involving the condemnation for public purposes of land included in any Indian allotment.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1351), 1447.

H. R. 11475—To authorize the setting aside of certain tribal lands within the Quinault Indian Reservation in Washington for lighthouse purposes.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1354), 1447.—Debated, 1769.—Amended and passed House, 1770.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 1793.

H. R. 11477—Granting the consent of Congress to the Freeburn Toll Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River, in Pike County, Ky.
Passed House, 5043.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 5069.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5076.—Examined and signed, 5075, 5241.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 517], 5555.

H. R. 11481—Granting an increase of pension to Albert C. Roach.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 11482—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. Waterman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11483—Granting a pension to Mary E. Davis.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11484—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Sterling.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11486—Granting an increase of pension to Annie McNamara.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11490—To enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Justice in relation to the repression of prostitution for the protection of the armed forces.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1585), 3535.

H. R. 11495—Granting an increase of pension to Laura C. Wible.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11496—Granting a pension to Ezra Poquette.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11501—Granting a pension to Reese Tunks.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11502—Granting an increase of pension to Emma C. Weinhold.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11505—Granting a pension to Fred Rife.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11525—Granting a pension to Emma W. Mitchell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11528—To allow credits in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States.
Debated, 2620.—Amended and passed House, 2621.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 2668.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 2802.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1205), 4455.—Amended and passed Senate, 5385.—House agrees to Senate amendments, 5695.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 266], 5556.

H. R. 11535—Granting a pension to Mary E. O'Reilly.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11538—Granting an increase of pension to Anne Brooks.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11539—Granting an increase of pension to Lambert Weiss.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11540—Granting a pension to Martha A. Brigance.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11541—Granting an increase of pension to Josephine Campbell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11542—Granting a pension to Margaret F. Roach.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11549—Authorizing the conservation, production, and exploitation of helium gas, a mineral resource pertaining to the national defense and to the development of commercial aeronautics, and for other purposes.
Reference changed to Committee on Military Affairs, 2861.

H. R. 11551—Granting a pension to Mary A. Mallory.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11556—Granting a pension to Maria C. Falcon.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11557—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Gill.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11558—Granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Mangum.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11561—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to abrogate a contract lease of land and water power on the Muskingum River.
Laid on the table (see bill S. 3611), 4043.

H. R. 11574—Granting an increase of pension to Rhoda A. Savage.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 11575—Granting an increase of pension to Luraney R. Standley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11576—Granting a pension to Jennie J. Dickey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11579—To amend section 1 of an act approved January 11, 1922, entitled "An act to permit the city of Chicago to acquire real estate of the United States of America."
Reported back, 3740.—Passed Senate, 4495.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 470], 5712.

H. R. 11582—Granting an increase of pension to Richard M. Johnson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11585—Granting a pension to Ella Day.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11587—Granting an increase of pension to Josephine C. Long.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11594—Granting a pension to George W. Morgan.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11597—Granting a pension to Annie H. Sines.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11601—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Sutton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11602—Granting a pension to Parthine Curtis.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11603—To validate for certain purposes the revocation of discharge orders of Lieut. Col. James M. Palmer and the orders restoring such officer to his former rank and command.
Passed House, 2637.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1120), 3294.—Passed Senate, 4483.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 232], 5712.

H. R. 11611—Granting a pension to Elmira Bauer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11612—Granting a pension to Clifford Baldwin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11614—Granting a pension to Annie Rheb.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11615—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Devine.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11618—Granting a pension to Dudley J. Howell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11619—Granting a pension to Lucy C. Range.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11626—To extend the time for constructing a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Baton Rouge, La.
Reported with amendments, amended, and passed Senate, 1868.—House concurs in Senate amendments, 2252.—Examined and signed, 2304, 2355.—Presented to the President, 2547.—Approved [Public, No. 396], 2978.

H. R. 11632—Granting a pension to Angie Scanks.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11637—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to approve indemnity selections in exchange for described granted school lands.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1519), 2924.—Passed House, 4020.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4060.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1211), 4455.—Passed Senate, 4486.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4823.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 471], 5712.

11638—Granting an increase of pension to Delilah J. Sprinkle.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 11641—Granting a pension to Mary E. McGill.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11642—Granting an increase of pension to Susan S. Boyd.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11643—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Fenner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11650—Granting a pension to Alva C. Cooper.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 11651—Granting a pension to Annie E. Thompson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11662—Granting a pension to David Housel.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11663—Granting a pension to Henry C. Williams.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11664—Granting a pension to Sylvester Haus.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11666—Granting a pension to Henry C. Bagley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11670—Granting a pension to Frances Laport.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11671—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Bryant.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11679—Granting a pension to M. Lavina Porter.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11680—Granting an increase of pension to Azubeth Srofe.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11681—Granting a pension to Joseph Houser.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11683—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy Veatch.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11689—Granting a pension to Sarah B. Jewett.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11690—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Creighton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11700—Granting a pension to Sarah Jane Warren.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11702—Granting a pension to John S. Combs.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11709—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Heilman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11711—Granting a pension to Mary E. Hart.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11713—Granting a pension to Alice Hadsell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11714—Granting a pension to Francis M. Meadows.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11718—Granting a pension to Clara S. Schuler.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11719—Granting an increase of pension to Ann Starkey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11720—Granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Miller.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11723—To authorize and provide for the payment of the amounts expended in the construction of hangars and the maintenance of flying fields for the use of the Air Mail Service of the Post Office Department.
Reported adversely (H. Rept. 1714), 4722.

H. R. 11725—Granting a pension to Sallie Laswell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11726—Granting a pension to Louis Van Dyke Rousseau.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11727—Granting a pension to Nancy E. Adams.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11731—To provide for the renting of the first floor of the custom-house at Mobile, Ala., to the Mobile Chamber of Commerce.
Amended and passed House, 2634.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2668.—Passed Senate, 2760.—Examined and signed, 2932, 2966.—Presented to the President, 3142.—Approved [Private, No. 164], 3351.

H. R. 11736—Granting an increase of pension to Lucretia Coffman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11737—Granting a pension to Mary P. Davis.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11738—For the relief of Maj. Russell B. Putnam.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1322), 1167.—Passed House, 4050.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 4061.—Reported back, 4459.—Passed Senate, 4497.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 225], 5141.

H. R. 11741—Granting a pension to Margaret Davis.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11742—Granting a pension to Delia Loveless.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11743—Granting an increase of pension to John Usner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11745—Granting a pension to Anna R. Jackson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11747—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza Hilpisch.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11748—Granting a pension to Clyde Wardlow.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11749—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Sowers.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11751—Granting an increase of pension to Margarett Davy.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11752—Granting a pension to Eliza C. Maher.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11753—Granting a pension to Huldah E. Hall.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11754—Granting an increase of pension to Permelia McDonald.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11755—Granting a pension to Amanda Jordan.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11757—Granting a pension to Alice Loree.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11759—Granting a pension to Catherine Swigart.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1097) and H. R. 12019 substituted, 2540.

H. R. 11761—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Sutton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11768—Granting a pension to Anna E. Davidson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11770—Granting a pension to Frances Jackson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11777—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Hall.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11784—Granting a pension to Eugene Kee.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11786—Granting a pension to George W. Briggs.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11792—For the relief of James J. Meehan.
Passed House, 4044.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 4061.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1233), 4726.—Passed Senate, 5387.—Motion to reconsider agreed to, 5387.

H. R. 11796—Granting a pension to Mary L. Cornell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11805—Granting a pension to Robert King.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11813—Granting an increase of pension to Rachel A. Kendall.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11817—Granting a pension to James O. Craig.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11819—Granting a pension to Catharine M. Painter.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11820—Granting a pension to Annie M. France.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11821—Granting a pension to Dolly P. Beckner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11837—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Lawson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11838—Granting an increase of pension to Barbara E. Rhea.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11840—Granting a pension to Reuben R. Romey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11841—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Martin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11845—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy F. Ralston.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11849—Granting a pension to Susan Kiley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11851—Granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Leach.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11852—Granting an increase of pension to Susan R. Vititoe.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11854—Granting a pension to Hannah E. Cahey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11860—Granting a pension to Tabitha E. Isbell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11861—Granting a pension to Catherine Crow.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11864—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Byam.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11869—To authorize the sale of lands and plants not longer needed for Indian administrative or allotment purposes.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1367), 1515.

H. R. 11873—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent to George M. Bailey certain lands.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1727), 4824.

H. R. 11875—Granting a pension to Alice L. Byers.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11879—For the relief of Elizabeth McKeller.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1411), 1777.—Debated, 4138.

H. R. 11881—Granting a pension to Grant Brown.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11882—Granting a pension to Sarah Harris.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11890—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Wilson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11891—Granting a pension to Ella H. Candy.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11892—Granting a pension to Laura M. A. Jones.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11898—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline Kinsloe.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11899—Granting a pension to Sylvester Condon.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11903—To authorize and direct the Secretary of War to sell to Henry Ford nitrate plant No. 1, at Sheffield, Ala.; nitrate plant No. 2, at Muscle Shoals, Ala.; Waco Quarry, near Russellville, Ala.; and to lease to the corporation to be incorporated by him Dam No. 2 and Dam No. 3 (as designated in House Doc. 1262, 64th Cong., 1st sess), including power stations when constructed as provided herein, and for other purposes.
Debated, 870.

H. R. 11910—Granting a pension to Joseph D. Thompson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11913—Granting a pension to Lucy Ann Parker.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11914—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Pettit.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11916—Granting a pension to Hanna C. Seward.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11917—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Jones.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11918—Granting an increase of pension to Celesta Lamme.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11919—Granting a pension to William E. Johnson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 11920—Granting a pension to James R. Daniel.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11925—Granting a pension to Mary L. Dill.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11935—Granting an increase of pension to Penina A. Wright.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11937—Granting a pension to William G. McElhaney.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11939—To amend section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 986), 1218.—Debated, 1454, 2172, 2218, 2219.—Amended and passed Senate, 2224.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and requests conference, 2504.—Conferees appointed, 2472, 2505.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 2472.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1711), 4566.—Debated, 4779.—House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment and concurs therein with an amendment, 4779–4803.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 4959.—Senate concurs in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate, 4960.—Examined and signed, 5075, 5241.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 518], 5556.

H. R. 11944—Granting an increase of pension to John A. C. Hazel.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 11945—Granting a pension to Orilla J. Hainline.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11948—Granting a pension to James N. Parker.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11949—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Todd.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11953—Granting a pension to Mary A. Powell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11960—Granting a pension to Margaret Newell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11961—Granting an increase of pension to Mary C. McCabe.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11973—Granting an increase of pension to Caroline Candus Criswell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11974—Granting a pension to Emma A. Carl.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11977—Granting a pension to Francis S. Gooding.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11978—Granting a pension to Martha Kailey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11979—Granting a pension to Elsie V. Reinhart.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11981—Granting a pension to Adelaide Thacker.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11982—Granting an increase of pension to S. Harriett Morris.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11992—Granting a pension to James Donnelly.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 11994—Granting a pension to Malvina Cost.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11995—Granting a pension to Lovinia A. Griswold.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11997—Granting an increase of pension to Rosamond Barker.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11998—Granting a pension to Julia I. Foster Stuart.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 11999—Granting a pension to Ardelia M. Farnsworth.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12001—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Campbell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12002—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Stinson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12004—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret D. Wise.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12005—Granting an increase of pension to Melissa D. Ellis.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12006—Granting an increase of pension to Bradford R. Sarton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12007—Providing for the conveyance of certain land to the city of Boise, Idaho, and from the city of Boise, Idaho, to the United States.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1382), 1562.—The Committee of the Whole House discharged and rereferred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, 1777.—Passed House, 3079.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3103.—Reported back and passed Senate, 3294.—Examined and signed, 3478, 3530.—Presented to the President, 3589.—Approved [Public, No. 425], 4403.

H. R. 12010—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Radell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12014—Granting a pension to James F. Davis.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12019—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.
Amended and passed House, 2538–2540.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pensions, 2668.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1217), 4629.

H. R. 12021—To amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes.
Laid on the table (see bill H. R. 12817), 2898.

H. R. 12026—Granting a pension to Alexander Surrell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12027—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Logan.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12028—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Thorn.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12038—Granting a pension to Abigail J. Gardner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12039—For the relief of Howard R. Gurney.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1357), 1447.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4333), 4053.

H. R. 12040—Granting a pension to Frank E. Jacobs.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12043—Granting a pension to Mary Jewett.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

12049—Granting an increase of pension to Susan Shew.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12053—To define butter and to provide a standard therefor.
Debated, 3229, 3634.—Amended and passed House, 3638.—In Senate; read twice and placed on the calendar, 3669.—Debated, 4845.—Passed Senate, 5383.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 519], 5556.

H. R. 12054—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred J. Yarber.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12056—Granting a pension to Casper Runz.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12057—Granting a pension to Emily Thompson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12058—Granting an increase of pension to Alice J. Stoddard.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12064—Granting an increase of pension to Carrie M. Flandreau.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12076—Granting a pension to Maria A. King.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12078—Granting an increase of pension to Augusta Seubert.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12079—Granting a pension to Mary J. Marshall.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12080—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Lance.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12085—Granting a pension to Pricy Eveline Cook.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12087—Granting an increase of pension to Elijah Forman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12089—Granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Shirley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12095—Granting a pension to Martha A. Shoemaker.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12096—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Veith.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12100—Granting a pension to Louis Toupin, alias Beaudette.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12102—Granting an increase of pension to Catharine McQuade.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12103—Granting an increase of pension to Orville H. Mills.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12105—Providing funds for the erection of additional suitable and necessary buildings for the National Leper Home.
Laid on table (see bill S. 3721), 3583.

H. R. 12108—Granting a pension to Ella S. Robison.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12109—Granting a pension to Frances A. Harris.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12111—Granting an increase of pension to Emiline Rader.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12112—Granting a pension to Candace A. Kain.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12113—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Pinkley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12114—Granting a pension to Charles F. Ogden.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12116—Granting an increase of pension to Geneva Beha.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12118—Granting a pension to Mahala E. Broadbent.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12123—For the establishment of an industrial reformatory at Camp Grant, Ill.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1378), 1562.—Debated, 5039.

H. R. 12128—Granting a pension to Mary Mason.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12130—Granting a pension to Harriet A. Bishop.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12131—Granting a pension to Addie J. Green.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12133—Granting an increase of pension to Rebecca J. Dunn.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12135—Granting an increase of pension to Angie O. Allen.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12136—Granting an increase of pension to Minerva J. Gardner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12137—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Langley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12138—For the relief of Frank A. Jahn.
Passed House, 4049.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 4061.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1253), 4948.—Passed Senate, 5390.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 520], 5556.

H. R. 12139—Granting an increase of pension to Adaline Walker.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12147—Granting a pension to Fannie F. Kennedy.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12150—Granting an increase of pension Mary Powell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12152—Granting a pension to Alice Z. Sherwin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 12157—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.
Recommitted to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, 901.

H. R. 12158—For the relief of Theodore F. Howe.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1418), 1866.—Debated, 4139.

H. R. 12159—For the relief of D. H. MacAdam.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1336), 1386.—Amended and passed House, 4052.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4061.

H. R. 12164—Granting a pension to Cora Campbell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12168—Granting an increase of pension to Rachel Baxter.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12170—To revive and reenact the act entitled "An act to authorize the commissioners of Lycoming County, Pa., and their successors in office, to construct a bridge across the West Branch of the Susquehanna River from the foot of Arch Street, in the city of Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pa., to the borough of Duboistown, Lycoming County, Pa.," approved August 11, 1916.
Reported back (S. Rept. 966) and passed Senate, 1169.—Examined and signed, 1445, 1448.—Presented to the President, 1865.—Approved [Public, No. 382], 2343.

H. R. 12171—To grant certain lands to the city of Skagway, Alaska, for a public park.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1532), 2097.—Amended and passed House, 4026.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4060.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1243), 4831.—Passed Senate, 5389.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 521], 5556.

H. R. 12174—To authorize the Attorney General to convey certain land of the United States to Fulton County, Ga., to widen McDonough Road in front of the United States penitentiary.
Amended and passed House, 17, 18.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 25.—Reported back (S. Rept. 952), 734.—Debated and passed Senate, 734.—Examined and signed, 895, 897.—Presented to the President, 981.—Approved [Public, No. 373], 1030.

H. R. 12178—Granting a pension to Sarah Ervin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12179—Granting a pension to Mary I. Hidy.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12180—Granting a pension to Lizzie B. Shriner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12183—Granting an increase of pension to Melvina Glidden.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12184—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Young.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12185—Granting a pension to Cynthia Earnest.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12186—Granting an increase of pension to Max. E. Englehardt.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2042.

H. R. 12194—Granting a pension to Hannah M. Earhart.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12198—Granting a pension to Louisa Logan.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12201—Granting a pension to Edward Barr.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12203—Granting a pension to Etta Van Zant.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12204—Granting an increase of pension to Amanda Baird.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12205—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Yelle.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12215—Granting a pension to Unity P. Spencer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12217—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. White.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12219—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Clifford.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12223—For the relief of Louis Leavitt.
Minority views submitted (H. Rept. 1206, pt. 2), 2755.

H. R. 12225—Granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Kiste.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12227—Granting a pension to Michael V. Murray.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12230—Granting a pension to David Turner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12232—Granting a pension to Gillis W. Webb.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12242—Granting a pension to Katherine Thompson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12245—Granting an increase of pension to Dora Coffman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12247—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Tritten.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 12249—Granting a pension to Robert M. Daniels.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 12251—Granting a pension to John Walt.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12256—Granting a pension to Mary M. Kelly.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12258—Granting a pension to Mina Riley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12260—Granting a pension to Florence C. Clark.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12262—Granting a pension to Libbie M. Ryan.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12265—Granting an increase of pension to Paul Henricksen.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 12266—Granting an increase of pension to Clarence J. Johnson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 12267—Granting a pension to Philip L. Schwager.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12273—Granting a pension to Emma Taylor.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12280—Granting an increase of pension to Lucinda M. Fuller.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12282—Granting a pension to Ada G. Sherwood.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12283—Granting a pension to Julia Adams.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12285—Granting a pension to Eliza Hill.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12286—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Medley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12287—Granting a pension to Julia B. Cole.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12288—Granting a pension to Edith Hampel.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12289—Granting a pension to Huldah A. E. Dutton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12290—Granting a pension to Mary B. Elliott.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12295—Granting a pension to Mary A. Morris.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12296—Granting a pension to Sarah F. Champlin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2537.

H. R. 12297—Granting a pension to Lucy May Raymond.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12298—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Wright.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12299—Granting an increase of pension to Clarice Fly.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12300—Granting a pension to Francis S. Haynes.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12301—Granting a pension to Mary Underwood.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12302—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Alward.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12303—Granting an increase of pension to Emily French.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12304—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Ramsey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12305—Granting a pension to Emma V. Wilkerson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12306—Granting an increase of pension to Flora B. Warren.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12307—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Blevins.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12308—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Myers.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12309—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Reilly.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12310—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Leavitt.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12312—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Higley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12313—Granting an increase of pension to Clara J. Gillespie.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12314—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Atherton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12315—For the relief of the owners of the schooner T. K. Bentley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1335), 1386.—Debated, 4051.—Passed House, 4130.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4193.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1226), 4629.

H. R. 12316—Granting a pension to Michael Halloran.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12322—Granting an increase of pension to Anna R. McAdams.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12326—Granting a pension to Eliza Ann Salomon.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12327—Granting a pension to Lina J. Harcourt.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12328—Granting an increase of pension to Cynthia M. Bowles.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12332—Granting a pension to Mary J. Tosh.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12333—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa Gilmore Smith.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12334—Granting a pension to Robert S. Kelley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12335—Granting an increase of pension to Kate M. Henry.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12336—Granting an increase of pension to Alice Darr.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12338—Granting a pension to Sophronia O. Hubble.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12339—Granting a pension to Catherine Foster.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12340—For the relief of Gordon G. MacDonald.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1745), 5058.

H. R. 12342—Granting a pension to Kate Clear.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12347—Granting a pension to Lavenia A. Collett.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12350—Granting a pension to Cornelia de C. Williams.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12353—Granting an increase of pension to Arminda Russell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12358—Granting a pension to Georgia Ann Scarbrough.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12359—Granting a pension to Hester E. Aldrich.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12361—Granting a pension to Florence S. Bradbury.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12364—Granting a pension to Charity I. Haskell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12366—Granting an increase of pension to Jennie E. Nelson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12367—Granting a pension to James Mullen.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12368—To abolish the inspection districts of Apalachicola, Fla., and Burlington, Vt., and the office of one supervising inspector, Steamboat Inspection Service.
Passed House, 2799.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 2804.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1115), 3236.

H. R. 12373—Granting a pension to Sarah Dobner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12375—Granting an increase of pension to Clara E. Brass.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12378—Granting the consent of Congress to maintain a bridge across the Rio Grande River.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1733), 4947.—Amended and passed House, 5057.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 5069.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5379.—Examined and signed, 5542 5580.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 522], 5556.

H. R. 12379—Granting a pension to Sallie Belle Stoll.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12380—Granting a pension to John Keller.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12385—Granting a pension to Freeman H. Johnson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12388—Granting a pension to Susan Clark.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12393—Granting a pension to Leona Stealey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12394—Granting an increase of pension to Helen Calvert.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12400—Granting a pension to Mark Gilliam.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12404—Granting a pension to Caroline Hazen.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12405—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Belt.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12419—Granting a pension to Amanda L. Hill.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12423—Granting a pension to Esther A. Deyo.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12427—Granting an increase of pension to Christopher S. Alvord.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12428—Granting a pension to Jessie Parsons.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12429—Granting a pension to Emma A. Kline.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12430—Granting a pension to Theodore Silas Steffy.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12433—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Tice.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12434—Granting a pension to Addie Peck.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12436—Granting a pension to James McDonough.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 12438—Granting an increase of pension to Georgianna M. Burroughs.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12439—Granting a pension to Melissa S. Omans.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12442—Granting a pension to Isabella L. Williamson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12443—Granting an increase of pension to Orville Harvey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12444—Granting a pension to Howard Hines.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 12447—Granting a pension to Eliza H. Lockwood.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12450—Granting a pension to Emma Wilson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12455—Granting an increase of pension to Walter S. Swanger.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12462—Granting an increase of pension to Josinah Brinson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12463—Granting a pension to Asa R. Daniel.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12473—Granting the consent of Congress to the Winco Block Coal Co., a corporation, to construct a bridge across the Tug Fork of Big Sandy River in Mingo County, W. Va.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 967), amended, and passed Senate, 1168.—House concurs in Senate amendments, 2919.—Examined and signed, 2932, 2966.—Presented to the President, 3142.—Approved [Public, No. 406], 3351.

H. R. 12476—Granting a pension to Martha L. Harris.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12481—Granting a pension to George Peyton Chambers.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 12483—Granting an increase of pension to Rachel E. Kerby.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12484—Granting a pension to Charles M. Cornelius.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12498—Granting a pension to Dudley H. Wright.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12499—Granting an increase of pension to Lindia Bentley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12500—Granting a pension to Harriett L. Sheets.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12501—Granting an increase of pension to Belle Torrence.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12503—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa Fields.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12505—Granting an increase of pension to Dennis B. Conley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12507—Granting an increase of pension to Elenor J. Valeu.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12518—Granting a pension to Rosy J. Barnes.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12519—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Brown.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12520—Granting an increase of pension to Senea Beamon.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12521—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Canan.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12522—Granting a pension to Virginia V. Deyo.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12525—Granting an increase of pension to David Vasen.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12530—Granting an increase of pension to Mattie A. Tansil.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12533—Granting a pension to Minerva Douglas.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12535—Granting a pension to Mary J. Steele.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12537—Granting a pension to Mary Guy.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12540—Granting an increase of pension to David Akridge.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12541—Granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Bisco.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12542—To establish State engineering experiment stations in the States and Territories in connection with institutions of higher technical education for the promotion of engineering and industrial research as a measure of industrial, commercial, military, and naval progress and preparedness in times of peace and war.
Debated, 5682.

H. R. 12545—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.
Recommitted to the Committee on Pensions, 901.

H. R. 12546—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. Murdock.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12547—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Buckley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12551—Granting an increase of pension to Ida May Pierson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12552—Granting a pension to Edith Bonter.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12553—Granting a pension Jane Platner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12554—Granting a pension to Louis Weiss.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12565—Granting a pension to Ella Clark Shoecraft.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12571—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Lighthart.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12573—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Garno.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12575—Granting a pension to Martha Flener.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12582—Granting an increase of pension to Clare D. Fielding.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12583—Granting a pension to Ava Pinkerton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12584—For the relief of Alice Loeber.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1374), 1562.—Amended and passed House, 4131.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4193.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1227), 4629.—Passed Senate, 5386.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 267], 5556.

H. R. 12585—Granting a pension to Hannah M. Altha.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12587—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Cross.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12594—Granting an increase of pension to William G. Jones.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12613—Granting a pension to Ruth V. Hutchens.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12615—Granting a pension to Grant Combs.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12618—Granting a pension to Anna O'Neil.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12619—Granting an increase of pension to Esther E. Green.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12630—Granting a pension to Mary Koch.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12633—Granting a pension to Carrie S. Pierce.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12634—Granting a pension to Mary Jane Robbins.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12635—Granting a pension to Martha A. Worden.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12637—Granting a pension to James Beckwith.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12641—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy D. Nixon.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12642—Granting an increase of pension to Carrie Wolbert.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12645—Granting a pension to Annie M. Hartzell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12648—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Brooklyn Museum the silver service which was presented to the cruiser Brooklyn by citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Laid on the table (see bill S. 3990), 15.

H. R. 12653—Granting an increase of pension to Rachel Hagan.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12654—Granting an increase of pension to Ada L. Kinsey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12655—Granting a pension to Jennie G. Bourne.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12657—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Powell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12664—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Terry.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12665—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth T. Cousens.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12673—To restore to the pension roll the name of Isabel Sandlin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12674—Granting a pension to Edmond L. Klamroth.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12678—Granting an increase of pension to Eleanore C. Akers.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12679—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Brown.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12687—Granting a pension to Della E. Hudson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12693—Granting an increase of pension to Arthur N. Smith.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 386.

H. R. 12696—Granting a pension to Oscar Sheffield.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12697—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Lillard.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12698—Granting a pension to Mabel Ortz.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12709—Granting an increase of pension to Emily Stewart.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12710—Granting a pension to Adelia Chill.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12711—Granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Thompson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12712—Granting a pension to Francis M. Collins.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12714—Granting an increase of pension to Virginia J. Sawrey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12722—Granting an increase of pension to Anna C. Walquist.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12724—Granting a pension to Julia Metzger.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12725—Granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Stanton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12751—To convey to the Big Rock Stone & Construction Co. a portion of the hospital reservation of United States Veterans' Hospital No. 78 (Fort Logan H. Roots), in the State of Arkansas.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1618), 3735.—Passed House, 4337.—Passed Senate, 4494.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 463], 5141.

H. R. 12766—For the relief of Lieut. Commander Jerome E. Morse, United States Navy, retired.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1746), 5058.

H. R. 12767—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Williams.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2042.

H. R. 12768—Granting a pension to Michael Bittner.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2355.

H. R. 12771—Granting a pension to Rachel E. Diehl.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12772—Granting a pension to Rachel Slaten.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12773—Granting an increase of pension to Angeline Lacey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12775—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza F. Andrews.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12777—Granting the consent of Congress to the cities of Grand Forks, N. Dak., and East Grand Forks, Minn., or either of them, to construct, maintain, and operate a dam across the Red River of the North.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1312), 896.—Passed House, 1766.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 1793.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1020) and passed Senate, 1921.—Examined and signed, 2117, 2163.—Presented to the President, 2452.—Approved [Public, No. 397], 2978.

H. R. 12784—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Starr.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12785—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. King.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12787—Granting a pension to Angie H. Skinner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12790—Authorizing the publication of information presented at the World's Dairy Congress to be held in the United States during October, 1923.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1287), 593.

H. R. 12803—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Hiatt.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12808—Granting a pension to Antonetta Eppens.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12812—Granting an increase of pension to Priscilla Metcalf.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12813—Granting an increase of pension to Anna C. White.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12817—To amend and supplement the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes.
Debated in House, 41, 1335.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 935), 239.—Debated, 280, 348, 452, 503, 508, 522, 528, 550, 556, 596, 597, 620, 628, 664, 733, 744, 798, 810, 851, 930, 1134, 1178, 1179, 1216, 1233, 1300, 1356, 1361, 1403, 1420, 1698, 1794, 2148, 2226, 2365, 2460, 2657, 2896, 2962, 3037, 3313, 3314, 3385, 3491, 3546, 3787, 3834, 3837, 3860, 3866, 3948, 3962, 3969, 4055, 4093, 4100, 4146, 4154, 4176, 4194, 4217, 4253, 4345, 4357, 4476, 4654, 4731, 4754, 4835, 4845.

H. R. 12833—Granting a pension to Gertrude A. Robinson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12838—Granting an increase of pension to Maria L. Westgate.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12843—Granting a pension to Abram Jones.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12845—Granting a pension to William Karch.
Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 273.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12846—Granting a pension to Frank Karazewski.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 167.

H. R. 12847—Granting an increase of pension to Harry W. Feldman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12850—Granting an increase of pension to Grover Colter.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12851—Granting a pension to Lavina H. Etnire.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12852—Granting a pension to Jesse Wilcox.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12855—Granting a pension to Freeman A. Burris.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12859—To provide for certain expenses incident to the third session of the Sixty-seventh Congress.
Approved by the President [Public, No. 365], 155.

H. R. 12867—Granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Shaw.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12871—Granting an increase of pension to Ruben Riley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12875—Granting a pension to Tracey M. Halley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 12879—Granting a pension to Ella Knowlton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12880—Granting a pension to Margaret J. Essex.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12883—Granting a pension to Bertha Mann.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12887—Granting a pension to Jacob F. Rosenberger.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1263), 124.—Amended and passed House, 2523.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pensions, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1082), 2897.—Passed Senate, 3385.—Examined and signed, 3478, 3530.—Presented to the President, 3589.—Approved [Private, No. 167], 4402.

H. R. 12888—Granting a pension to Lizzie C. Masters.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12891—Granting a pension to John F. Kilbride.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 12901—Granting an increase of pension to Hulda J. Gilmore.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12902—Granting an increase of pension to Cynthia R. Hess.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12905—Granting a pension to Catharine Crawford.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12907—Granting a pension to Carrie M. Allison.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12908—Granting a pension to Charlotte E. Rockhold.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12909—Granting a pension to Ann Katherine Kindred.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12910—Granting a pension to Martha White.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12914—Granting a pension to Cora E. La Page.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12919—Granting a pension to William G. Glasgow.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12923—Granting a pension to Frances E. Griffin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12925—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hall.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12927—Granting an increase of pension to John T. Hyder.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 12939—Granting a pension to Mary A. Hird.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12940—Granting a pension to Sophia Hubbard.
Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 20.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12941—Granting a pension to John H. Boyd.
Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 20.

H. R. 12942—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen E. Johnson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12946—Granting a pension to William Smallwood.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12951—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick A. Galvin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 12953—To establish a national park in the State of Virginia.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1729), 4824.

H. R. 12966—To provide for the purchase and sale of farm products.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1667), 4145.

H. R. 12968—Granting a pension to Mary Spencer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12969—Granting a pension to Jennie Boyd.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12970—Granting a pension to Margaret Blackman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12972—Granting a pension to Lida O'Neal.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12975—Granting a pension to David C. Preston.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 12978—Granting a pension to Mary E. Grayson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12986—Granting a pension to Carrie Tissue.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12989—Granting an increase of pension to Belle Bair.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12992—Granting a pension to Martha E. Butler.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12993—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Smith.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12994—Granting an increase of pension to Urzula Levisee.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 12995—Granting a pension to Rachel M. Goin.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 12997—Granting relief to the Metropolitan police and to the officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1650), 4054.

H. R. 13000—Granting the consent of Congress to the city of Sioux City, Iowa, and to Union County, in the State of South Dakota, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Big Sioux River at a point 2½ miles north of the mouth of said river, between section 14, township 89, range 48, Woodbury County, Iowa, and section 15, township 89, range 48, Union County, S. Dak.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1807), 797.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4131), 1765.

H. R. 13004—Authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to the Kansas Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, a certain tract of land in the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1579), 3444.—Amended and passed House, 4330.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 4356.—Reported back, 4831.—Passed Senate, 5066.—Examined and signed, 5270, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 523], 5556.

H. R. 13008—Granting a pension to Allie Powell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13010—Granting an increase of pension to Lula Reeder.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13011—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Boardman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13012—Granting an increase of pension to Ralph Waite.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 273.

H. R. 13013—Granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Cole.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13014—Granting an increase of pension to Martin G. Lyons.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13017—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander LeClaire.
Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 167.

H. R. 13018—Granting a pension to George H. Howe.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13020—Granting a pension to Susan Brunaugh.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13024—For the relief of August Nelson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1515), 2924.—Passed House, 4322.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4356.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1259) and passed Senate, 5065.—Examined and signed, 5270, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Private, No. 268], 5556.

H. R. 13026—Granting an increase of pension to William S. Arnold.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13027—Granting an increase of pension to Alice Howe.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13030—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Benton.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13032—To authorize the sale of the Montreal River Lighthouse Reservation, Mich., to the Gogebic County Board of the American Legion, Bessemer, Mich.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1485), 2800.—Debated, 3091.—Amended and passed House, 4012.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 4061.—Reported with amendment, 4455.—Passed Senate, 4486.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 464], 5141.

H. R. 13035—Granting a pension to Laura I. Brown.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13036—Granting a pension to Emilia Rueppel.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13037—Granting a pension to Zeppora B. Sowards.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13040—Granting an increase of pension to Amelia S. Scott.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13041—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Blanchard.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13042—Granting an increase of pension to Lottie Frailey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13043—Granting an increase of pension to David C. McDonald.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 13044—Granting a pension to John T. Brannon.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 13046—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey to the city of Wilmington, N. C., marine hospital reservation.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1398), 1689.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3069.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3103.—Reported back and passed Senate, 3294.—Examined and signed, 3530, 3537.—Presented to the President, 3733.—Approved [Public, No. 426], 4403.

H. R. 13050—Granting a pension to Sarah Palmer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13055—Granting a pension to Barsha Story.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13057—Granting a pension to Laura Birkhiemer.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13060—Granting a pension to Millie Rex.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13061—Granting a pension to Mary J. Robinette.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13062—Granting a pension to Maud Monrean.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13082—Granting a pension to Mary Wagner.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13083—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Huffman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13084—Granting a pension to Melissa Jean Thompson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13086—Granting a pension to Mary A. Sims.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13088—Granting a pension to Margaret E. Zeek.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13089—Granting a pension to Mary H. Pennypacker.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13090—Granting a pension to Amanda Kline.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13098—Granting a pension to Catherine Hogan.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13099—Granting a pension to Nathan E. Hopkins.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13100—Granting a pension to Eugene S. Nash.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13101—Granting a pension to Thomas Casey.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13104—For the relief of Orrin F. Strickland.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1725), 4824.

H. R. 13105—Granting an increase of pension to William S. Whitley.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13106—Granting a pension to Malissa A. Bostwick.
Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 273.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13107—Granting a pension to William Coleman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13109—Granting a pension to Jessie Johnson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13117—Granting a pension to James McCullough.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13118—Granting an increase of pension to William Dotson.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13122—Granting a pension to Mattie Dunn.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13123—Granting a pension to Mary Reynolds.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13125—To amend sections 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, and 15 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Banking and Currency, 20.

H. R. 13126—To amend article 4 of the war risk insurance act by adding to section 408 thereof, as added by section 27 of the act creating the Veterans' Bureau, approved August 9, 1921, a new proviso.
Mr. Brennan; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 20.

H. R. 13127—To define intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the national prohibition act as supplemented.
Mr. O'Brien; Committee on the Judiciary, 20.

H. R. 13128—Authorizing an appropriation for the construction of a road within the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Ariz.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 20.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1380), 1562.—Passed House, 1775.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 1793.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1144), 3604.—Passed Senate, 3885.—Examined and signed, 4129, 4154.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Public, No. 441], 4690.

H. R. 13129—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Detroit, Mich., to be used as a station of the Detroit post office.
Mr. Brennan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 13130—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Detroit, Mich., to be used by the United States Government departments and offices.
Mr. Brennan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 13131—To amend section 107 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, as heretofore amended.
Mr. Turner; Committee on the Judiciary, 20.

H. R. 13132—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Bristow, Okla.
Mr. Pringey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 13133—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Fort Wayne, Ind., and also for the sale of the present post-office building and its site.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 13134—To amend the retirement laws affecting certain grades of Army officers.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 13135—To grant the consent of Congress for the special commission constituted by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts to construct a bridge across the Merrimack River.
Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 20.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1339), 1386.—Laid on table (see bill S. 4288), 3076.

H. R. 13136—To amend an act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 20.

H. R. 13137—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, such additional land in the city of Roanoke, Va., as may be necessary for the location of a new building or for the enlargement of the present post office and Federal office and court building in said city, to cause said present building to be enlarged or a new building erected, and making an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Woods of Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 13138—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, such land in the city of Radford, Va., as may be necessary for the location of a post-office building in the said city, and also to construct a suitable building thereon, and make an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Woods of Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 21.

H. R. 13139—Granting the consent of Congress to the Great Southern Lumber Co., a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania doing business in the State of Mississippi, to construct a railroad bridge across Pearl River at approximately 1½ miles north of Georgetown, in the State of Mississippi.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 21.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1289), 593.—Amended and passed House, 1775.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 1793.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1021) and passed Senate, 1921.—Examined and signed, 2117, 2163.—Presented to the President, 2452.—Approved [Public, No. 399], 2978.

H. R. 13140—To amend section 90 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on the Judiciary, 21.

H. R. 13141—Granting a pension to James E. Adams.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Pensions, 21.

H. R. 13142—Granting a pension to Thomas G. Warner.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 21.

H. R. 13143—Granting a pension to Celestia Barnett.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 21.

H. R. 13144—Granting a pension to Ruth E. Vann.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 21.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13145—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Fisher.
Mr. French; Committee on Pensions, 21.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13146—Granting an increase of pension to Christopher Sherrer.
Mr. Gensman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 21.

H. R. 13147—Granting a pension to Keziah A. Balch.
Mr. Gensman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 21.

H. R. 13148—Granting an increase of pension to Watt F. Fultz.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 21.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 13149—Granting a pension to Julia Murphy.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 21.

H. R. 13150—For the relief of Blattmann & Co.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Claims, 21.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1406), 1777.

H. R. 13151—Granting a pension to Mary F. Doyle.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 21.

H. R. 13152—Granting a pension to Hiram M. Graves.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 21.

H. R. 13153—Granting a pension to Alexander B. Swearingen.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 21.

H. R. 13154—Granting a pension to Charles W. Van Devender.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 21.

H. R. 13155—For the relief of Webster Flanagan.
Mr. Wurzbach; Committee on Claims, 21.

H. R. 13156—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois, department of public works and buildings, division of highways, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Kankakee River, in the county of Kankakee, State of Illinois, between section 5, township 30 north, and section 32, township 31 north, range 13 east of the third principal meridian.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 124.

H. R. 13157—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois, department of public works and buildings, division of highways, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Kankakee River, in the county of Kankakee, State of Illinois, between section 6, township 30 north, and section 31, township 31 north, range 12 east of the third principal meridian.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 124.

H. R. 13158—To amend the law regarding assessment of real and personal property in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Focht; Committee on the District of Columbia, 124.

H. R. 13159—Granting an increase of pension to certain survivors of various Indian wars and campaigns and to certain widows of veterans of said wars and campaigns.
Mr. Fuller; Committee on Pensions, 124.

H. R. 13160—To amend the interstate commerce act, being an act to regulate commerce by providing for regional commissions and defining their powers and duties.
Mr. Hawes; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 124.

H. R. 13161—To amend the interstate commerce act, being "An act to regulate commerce," as amended July 29, 1906; April 13, 1908; June 13, 1910; February 17, 1917; March 2, 1917; May 29, 1917; August 10, 1917; and February 28, 1920, by providing a more adequate system of regulation for the railroads of the United States through an extension of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the creation of seven regional commissions to cooperate with and assist the Interstate Commerce Commission in the performance of its duties, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hawes; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 124.

H. R. 13162—Increasing the compensation of the Register and of the Assistant Register of the Treasury.
Mr. Ketcham; Committee on Ways and Means, 124.

H. R. 13163—To increase the pay of retired enlisted men who served as commissioned officers in the United States Army during the World War.
Mr. Wurzbach; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 13164—To repeal paragraph 401 of Title I of the tariff act of 1922.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Ways and Means, 124.

H. R. 13165—To amend section 9 of the trading with the enemy act, approved October 6, 1917, as amended.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 124.

H. R. 13166—Granting a pension to W. P. Hinton.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Pensions, 125.

H. R. 13167—Granting a pension to John R. Ligon.
Mr. Bulwinkle; Committee on Pensions, 125.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 13168—Granting a pension to Lottie Kyle.
Mr. Cooper of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13169—Granting a pension to Werner Snow.
Mr. French; Committee on Pensions, 125.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13170—For the relief of Ephraim E. Page.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Military Affairs, 125.

H. R. 13171—For the relief of L. P. Kelly.
Mr. Mudd; Committee on Claims, 125.

H. R. 13172—Granting a pension to Margaret Corr.
Mr. J. M. Nelson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13173—For the relief of Randolph Foster Williamson.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 125.

H. R. 13174—Authorizing the President to appoint Richard Raymond Notter to the position and rank of lieutenant, Cavalry, in the United States Army.
Mr. Rainey of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 125.

H. R. 13175—For the relief of Contes Bros.
Mr. Rainey of Illinois; Committee on Claims, 125.

H. R. 13176—Granting a pension to Henry Dyer.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 125.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1447.

H. R. 13177—Granting a pension to Charles Burch.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 125.

H. R. 13178—Granting a pension to John Johnson.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 125.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13179—Granting a pension to Samira E. Cooprider.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13180—Making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.
Mr. Madden, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1264), 147.—Debated, 187–207, 216–237, 247, 250–263.—Amended and passed House, 263.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 274.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 940), 331.—Debated, 332–346.—Amended and passed Senate, 346.—House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate and requests conference, 415.—Conferees appointed, 389, 415.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 389.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 521.—Agreed to, 522.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1279), 547.—Agreed to, 698.—House recedes from its disagreement to the Senate amendments 1, 2, and 3, and agrees to same, 698.—Examined and signed, 1102, 1103.—Presented to the President, 1212.—Approved [Public, No. 378], 1247.

H. R. 13181—To provide for the manufacture of explosives for the use of the Army and Navy; to provide for the manufacture of fertilizer for agricultural purposes and to provide for research laboratories and experimental plants for the development of fixed nitrogen production; to incorporate the Federal Chemical Corporation and defining its powers and duties; to authorize the Secretary of War to transfer to the Federal Chemical Corporation certain Government-owned properties at or near Muscle Shoals, Ala., and elsewhere, and for other purposes.
Mr. Dickinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 168.

H. R. 13182—To amend section 9 of the trading with the enemy act, as amended.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 168.

H. R. 13183—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase, store, and sell wheat and to secure and maintain to the producer a reasonable price for wheat, and to the consumer a reasonable price for bread, and to stabilize wheat values.
Mr. Little; Committee on Agriculture, 168.

H. R. 13184—To prevent open conflict between State and Federal officers, and to allay the present unrest of labor in every State of the Union, and to amend the national prohibition act.
Mr. Ryan; Committee on the Judiciary, 168.

H. R. 13185—To extend the insurance and collect-on-delivery service to third-class mail.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 168.

H. R. 13186—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Thief River Falls, Minn.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 168.

H. R. 13187—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Detroit, Minn.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 168.

H. R. 13188—For the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Phillipsburg, N. J.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 168.

H. R. 13189—For the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Englewood, N. J.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 168.

H. R. 13190—For the erection of a public building at Kaufman, Kaufman County, Tex.
Mr. Sanders of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 168.

H. R. 13191—For the erection of a public building at Mineola, Wood County, Tex.
Mr. Sanders of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 168.

H. R. 13192—For the erection of a public building at Wills Point, Van Zandt County, Tex.
Mr. Sanders of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 168.

H. R. 13193—For the erection of a public building at Athens, Henderson County, Tex.
Mr. Sanders of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 168.

H. R. 13194—To authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 168.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1274), 501.—Debated, 636, 1762.—Laid on table (see bill S. 4096), 1762, 1763.

H. R. 13195—Granting the consent of Congress to the State highway commission of Missouri, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the St. Francis River, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 168.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1302), 731.—Passed House, 1765.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 1793.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1022) and passed Senate, 1921.—Examined and signed, 2117, 2163.—Presented to the President, 2452.—Approved [Public, No. 398], 2978.

H. R. 13196—To provide credit facilities for the agricultural and livestock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to amend the Federal reserve act, and for other purposes.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Banking and Currency, 168.

H. R. 13197—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Lees Summit, State of Missouri.
Mr. Ellis; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 168.

H. R. 13198—To amend the third paragraph of paragraph 1506 of the tariff act of 1922.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Ways and Means, 168.

H. R. 13199—To provide for the purchase of additional land for Wahpeton Indian School.
Mr. Burtness; Committee on Appropriations, 168.

H. R. 13200—To provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War, and for other purposes.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Ways and Means, 168.

H. R. 13201—To provide further for the national security and defense.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Military Affairs, 168.

H. R. 13202—For the relief of Ida E. Godfrey.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Claims, 168.

H. R. 13203—To correct the military record of Jacob Shuey.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Military Affairs, 168.

H. R. 13204—Granting a pension to Lizzie Ella Miller.
Mr. Beedy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 168.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13205—For the relief of the American Trust Co.
Mr. Bulwinkle; Committee on Claims, 168.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1337), 1386.—Amended and passed House, 4052.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4061.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1202), 4455.—Passed Senate, 5076.—Examined and signed, 5075, 5241.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Private, No. 269], 5556.

H. R. 13206—Granting a pension to Sarah Birch.
Mr. Cable; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 168.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13207—Granting a pension to Nicholas Gross.
Mr. Cable; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 168.

H. R. 13208—For the relief of Charles F. Peirce.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on Indian Affairs, 168.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1347), 1387.—Passed House, 4052.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 4061.

H. R. 13209—Granting a pension to Bennett D. Haeussler.
Mr. Cole of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 168.

H. R. 13210—Granting an increase of pension to Edna M. Johnson.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 168.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13211—Granting an increase of pension to Nellie J. McKenna.
Mr. Ellis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 168.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 502.

H. R. 13212—Granting an increase of pension to Hannah W. Manning.
Mr. Ellis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 168.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13213—Granting a pension to Julia A. Pulsifer.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 168.

H. R. 13214—Providing for the examination and survey of Jones Inlet, Long Island, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 168.

H. R. 13215—Providing for the examination and survey of Manhasset Bay, Long Island, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 168.

H. R. 13216—Granting a pension to Anna Ganderup.
Mr. Hull; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 168.

H. R. 13217—For the relief of William W. Gillespy.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 168.

H. R. 13218—For the relief of George W. Campbell.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 168.

H. R. 13219—Granting an increase of pension to Roy H. Weaver.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 168.

H. R. 13220—For the relief of L. A. Scott.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Claims, 168.

H. R. 13221—For the relief of George Arthur Holliday.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 168.

H. R. 13222—Granting a pension to Peter Shell.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 168.

H. R. 13223—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Sterling.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 168.

H. R. 13224—Granting a pension to James E. McAlexander.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Pensions, 168.

H. R. 13225—Granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Winton.
Mr. Patterson of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 168.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13226—Granting a pension to William K. Price.
Mr. Patterson of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 168.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1273.

H. R. 13227—Granting a pension to George W. Camp.
Mr. Patterson of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 168.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13228—Granting an increase of pension to Charles L. McClure.
Mr. Patterson of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 168.

H. R. 13229—Granting a pension to Horace Clive Gray.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Pensions, 169.

H. R. 13230—Granting an increase of pension to Blaine Campbell.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 169.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13231—Granting a pension to August Richards.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Pensions, 169.

H. R. 13232—Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.
Mr. Husted, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1265), 181.—Debated, 300–327, 361–381.—Amended and passed House, 381.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 389.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 941), 415.—Debated, 444.—Amended and passed Senate, 452.—House disagrees to the amendments of Senate and asks conference, 529.—Conferees appointed, 508, 529.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 508.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 627.—Agreed to, 628.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1296), 658.—House recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 2, 5, 19, 24, and 25; recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 1 and 14 and concurs therein each with an amendment, 700.—Senate concurs in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate, 759.—Examined and signed, 1102, 1103.—Presented to the President, 1212.—Approved [Public, No. 377], 1247.

H. R. 13233—To amend section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, approved August 11, 1916, as amended.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Agriculture, 207.

H. R. 13234—To limit the immigration of aliens into the United States.
Mr. Rainey of Alabama; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 207.

H. R. 13235—To amend the Indian appropriation act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat., p. 413), in so far as the same relates to the collection of fees for determining the heirs and approval of wills of deceased Indians.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 207.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1272), 501.

H. R. 13236—To provide for a site and public building at Winter Haven, Fla.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 207.

H. R. 13237—Authorizing the closing of certain portions of Grant Road in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Focht; Committee on the District of Columbia, 207.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1641), 3914.

H. R. 13238—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to procure, purchase, manufacture, or construct additional aircraft for the Naval Establishment.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 207.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1269), 273.

H. R. 13239—Authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the town of Kittery, Me., for park purposes, all right and title now vested in the United States to the entire Government reservation known as Fort McClary in said Kittery.
Mr. Beedy; Committee on Military Affairs, 207.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1609), 3734.

H. R. 13240—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Thompson.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Pensions, 208.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13241—Granting a pension to Banner Chandley.
Mr. Bulwinkle; Committee on Pensions, 208.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13242—Granting an increase of pension to Clarissa Nehiser.
Mr. Chalmers; Committee on Pensions, 208.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 13243—For the relief of Nancy Engle.
Mr. Coughlin; Committee on Military Affairs, 208.

H. R. 13244—Granting a pension to Carrie A. Cunningham.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 208.

H. R. 13245—For the relief of the legal representatives of Donnelly & Egan, deceased.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on War Claims, 208.

H. R. 13246—For the examination and survey of the Intracoastal Canal from the Mississippi River at or near New Orleans, La., to Corpus Christi, Tex.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 208.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1661), 4145.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4211), 5050.

H. R. 13247—For the relief of the Awbrey Coal & Coke Co.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Claims, 208.

H. R. 13248—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Marley.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 208.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13249—Granting an increase of pension to Sophia Bowman.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 208.

H. R. 13250—For the relief of Helene M. Layton.
Mr. Layton; Committee on Claims, 208.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1338), 1387.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4113), 4052.

H. R. 13251—For the relief of Mary A. Cox.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Claims, 208.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1288), 593.

H. R. 13252—Granting a pension to Anna A. Randall.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 208.

H. R. 13253—Granting a pension to Allie W. Seeber.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 208.

H. R. 13254—Granting a pension to Edith M. Ball.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 208.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13255—For the relief of Charles J. Eisenhauer.
Mr. Petersen; Committee on Claims, 208.

H. R. 13256—Granting an increase of pension to Harry Elkins.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Pensions, 208.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13257—Granting a pension to Ray Dugger.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Pensions, 208.

H. R. 13258—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Searcy.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Pensions, 208.

H. R. 13259—For the relief of J. E. Benton.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Claims, 208.

H. R. 13260—Granting an increase of pension to Emma Page.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 208.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13261—Granting a pension to Robert McAfee.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 208.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 502.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1447.

H. R. 13262—Granting a pension to Carl D. Watters.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 208.

H. R. 13263—Granting a pension to Oliver L. Burnett.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 208.

H. R. 13264—Granting a pension to Albert Peterson.
Mr. Williamson; Committee on Pensions, 208.

H. R. 13265—Granting a pension to William Garnett, otherwise known as Billie Hunter.
Mr. Williamson; Committee on Pensions, 208.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13266—Granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Chadick.
Mr. Williamson; Committee on Pensions, 208.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 13267—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Hayden.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 208.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13268—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to provide credits for industries and enterprises in the United States necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, and to supervise the issuance of securities, and for other purposes," approved April 5, 1918, and for other purposes.
Mr. A. P. Nelson; Committee on Banking and Currency, 238.

H. R. 13269—To permit the admission into the United States of refugees from Turkish territories.
Mr. White of Kansas; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 238.—Debated, 4423.

H. R. 13270—To regulate commerce among the several States, to borrow money, to regulate the value of money and credits, to provide credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States, to amend the Federal reserve act, to extend and stabilize the market for United States bonds and other securities, to provide fiscal agents for the United States, to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. McSwain; Committee on Banking and Currency, 238.

H. R. 13271—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of North Dakota and the State of Minnesota, the county of Pembina, N. Dak., and the county of Kittson, Minn., or any one of them, to construct a bridge across the Red River of the North at or near the city of Pembina, N. Dak.
Mr. Burtness; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 238.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1313), 896.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4133), 1766.

H. R. 13272—Granting a license to the city of Miami Beach, Fla., to construct a drain for sewage across certain Government lands.
Mr. Sears; Committee on the Public Lands, 238.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1524), 2997.—Amended and passed House, 4031.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 4061.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1208) and passed Senate, 4458.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 172], 5141.

H. R. 13273—Granting a pension to Etta E. Divine.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 238.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13274—Granting a pension to John W. Thomas.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 238.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13275—Granting a pension to Rhoda M. Edmondson.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 238.

H. R. 13276—Granting a pension to William J. Harding.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 238.

H. R. 13277—Granting a pension to Lucretia Bernard.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 238.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13278—Granting a pension to Herman F. E. Schroer.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 238.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13279—Granting a pension to Charles Howard Pinckney.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Pensions, 238.

H. R. 13280—Granting a pension to Joseph D. Emerson.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 238.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13281—Granting an increase of pension to Julia Esther Hammond.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 238.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13282—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Palmer.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 238.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13283—Granting a pension to Jennie F. Cruise.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 238.

H. R. 13284—Granting a pension to Pearl Shepherd.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 238.

H. R. 13285—Granting a pension to William M. Graham.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 238.

H. R. 13286—Granting a pension to George W. Bowman.
Mr. Speaks; Committee on Pensions, 238.

H. R. 13287—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Gross.
Mr. Speaks; Committee on Pensions, 238.

H. R. 13288—Granting a pension to Lillie Butler.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 238.

H. R. 13289—Granting a pension to James H. Buckner.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 238.

H. R. 13290—Granting a pension to Arthur R. Blakeslee.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 238.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13291—Granting an increase of pension to James R. Burroughs.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Pensions, 238.

H. R. 13292—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase, store, and sell wheat, and to secure and maintain to the producer a reasonable price for wheat, and to the consumer a reasonable price for bread, and to stabilize wheat values.
Mr. Little; Committee on Agriculture, 238.

H. R. 13293—Providing for certain personnel in, and authorizing and making provision for certain activities, investigations, and services by the Department of Commerce.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 238.

H. R. 13294—To amend the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a commission for the purpose of securing information in connection with questions relative to interstate commerce in coal, and for other purposes," approved September 22, 1922.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 273.

H. R. 13295—To authorize the transfer of certain vessels from the Navy to the Coast Guard.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Naval Affairs, 273.

H. R. 13296—To provide for the organization of the Organized Reserves in the Philippine Islands.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 13297—Fixing the pay of carriers in rural mail delivery service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ketcham; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 273.

H. R. 13298—To amend the war risk insurance act and the rehabilitation act, with amendments prior to the passage of this act, extending all of the provisions of these acts to all disabled veterans of all wars of the United States and to their dependents.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 273.

H. R. 13299—Amending section 1 of the act entitled "An act for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the fourth judicial circuit, for the appointment of additional district judges for certain districts, providing for an annual conference of certain judges, and for other purposes," approved September 14, 1922.
Mr. Sumners of Texas; Committee on the Judiciary, 273.

H. R. 13300—To facilitate commerce by prescribing overtime rates to be paid by transportation lines for inspection of arriving passengers and crews.
Mr. Bond; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 273.

H. R. 13301—Granting a pension to Mary M. Stewart.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 273.

H. R. 13302—For the relief of Lyman H. Blakeslee.
Mr. Coughlin; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 13303—For the relief of Frank Stinchcomb.
Mr. Dempsey; Committee on Naval Affairs, 273.

H. R. 13304—Granting a pension to Maria L. Fagan.
Mr. Faust; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 273.

H. R. 13305—For the relief of James Augustine Gagan.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Claims, 273.

H. R. 13306—Granting a pension to Anna D. Gooch.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 273.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2998.

H. R. 13307—Granting a pension to Martha S. Roth.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 273.

H. R. 13308—Granting a pension to Mary Ann Harper.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 273.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13309—Granting a pension to Samuel A. Damarest.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Pensions, 273.

H. R. 13310—Granting a pension to Henry Kahrs.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Pensions, 273.

H. R. 13311—For the relief of M. I. Kunselman.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 273.

H. R. 13312—For the relief of Charles Edward Bailey.
Mr. O'Brien; Committee on War Claims, 273.

H. R. 13313—Granting a pension to William Napier.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 273.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13314—Granting a pension to Edward McKee.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 273.

H. R. 13315—Authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of the Columbia and Snake Rivers.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 273.

H. R. 13316—Making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.
Mr. Shreve, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1270), 297.—Debated, 382–386, 416–441.—Amended and passed House, 441.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 444.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 947), 470.—Debated, 505.—Amended and passed Senate, 508.—House disagrees to amendments of Senate and asks for conference, 569.—Conferees appointed, 549, 569.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 549.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 556.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1291), 593, 699.—Agreed to, 700.—House recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 3, and agrees to the same; recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment numbered 4 and agrees to the same with an amendment, 700.—Senate concurs in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, 665.—Examined and signed, 1102, 1103.—Presented to the President, 1212.—Approved [Public, No. 380], 1549.

H. R. 13317—For the extension of Virginia Avenue west of Rock Creek to the north end of the new Key Bridge.
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on the District of Columbia, 328.

H. R. 13318—Providing for the comprehensive development of the park and playground system of the National Capital.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 328.

H. R. 13319—For the inclusion of certain lands in the Shasta National Forest, Calif., and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 328.

H. R. 13320—For the inclusion of certain lands in the Tahoe National Forest, in the States of California and Nevada, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 328.

H. R. 13321—For the improvement of channel connecting the deep waters in James River with Hampton Roads, Va., and for the modification of the existing project for the improvement of said channel.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 328.

H. R. 13322—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Columbia, Marion County, Miss.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 328.

H. R. 13323—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Poplarville, Pearl River County, Miss.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 328.

H. R. 13324—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Lumberton, Lamar County, Miss.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 328.

H. R. 13325—To amend section 9 of an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917, as amended.
Mr. Stephens; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 328.

H. R. 13326—In reference to a national military park at Yorktown, Va.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Military Affairs, 329.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1499), 2860.—Amended and passed House, 4013.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 4061.—Passed Senate, 4473.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 473], 5712.

H. R. 13327—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to the city of Redlands, Calif., for certain lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. Swing; Committee on the Public Lands, 329.

H. R. 13328—Granting a pension to Katherine Thompson.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 329.

H. R. 13329—Granting a pension to William E. Hamer.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Pensions, 329.

H. R. 13330—For the relief of Luther Lysander Martin.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Naval Affairs, 329.

H. R. 13331—Granting a pension to William T. Prater.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 329.

H. R. 13332—Granting a pension to John W. Ramey.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 329.

H. R. 13333—Granting a pension to Lucy Stevens Wilson.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 329.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13334—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Carver.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 329.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13335—Providing for the examination and survey of Manhasset Bay, Long Island, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 329.

H. R. 13336—For the relief of Thomas A. Tabele.
Mr. Kennedy; Committee on Claims, 329.

H. R. 13337—For the relief of Mary F. Spaight.
Mr. Kennedy; Committee on Claims, 329.

H. R. 13338—For the relief of Thomas F. Sutton.
Mr. Kennedy; Committee on Claims, 329.

H. R. 13339—Granting an increase of pension to Paul W. Thomson.
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 329.

H. R. 13340—For the relief of Frank L. Smith.
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 329.

H. R. 13341—Granting an increase of pension to Greene B. Caywood.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 329.

H. R. 13342—Granting a pension to John O. White.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 329.

H. R. 13343—Granting a pension to Minnie Young.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 329.

H. R. 13344—To create a Waterways Commission.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Flood Control, 386.

H. R. 13345—To amend and reenact the act approved September 21, 1922, entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes."
Mr Rodenberg; Committee on Ways and Means, 386.

H. R. 13346—Providing for the recommissioning of certain officers eliminated under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1922, and placing them on the retired list.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Military Affairs, 386.

H. R. 13347—Relative to the naturalization and citizenship of children.
Mr. Cable; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 386.

H. R. 13348—Making appropriation for payment of balance due certain postmasters.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Claims, 386.

H. R. 13349—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 24, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1920.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 386.

H. R. 13350—Authorizing promotion on the retired list of certain officers deprived thereof by the act of June 10, 1922.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Military Affairs, 386.

H. R. 13351—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of South Carolina the silver service which was used upon the battleship South Carolina.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Naval Affairs, 386.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1288), 593.—Passed House, 1766.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 1793.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1153) and passed Senate, 3740.—Examined and signed, 3837, 3913.—Presented to the President, 4130.—Approved [Public, No. 434], 4403.

H. R. 13352—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase, store, and sell wheat, and to secure and maintain to the producer a reasonable price for wheat and to the consumer a reasonable price for bread, and to stabilize wheat values.
Mr. Little; Committee on Agriculture, 886.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1671), 4145.

H. R. 13353—Amending the act of April 26, 1906 (34 Stats. L., p. 137), with reference to expenditures from tribal funds for support of tribal schools.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 386.

H. R. 13354—Granting a pension to Barbara Bever.
Mr. Browne of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 386.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13355—Granting a pension to Victoria Eager.
Mr. Browne of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 386.

H. R. 13356—Granting an increase of pension to Hyram Colwell.
Mr. Browne of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 386.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 896.

H. R. 13357—Granting a pension to Susan V. Payne.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Pensions, 386.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1212.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13358—Granting a pension to Salem Williams.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Pensions, 386.

H. R. 13359—Granting a pension to Mary Burdick.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Pensions, 386.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1043.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13360—Granting a pension to John Nighswander.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 386.

H. R. 13361—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Howe School, Howe, Ind., one fieldpiece for the purpose of firing salutes.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 386.

H. R. 13362—Granting a pension to Flora Ella Stevens.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 386.

H. R. 13363—For the relief of Almer Reichart.
Mr. Garrett of Texas; Committee on Claims, 886.

H. R. 13364—Granting a pension to Nancy J. O'Connor.
Mr. Lawrence; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 387.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13365—Granting a pension to Jane Cox.
Mr. Norton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 387.

H. R. 13366—For the relief of John Hamill.
Mr. Rainey of Illinois; Committee on Claims, 387.

H. R. 13367—For the relief of the trustees of the Arcadia charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on War Claims, 387.

H. R. 13368—For the relief of Louise Carroll Masterson.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Appropriations, 387.

H. R. 13369—Granting a pension to James H. Arnold.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 387.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13370—Granting a pension to Edwin F. Flanders.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Pensions, 387.

H. R. 13371—Granting a pension to Cloe Jones.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 387.

H. R. 13372—Granting a pension to Lizzie Leasure.
Mr. Wyant; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 387.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13373—To permit the correction of the general account of Robert G. Hilton, former Assistant Treasurer of the United States.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Claims, 387.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1436), 2042.—Debated, 4139.

H. R. 13374—Making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1271), 415.—Debated, 473–497, 576–593, 639, 641–658.—Amended and passed House, 658.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 665.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 957), 798.—Debated, 844, 850, 854, 924, 988, 1046, 1104–1134.—Amended and passed Senate, 1134.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks for a conference, 1211.—Conferees appointed, 1213, 1237.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 1237.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 1450.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1369), 1515, 1536.—Debated, 1536.—Agreed to, 1539.—Examined and signed, 1731, 1762.—Presented to the President, 1865.—Approved [Public, No. 384], 2343.

H. R. 13375—Supplemental to the national prohibition act.
Mr. Brennan; Committee on the Judiciary, 442.

H. R. 13376—Amending the revenue act of 1921.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Ways and Means, 442.

H. R. 13377—To amend paragraph 20 of section 24 of the Judicial Code, as amended by act of November 23, 1921, entitled "An act to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes."
Mr. Ellis; Committee on Ways and Means, 442.

H. R. 13378—To transfer Chicot County in the eastern judicial district in the State of Arkansas.
Mr. Parks of Arkansas; Committee on the Judiciary, 442.

H. R. 13379—For the purchase of a post-office site at Waverly, Tenn.
Mr. Turner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 442.

H. R. 13380—For the purchase of a post-office site at Dickson, Tenn.
Mr. Turner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 442.

H. R. 13381—For the purchase of a post-office site and the erection thereon of a suitable public building at Lawrenceburg, Tenn.
Mr. Turner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 442.

H. R. 13382—To amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act fixing the compensation of certain officials in the custom service, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1909.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Ways and Means, 442.

H. R. 13383—To amend the tariff act of 1922.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Ways and Means, 442.

H. R. 13384—To amend section 7 of the act of February 6, 1909, entitled "An act authorizing the sale of lands at the head of Cordova Bay, in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes."
Mr. Williamson; Committee on the Public Lands, 442.

H. R. 13385—To transfer certain lands of the United States from the Rocky Mountain National Park to the Colorado National Forest, Colo.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on the Public Lands, 442.

H. R. 13386—Granting a pension to Xaver Becherer.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Pensions, 442.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1309) and H. R. 13540 substituted, 2542.

H. R. 13387—Granting a pension to Frank West.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Pensions, 442.

H. R. 13388—Granting a pension to William H. Scahill.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 442.

H. R. 13389—Granting an increase of pension to L. Ethel Bolton.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 442.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13390—For the relief of the Pacific Steamship Co., of Seattle, Wash.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Claims, 442.

H. R. 13391—Granting an increase of pension to Jerry Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Pensions, 442.

H. R. 13392—For the relief of John C. Hines.
Mr. Goldsborough; Committee on Claims, 442.

H. R. 13393—Granting a pension to Lilly Hudson.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 442.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13394—For the relief of Albert Wood.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 442.

H. R. 13395—For the relief of the Maryland Casualty Co., the Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, and the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. of Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Claims, 442.

H. R. 13396—For the relief of the Maryland Casualty Co., the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. of Baltimore, Md., and the National Surety Co.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Claims, 442.

H. R. 13397—Repealing so much of an act approved September 22, 1922, granting pension to certain soldiers and sailors and their widows, as grants a pension of $24 per month to Carl Olsen, late of the United States Navy.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Pensions, 442.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1314), 896.—Amended and passed House, 2542.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pensions, 2668.

H. R. 13398—Granting a pension to Annie R. Twaddle.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 442.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13399—Granting a pension to Lafayette R. Kincaid.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 442.

H. R. 13400—Granting a pension to Levi Barrett.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 442.

H. R. 13401—Granting a pension to Kittie M. Kennedy.
Mr. Swing; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 442.

H. R. 13402—Granting a pension to Louisa E. Gardner.
Mr. Thorpe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 442.

H. R. 13403—To repeal Title III of the transportation act of 1920.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 502.

H. R. 13404—Granting Hell's Half Acre to the county of Natrona, State of Wyoming, for park purposes.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 502.

H. R. 13405—To make provision for and grant relief to vocational trainees who suffer an additional injury while pursuing vocational training.
Mr. Brennan; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 502.

H. R. 13406—Providing for a survey of the West Fork of White River, Ind., with a view to making same navigable.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Flood Control, 502.

H. R. 13407—To further amend and modify the act to establish a United States Veterans' Bureau.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 502.

H. R. 13408—Providing for an appropriation for the purpose of making a survey and completing plan and estimate of cost for regulating the stream flow and controlling the flood waters of the Susquehanna River.
Mr. Coughlin; Committee on Flood Control, 502.

H. R. 13409—To provide for the erection of a public building on ground already acquired at West Plains, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 502.

H. R. 13410—Granting the consent of Congress to the city of Aurora, Kane County, Ill., a municipal corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Fox River.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 502.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1457), 2547.—Laid on table (see bill S. 4169), 3083.

H. R. 13411—To amend an act entitled "An act to define and punish crimes in the District of Alaska, and to provide a code of criminal procedure for the district," approved March 3, 1899, as amended.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on the Territories, 502.

H. R. 13412—Authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the State Fair Association of Arkansas all right and title now vested in the United States to the Little Rock air intermediate depot.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 502.

H. R. 13413—To amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to capital gains and losses, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mills; Committee on Ways and Means, 502.

H. R. 13414—Relative to post-office laborers.
Mr. Perlman; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 502.

H. R. 13415—Amending the retirement act.
Mr. Perlman; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 502.

H. R. 13416—Increasing the salaries of laborers in the Postal Service.
Mr. Perlman; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 502.

H. R. 13417—To provide for the registration of aliens.
Mr. Rainey of Alabama; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 502.

H. R. 13418—For retirement of all enlisted men who have served honorably in the United States Army as herein provided.
Mr. Fish; Committee on Military Affairs, 502.

H. R. 13419—To enlarge the public building at Bismarck, N. Dak.
Mr. Young; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 502.

H. R. 13420—Granting a pension to James N. Meyers.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 502.

H. R. 13421—Granting a pension to Herschel Spainour.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 502.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13422—Granting a pension to Luther L. Sloan.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 502.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13423—Granting a pension to Rebecca J. Williams.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 502.

H. R. 13424—Granting a pension to Emma Park.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 502.

H. R. 13425—Granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Bell.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 502.

H. R. 13426—Granting a pension to Addie Sour.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 502.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13427—For the relief of Mordecai Fizone.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Military Affairs, 502.

H. R. 13428—For the relief of Edna Mae Baird.
Mr. Williams of Illinois; Committee on Claims, 502.

H. R. 13429—To amend section 2238 of the Revised Statutes.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Public Lands, 548.

H. R. 13430—To amend section 370 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 548.—Reported back H. Rept. 1498), 2860.—Debated, 4028, 4031.—Amended and passed House, 4032.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 4061.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1196), 4455.—Amended and passed Senate, 5078.—House agrees to amendment of Senate, 5408.—Examined and signed, 5340, 5541.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 524], 5555.

H. R. 13431—To provide for the erection of a public building at Carbondale, Ill.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 548.

H. R. 13432—To provide for the erection of a public building at West Frankfort, Ill.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 548.

H. R. 13433—To provide for insurance against unreasonably low prices for wheat.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Agriculture, 548.

H. R. 13434—To amend section 2 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved July 31, 1894.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1540), 3098.

H. R. 13435—Granting a pension to Mary A. Shook.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13436—Granting a pension to Luella M. Myers.
Mr. Bird; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1447.

H. R. 13437—Granting a pension to Margaret E. Dotson.
Mr. Bird; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13438—Granting a pension to Martin L. Garver.
Mr. Bird; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 13439—Granting a pension to Salina A. Julius.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13440—Granting a pension to Mary E. Touby.
Mr. Faust; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13441—Granting a pension to Mary M. Walden.
Mr. Little; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 13442—Granting an increase of pension to Eli J. Hayes.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Pensions, 548.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13443—Granting a pension to Nellie Louise Atkins.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13444—Granting a pension to Cora I. Fisher.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 13445—Granting a pension to Anna D. Arrowsmith.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13446—Granting an increase of pension to Lucius P. Burress.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Pensions, 548.

H. R. 13447—Granting a pension to Rosetta Cottrill.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 13448—To prohibit the importation and the mailing, shipment, sending, carrying, or transportation of inflammable films in interstate commerce.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 593.

H. R. 13449—To authorize the sale of certain Government property and appropriating the proceeds thereof for the erection of buildings and the purchase and installation of equipment for use of the engineering division of the Air Service of the Army.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Military Affairs, 593.

H. R. 13450—To amend section 108 of the Judicial Code as amended, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on the Judiciary, 594.

H. R. 13451—Providing for retirement of officers of the Army in certain cases.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Military Affairs, 594.

H. R. 13452—To ascertain and settle the title to lands and waters in New Mexico belonging to the Pueblo Indians, to preserve their ancient customs, rites, and tribal ceremonies, and providing an exclusive forum wherein all controversies as to the rights of the Pueblo Indians may be adjudicated.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 594.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1730), 4824.

H. R. 13453—To enlarge, extend, and remodel the post-office building at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on the present site, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. Coughlin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 594.

H. R. 13454—To enlarge, extend, and remodel the post-office building at Hazleton, Pa., on the present site, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. Coughlin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 594.

H. R. 13455—To provide for the erection of a public building at Corbin, in the State of Kentucky.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 594.

H. R. 13456—To provide for the erection of a public building at Pineville, in the State of Kentucky.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 594.

H. R. 13457—To provide for the erection of a public building at Barbourville, in the State of Kentucky.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 594.

H. R. 13458—To provide for the erection of a public building at Harlan, in the State of Kentucky.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 594.

H. R. 13459—Extending the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission and making available funds appropriated under authority of an act entitled "An act to provide for the control of the floods of the Mississippi River and of the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1917, for the purpose of controlling the floods of the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio River to Rock Island, Ill., and for the purpose of controlling the floods of the tributaries of the Mississippi River between the mouth of the Ohio River and Rock Island, Ill., including levee protection and bank protection, in so far as said tributaries are affected by the flood waters of the Mississippi River.
Mr. Kopp; Committee on Flood Control, 594.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1294), 660.

H. R. 13460—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, such additional land in the city of Norfolk, Va., as may be necessary for the enlargement of the post-office building in said city, to cause said building to be enlarged, and making an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Deal; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 594.

H. R. 13461—Granting a pension to Jesse Angle.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Pensions, 594.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13462—For the relief of Daniel F. Healy.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Claims, 594.

H. R. 13463—Granting an increase of pension to Harry W. McCammon.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Pensions, 594.

H. R. 13464—Granting a pension to Charles F. Mitchell.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 594.

H. R. 13465—For the relief of Alvin Harder.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 594.

H. R. 13466—Granting a pension to Johanna Malone.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Pensions, 594.

H. R. 13467—Granting a pension to Richard A. Miller.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Pensions, 594.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1515.

H. R. 13468—For the relief of W. E. Knickman.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Claims, 594.

H. R. 13469—Granting a pension to Emma Gwinn.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 594.

H. R. 13470—Granting a pension to Nellie A. Farley.
Mr. Moore of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 594.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13471—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Tichenor.
Mr. J. M. Nelson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 594.

H. R. 13472—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Fry.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 594.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13473—Granting a pension to Charles Fremont Kuntz.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 594.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13474—Granting the consent of Congress to the county of Winnebago, the town of Rockford, and the city of Rockford, in said county, in the State of Illinois, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Rock River.
Mr. Fuller; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 660.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1353), 1447.—Passed House, 1768.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 1793.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1023) and passed Senate, 1921.—Examined and signed, 2117, 2163.—Presented to the President, 2452.—Approved [Public, No. 400], 2978.

H. R. 13475—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue to certain persons and certain corporations permits to explore, or leases of, certain lands that lie south of the medial line of the main channel of Red River, in Oklahoma, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on the Public Lands, 660.

H. R. 13476—Amendatory of and supplemental to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Co., and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1871, and acts supplemental thereto, approved, respectively, May 2, 1872, March 3, 1873, and June 22, 1874.
Mr. Sumners of Texas; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 660.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1331), 1347.

H. R. 13477—To create the Arbitration Commission, United States Shipping Board, and to amend the merchant marine act, 1920, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hogan; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 660.

H. R. 13478—To amend the insurance laws of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Focht; Committee on the District of Columbia, 660.

H. R. 13479—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Pittsfield, Me.
Mr. Nelson of Maine; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 660.

H. R. 13480—Granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Colorado River compact.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 660.

H. R. 13481—Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.
Mr. Anderson, from the Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1295), 658.—Debated, 764–796, 825–839, 877–894, 902–919, 1203.—Amended and passed House, 1206.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 1225.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 992), 1348.—Debated, 1464, 1472, 1516, 1520, 1567, 1583, 1622, 1690.—Amended and passed Senate, 1698.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks for conference, 1814.—Conferees appointed, 1793, 1814.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 1793.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 2072.—Agreed to, 2165.—Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 11, 31, and 35; recedes from its amendment No. 34; disagrees to the amendment of the House to the Senate amendment No. 33; insists upon its said amendment and asks further conference, 2669, 2682, 2695.—Conferees appointed, 2696, 3379.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1442), 2117, 2505.—Debated, 2505, 2511.—Agreed to, 2511.—House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 11, 31, 33, and 35; concurs therein severally with amendments and insists upon its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 34, 2505, 2511, 2522.—House insists upon its amendment to the Senate amendment No. 33 and agrees to further conference, 3379.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1628), 3814, 3868.—Agreed to, 3868.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 3848.—Examined and signed, 4129, 4154.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Public, No. 446], 4690.

H. R. 13482—To refund to Clinton G. Edgar income tax erroneously and illegally collected.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Claims, 660.

H. R. 13483—Granting a pension to Mary E. Schapley.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Pensions, 660.

H. R. 13484—Granting an increase of pension to John Dudley.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 660.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13485—Granting a pension to Thomas C. Jones.
Mr. Nelson of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 660.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13486—Granting a pension to Stephen H. Warren.
Mr. Nelson of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 660.

H. R. 13487—Granting an increase of pension to Edward G. Williams.
Mr. Nelson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 660.

H. R. 13488—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Brewer.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 660.

H. R. 13489—Granting a pension to William R. McCrory.
Mr. Roach; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 660.

H. R. 13490—For the relief of the William J. Oliver Manufacturing Co. and William J. Oliver, of Knoxville, Tenn.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 660.

H. R. 13491—Granting a pension to Hannah Case.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 660.

H. R. 13492—To assist by loans disabled veterans of the World War in becoming established on self-sustaining farm homes.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 731.—Reference changed to Committee on Banking and Currency, 3868.

H. R. 13493—To authorize the State road department of the State of Florida to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Escambia River near Ferry Pass, Fla.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 731.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1340), 1386.—Amended and passed House, 1768.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 1793.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1024) and passed Senate, 1921.—Examined and signed, 2117, 2164.—Presented to the President, 2452.—Approved [Public, No. 401], 2978.

H. R. 13494—To prevent discrimination in prices, to provide for publicity of prices, and to protect good will.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 731.

H. R. 13495—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection tion thereon of a public building at Two Rivers, Wis.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 781.

H. R. 13496—Supplemental to the trading with the enemy act.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 731.

H. R. 13497—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Boonton, N. J.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 731.

H. R. 13498—To enroll certain persons, if entitled, with the Choctaw Tribe of Indians.
Mr. Gensman; Committee on Indian Affairs, 731.

H. R. 13499—To extend the time for obtaining certificates of disability from the Veterans' Bureau until August 9, 1926.
Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 731.

H. R. 13500—Granting a pension to Theodosia B. Kemble.
Mr. Cable; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 731.

H. R. 13501—Granting a pension to Milligan Comstock.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Pensions, 731.

H. R. 13502—Granting a pension to Laura Hendrickson.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 731.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13503—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Doyle.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Pensions, 731.

H. R. 13504—Granting a pension to Ludwig Zugner.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Pensions, 731.

H. R. 13505—Granting an increase of pension to Brother Buis.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Pensions, 731.

H. R. 13506—Authorizing and directing the bestowal of a medal of honor upon William Henry Schmidt.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Naval Affairs, 731.

H. R. 13507—Granting a pension to Adaline Donaldson.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 731.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13508—Providing for the sale of land comprising the military reservations on Shaw Island, San Juan County, Wash., and a grant of land to the county of San Juan, Wash.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Military Affairs, 797.

H. R. 13509—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Goshen, N. Y.
Mr. Fish; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 797.

H. R. 13510—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Newburgh, N. Y.
Mr. Fish; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 797.

H. R. 13511—Granting the consent of Congress to the city of St. Paul, Minn., to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River.
Mr. Keller; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 797.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1350), 1386.—Passed House, 1768.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 1793.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1016) and passed Senate, 1868.—Examined and signed, 2217, 2164.—Presented to the President, 2452.—Approved, [Public, No. 402], 2978.

H. R. 13512—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Tulsa, Okla.; and also for the sale of the present post-office building and its site.
Mr. Chandler of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 797.

H. R. 13513—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Miami, Okla.
Mr. Chandler of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 797.

H. R. 13514—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Vinita, Okla.
Mr. Chandler of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 797.

H. R. 13515—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Nowata, Okla.
Mr. Chandler of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 797.

H. R. 13516—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Pawnee, Okla.
Mr. Chandler of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 797.

H. R. 13517—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Pawhuska, Okla.
Mr. Chandler of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 797.

H. R. 13518—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Bartlesville, Okla.
Mr. Chandler of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 797.

H. R. 13519—To extend the benefits of the employers' liability act of September 7, 1916, to James H. Lomasney.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Claims, 797.

H. R. 13520—To amend sections 404 and 408 of the war risk insurance act as amended.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 797.

H. R. 13521—For the establishment of a Pacific coast national highway system; authorizing examination, survey, and report to the War Department, as a preliminary to the improvement, construction, and maintenance of a system of motor-truck highways to meet the transport requirements of heavy commerce in time of peace and of heavy ordnance in time of war and to serve as post roads, with proper and sufficient laterals, in the States of California, Oregon, and Washington.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 797.

H. R. 13522—To make valid and enforceable written provisions or agreements for arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts, maritime transactions, or commerce among the States or Territories or with foreign nations.
Mr. Mills; Committee on the Judiciary, 797.

H. R. 13523—Relating to sales and contracts to sell in interstate and foreign commerce.
Mr. Mills; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 797.

H. R. 13524—To authorize the Secretary of War to sell or cause to be sold, either in whole or in two or more parts, certain tracts or parcels of real property no longer needed for military purposes, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 797.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1507), 2860.

H. R. 13525—To fix the compensation of employees in post offices for overtime services performed in excess of eight hours daily.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 797.

H. R. 13526—Granting a pension to Mary C. Roberts.
Mr. Colton; Committee on Pensions, 797.

H. R. 13527—Granting a pension to Liberty E. Frank.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 797.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13528—Granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Stine.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Pensions, 797.

H. R. 13529—Granting a pension to Edith M. Snyder.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Pensions, 797.

H. R. 13530—Granting a pension to James E. Moran.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Pensions, 797.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13531—For the relief of Walter Dickey.
Mr. Nelson of Maine; Committee on Naval Affairs, 797.

H. R. 13532—For the relief of Capt. Henry Marcotte.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Military Affairs, 798.

H. R. 13533—Granting a pension to David Graff.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 798.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13534—Granting allowances for rent, fuel, light, and equipment to postmasters of the fourth class, and for other purposes.
Mr. Griest; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 840.

H. R. 13535—To authorize payment of expenses of Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system out of receipts of such system, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 840.

H. R. 13536—To authorize the Secretary of War to distribute available aeronautical equipment to educational institutions, manufacturers and designers of aircraft, and to others engaged in aeronautical research work, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 840.

H. R. 13537—Defining the legal status of all children under 18 years of age in the District of Columbia, creating a parental court, and providing for a child relief allowance for the assistance of certain mothers.
Mr. Free; Committee on the District of Columbia, 840.

H. R. 13538—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Red Lion, Pa.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 840.

H. R. 13539—Granting the consent of Congress to the village of South Elgin, Kane County, Ill., to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Fox River.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 840.

H. R. 13540—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.
Mr. Knutson, from Committee on Pensions (H. Rept. 1309) as substitute for certain bills referred to that committee, 840.—Amended and passed House, 2540–2542.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pensions, 2668.

H. R. 13541—Authorizing a loan of $20,000,000 to Armenia, provided the conference at Lausanne, Switzerland, makes adequate territorial provision for an Armenian national home.
Mr. Fish; Committee on Ways and Means, 840.

H. R. 13542—Granting a pension to Esther Hill Morgan.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 840.

H. R. 13543—Granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah R. Thomson.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 840.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13544—Granting a pension to Evaline Tichenor.
Mr. J. M. Nelson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 840.

H. R. 13545—For the relief of Jeremiah F. Mahoney.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 840.

H. R. 13546—For the relief of Harry H. Burris.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 840.

H. R. 13547—Granting a pension to Samuel G. Riggs.
Mr. Roach; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 840.

H. R. 13548—Granting a pension to Joseph S. Rounds.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 840.

H. R. 13549—Granting a pension to Irene S. Slagle.
Mr. White of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 840.

H. R. 13550—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract with the Elephant Butte irrigation district of New Mexico, and the El Paso County improvement district No. 1, of Texas, for the carrying out of the provisions of the convention between the United States and Mexico, proclaimed January 16, 1907, and providing for compensation therefor.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 896.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1601), 3666.—Debated, 4036, 5029.—Amended and passed House, 5030.—Debated in Senate, 5392.

H. R. 13551—Authorizing officers who were retired for incapacity resulting from an incident of the service before July 1, 1922, to be given the same pay, according to longevity, as if retired after June 30, 1922.
Mr. Swing; Committee on Military Affairs, 896.

H. R. 13552—To extend the provisions of the Federal highway act to Alaska.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on the Territories, 896.—Reference changed to Committee on Roads, 1067.

H. R. 13553—To authorize the temporary reserving and setting apart certain public lands for experiments in sheep growing, and for other purposes.
Mr. Leatherwood; Committee on the Public Lands, 896.

H. R. 13554—Authorizing the construction, maintenance, and operation of a dam and appurtenant intake and outlet structures across or in the Potomac River at or near Williamsport, Washington County, Md.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 896.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1538), 2998.—Amended and passed House, 4027.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 4061.—Reported back and passed Senate, 4866.—Examined and signed, 5050.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 525], 5555.

H. R. 13555—To provide for the publication of the Code of the Laws of the United States, with an index, parallel reference tables, and an appendix thereto.
Mr. Little; Committee on Revision of the Laws, 896.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1414), 1777.

H. R. 13556—To increase the efficiency of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 896.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1413), 1777.

H. R. 13557—To provide for the erection of a public building on ground already acquired at Liberty, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. Lawrence; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 896.

H. R. 13558—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Cameron, Mo.
Mr. Lawrence; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 896.

H. R. 13559—Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cramton, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1315), 894.—Debated, 946–981, 1017–1043, 1067–1102, 1206, 5689.—Amended and passed House, 1208.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 1225.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 988), 1239.—Debated, 1274, 1277.—Amended and passed Senate, 1298.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks for conference, 1386.—Conferees appointed, 1386, 1410.—Senate insists upon its amendments; agrees to conference, 1410.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1387), 1617, 1684.—Agreed to, 1684–1686.—House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 1, 2, 30, 37, and 53, and agrees to same; recedes from its disagreement to the Senate amendments Nos. 31 and 36, and agrees to the same each with an amendment, 1686, 1688.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 1621.—Senate concurs in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 31 and 36, 1698.—Examined and signed, 1976, 1986.—Presented to the President, 2212.—Approved [Public, No. 395], 2978.

H. R. 13560—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Warren.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Pensions, 896.

H. R. 13561—Providing for the examination and survey of Manhasset Bay, Long Island, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 896.

H. R. 13562—Granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Sage.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Pensions, 896.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13563—Providing for the examination and survey of Black Lake, Mich.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 896.

H. R. 13564—Granting a pension to William B. Williams.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 896.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13565—Granting a pension to Hannah Dougherty.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Pensions, 896.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13566—For the relief of Erve W. Johnson.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Public Lands, 896.

H. R. 13567—Granting a pension to Jennie M. Bond.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 896.

H. R. 13568—For the relief of Nancy Stubbs Swanson.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Claims, 896.

H. R. 13569—Granting a pension to William L. Delow.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 896.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13570—Granting a pension to Gilbert J. Lalonde.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Pensions, 896.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13571—To amend section 71 of the Judicial Code as amended.
Mr. Parks of Arkansas; Committee on the Judiciary, 920.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1459), 2547.—Passed House, 3090.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 3103.

H. R. 13572—To increase the limit of cost of the post-office building to be erected at Cohoes, N. Y.
Mr. Ten Eyck; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 920.

H. R. 13573—To determine proceedings in cases of contested elections of Members of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Elections No. 1, 920.

H. R. 13574—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to erect a monument at Fort Pierre, S. Dak., to commemorate the explorations and discoveries of the Verendrye brothers and to expend not to exceed $25,000 therefor.
Mr. Williamson; Committee on the Library, 920.

H. R. 13575—To provide seed wheat for the drought-stricken area of the State of Washington.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on Agriculture, 920.

H. R. 13576—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Wray.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 920.

H. R. 13577—Granting a pension to Ella Kinser Anderson.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 920.

H. R. 13578—Granting a pension to George H. Burton.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 920.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13579—For the relief of Thomas F. Madden.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Claims, 920.

H. R. 13580—To authorize the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children to sell and convey certain real property in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Madden; Committee on the District of Columbia, 981.

H. R. 13581—To provide hospital and dispensary treatment for all disabled veterans by the United States Veterans' Bureau.
Mr. Wurzbach; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 981.

H. R. 13582—Granting a pension to Elida G. Cusick.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 981.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13583—Granting a pension to Harlin Scaggs.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 981.

H. R. 13584—Granting a pension to Margaret Wellman.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 981.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13585—Granting a pension to William Justice.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 981.

H. R. 13586—For the relief of Glenn D. Good.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Claims, 981.

H. R. 13587—Granting a pension to Kate Bantz.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 981.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13588—Granting a pension to Leo Forst.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 981.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13589—For the relief of Alice Sarrazin.
Mr. O'Connor; Committee on Claims, 981.

H. R. 13590—Granting a pension to Mary C. O'Donnell.
Mr. Rosenbloom; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 981.

H. R. 13591—Granting a pension to Sophronia Brigham.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 981.

H. R. 13592—Granting an increase of pension to John S. Furling.
Mr. Wurzbach; Committee on Pensions, 981.

H. R. 13593—Making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.
Mr. Slemp, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1318), 1015.—Debated, 1136, 1137–1167, 1210.—Amended and passed House, 1211.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 1225.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1004), 1563.—Debated, 1699, 1700–1709.—Amended and passed Senate, 1709.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks for conference, 1865.—Conferees appointed, 1865, 1869.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 1869.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 2171.—Senate further insists upon its amendments 7, 12, and 13 and asks further conference, 2171.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1443), 2212, 2404.—Agreed to, 2404.—House insists upon its disagreement to Senate amendments numbered 7, 12, and 13 and agrees to further conference, 2404–2410.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1559), 3229, 3265.—Agreed to, 3266.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 3240.—Examined and signed, 3379, 3381.—Presented to the President, 3530.—Approved [Public, No. 415], 4402.

H. R. 13594—To amend section 14 of the military services act, approved June 10, 1922.
Mr. Frothingham; Committee on Military Affairs, 1043.

H. R. 13595—Authorizing the construction, maintenance, and operation of a drawbridge across the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal in Williamsport, Washington County, Md.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1043.

H. R. 13596—Providing for the erection of a post office and public building at Belding, Mich.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1043.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1622), 3735.

H. R. 13597—Granting a pension to James A. Franklin.
Mr. Cable; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1043.

H. R. 13598—To provide an examination and survey of the Columbia River at Kalama, Wash.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1043.

H. R. 13599—Granting a pension to Midian Mercer.
Mr. Little; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1043.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13600—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Shinall.
Mr. Little; Committee on Pensions, 1043.

H. R. 13601—Providing for the retirement of Richard F. Pellett.
Mr. Little; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1043.

H. R. 13602—Granting a pension to Margaret Devlin.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1043.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13603—To provide for the world-wide extension of education by the cooperation of national governments.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Education, 1102.

H. R. 13604—For the erection of a Federal building at Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1102.

H. R. 13605—Validating the appointment of retired enlisted men to civil offices with compensation of $2,500 or more per annum.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 1102.

H. R. 13606—To suspend the requirement of annual assessment work on certain unpatented mining claims during the years commencing July 1, 1922, and ending July 1, 1924.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Mines and Mining, 1102.

H. R. 13607—To provide for the erection of an addition to, and the remodeling of, the Federal building in the city of Janesville, county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1102.

H. R. 13608—To stimulate trade by providing credit to enable Germany to purchase foodstuffs and raw materials in the United States.
Mr. Williams of Illinois; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1102.

H. R. 13609—To amend an act entitled "An act to reclassify postmasters and employees of the Postal Service, and adjust their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis," approved June 5, 1920.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1102.

H. R. 13610—Granting a pension to James Warner.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Pensions, 1102.

H. R. 13611—Granting a pension to Elijah C. Waln.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1102.

H. R. 13612—Authorizing the issuance of patent to the legal representatives of Miles J. Davis, deceased.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 1102.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1516), 2924.—Passed House, 4322.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4356.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1260) and passed Senate, 5065.—Examined and signed, 5270, 5541.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Private, No. 270], 5556.

H. R. 13613—Authorizing the cancellation of the Indian trust patent which issued to Justine Sayers.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 1102.

H. R. 13614—For the relief of Wyatt A. Marshall.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 1102.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1517), 2924.—Passed House, 4322.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4356.

H. R. 13615—Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and for other purposes.
Mr. Madden, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1319), 1136.—Debated, 1247–1272.—Amended and passed House, 1272.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 1275.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 993), 1348.—Debated, 1397–1401.—Amended and passed Senate, 1401.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and requests conference, 1486.—Conferees appointed, 1454, 1486.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 1454.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 1520.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1370), 1535.—Debated and agreed to, 1594.—House recedes from its disagreement to the Senate amendments Nos. 8 and 9 and concurs therein; recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 7 and concurs therein with an amendment, 1594–1600.—Senate concurs in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 7, 1583.—Examined and signed, 1731, 1762.—Presented to the President, 1865.—Approved [Public, No. 385], 2343.

H. R. 13616—Granting the consent of Congress to the highway commissioner of the town of Elgin, Kane County, Ill., to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Fox River.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1167.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1473), 2638.—Laid on table (see bill S. 4353), 3090.

H. R. 13617—To dissolve the Colored Union Benevolent Association, and for other purposes.
Mr. Focht; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1167.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1665), 4145.—Passed House, 4340.—Referred to Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, 4356.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1258), 5006.—Passed Senate, 5391.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 526], 5556.

H. R. 13618—To provide for an examination and survey of Pungoteague Creek, Accomac County, Va., and of the channel connecting said creek with Chesapeake Bay, Va.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1167.

H. R. 13619—To provide for an examination and survey of Nandua Creek, Accomac County, Va., and of the channel connecting said creek with Chesapeake Bay, Va.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1167.

H. R. 13620—To provide for an examination and survey of Occohannock Creek, Northampton County, Va., and of the channel connecting said creek with Chesapeake Bay, Va.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1167.

H. R. 13621—To provide for an examination and survey of Horn Harbor, Mathews County, Va., and of the channel connecting the said harbor with Chesapeake Bay, Va.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1167.

H. R. 13622—To provide for the examination and survey of Mathews Creek, Mathews County, Va., and of the channel connecting the said creek with East River, Mathews County, Va.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1167.

H. R. 13623—Granting a pension to Joseph Ham.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1167.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13624—Granting an increase of pension to Corydon W. Clark.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Pensions, 1167.

H. R. 13625—Providing for the examination and survey of Spring River, Ark.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1167.

H. R. 13626—Granting a pension to Mournin Scott.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 1167.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13627—Granting a pension to Henry T. Bishop.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 1167.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13628—To limit the immigration of aliens into the United States.
Mr. Box; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1212.

H. R. 13629—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1212.

H. R. 13630—Grading civil employees of the Government of the United States engaged in the maintenance and care of public buildings outside of the District of Columbia, and providing for salary schedules for such grades.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1212.

H. R. 13631—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii,' approved April 30, 1900, as amended, to establish an Hawaiian Homes Commission, granting certain powers to the board of harbor commissioners of the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes," approved July 9, 1921.
Mr. Baldwin; Committee on the Territories, 1212.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1404), 1777.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4309), 2403, 2404.

H. R. 13632—To perfect the revision of the laws of the United States, known as the Code of the Laws of the United States, and as H. R. 12.
Mr. Little; Committee on Revision of the Laws, 1212.

H. R. 13633—To amend section 213, subsection (b), paragraph (3), of the revenue act of 1921 by adding to said paragraph "also the value of the direct products of the soil in the hands of the producer or the proceeds of the sale of such products in the hands of the producer thereof to the value and amount of $5,000."
Mr. Turner; Committee on Ways and Means, 1212.

H. R. 13634—For the purchase of a Federal building site at Fargo, N. Dak.
Mr. Burtness; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1213.

H. R. 13635—For the acquisition of additional ground and the erection thereon of a public building or an addition to the present public building in San Antonio, Tex.
Mr. Wurzbach; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1213.

H. R. 13636—To amend the Victory Liberty loan act.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Ways and Means, 1213.

H. R. 13637—To extend the time for the construction of a bridge over the Columbia River at a point approximately 5 miles upstream from Dalles City, Wasco County, in the State of Oregon, to a point on the opposite shore in the State of Washington.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1213.

H. R. 13638—To amend an act of Congress approved June 18, 1898, entitled "An act to regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia."
Mr. Focht; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1213.

H. R. 13639—For the relief of Lee C. Davis.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Claims, 1213.

H. R. 13640—Granting a pension to Edward Powell.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1213.—Reported back H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13641—For the relief of James R. Sutton.
Mr. Funk; Committee on Claims, 1213.

H. R. 13642—Granting an increase of pension to Peter F. Weasel.
Mr. Gensman; Committee on Pensions, 1213.

H. R. 13643—Granting a pension to Henry F. Hoffman.
Mr. James; Committee on Pensions, 1213.

H. R. 13644—To provide an examination and survey of Grays River, Wash.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1213.

H. R. 13645—Granting a pension to Mary M. Barnett.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1213.

H. R. 13646—For the relief of L. A. Levin.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 1213.

H. R. 13647—Granting an increase of pension to Horace G. Butterfield.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Pensions, 1213.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13648—Granting a pension to William H. Stark.
Mr. Little; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1213.

H. R. 13649—Granting a pension to Mary A. Hopkins.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1213.

H. R. 13650—For the relief of the United Theaters Co.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Claims, 1213.

H. R. 13651—Granting a pension to Leonard G. Foster.
Mr. Norton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1213.

H. R. 13652—For the relief of John Mehan.
Mr. Swank; Committee on Military Affairs, 1213.

H. R. 13653—For the relief of Ruthie J. Nance, widow of Isaac N. Nance.
Mr. Swank; Committee on Military Affairs, 1213.

H. R. 13654—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to designate depositories without the boundaries of the State of Oklahoma for the deposit of the surplus funds of the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1273.

H. R. 13655—To validate certain allotments of land made to Indians on the Lac Courte Oreille Indian Reservation in Wisconsin.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1273.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1368), 1515.—Debated and passed House, 1772.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 1793.

H. R. 13656—To provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a post-office building at Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1273.

H. R. 13657—Incorporating the Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose.
Mr. Copley; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1273.

H. R. 13658—Providing free passage through the Panama Canal for American ships.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 1273.

H. R. 13659—To provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War, and for other purposes.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Ways and Means, 1273.

H. R. 13660—Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cramton, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1326), 1272.—Debated, 1309–1335, 1363–1385, 1420–1445.—Amended and passed House, 1445.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 1449.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1027), 2071.—Debated, 2226, 2293, 2304, 2358.—Amended and passed Senate, 2364.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and requests conference, 2620.—Conferees appointed, 2602, 2620.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 2602.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 3238.—Agreed to, 3240.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1568), 3286, 3421.—Debated, 3421, 3427.—Agreed to, 3430.—House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 24, 55, 64, 65, 75, 117, and 123 and concurs therein; recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 33, 56, 76, 83, 105, 112, 116, 118, 124, 126, and 129 and concurs therein severally with an amendment; insists upon its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 127, 3430.—Senate recedes from its amendment No. 127, agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 33, 56, 76, 83, 105, 112, 116, 118, 126, and 129, disagrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 124, and requests further conference, 3606.—Conferees appointed, 3607, 3701.—House insists upon its amendment to the Senate amendment No. 124 and agrees to further conference, 3701, 4211.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1648), 3913.—Agreed to, 4211.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 4189.—Agreed to, 4192.—Examined and signed, 4636, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4938.—Approved [Public, No. 457], 5141.

H. R. 13661—To repeal the literacy test of immigrants.
Mr. Perlman; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1273.

H. R. 13662—To increase the cost of the public building at Akron, Ohio.
Mr. Knight; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1273.

H. R. 13663—To increase the cost of the public building at Memphis, Tenn.
Mr. Fisher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1273.

H. R. 13664—For the relief of Oswald H. Halford, Hunter M. Henry, William C. Horne, Rupert R. Johnson, David L. Lacey, William Z. Lee, Fenton F. Rodgers, Henry Freeman Seale, Felix M. Smith, Edwin C. Smith, Robert S. Sutherland, Charles G. Ventress.
Mr. Collier; Committee on Claims, 1273.

H. R. 13665—Granting a pension to Julia M. Fletcher.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1273.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13666—Granting a pension to John Wellman.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1273.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13667—Granting an increase of pension to Leona May Ferguson.
Mr. Fuller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1273.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13668—Granting a pension to Hazard F. Shultz.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Pensions, 1273.

H. R. 13669—Granting a pension to Francis Marion Lucas.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1273.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13670—Granting a pension to Fannie Gardner.
Mr. Moore of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1273.

H. R. 13671—To authorize an appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute valuable seeds.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Agriculture, 1247.

H. R. 13672—Authorizing the erection in the city of Washington of a monument in memory of the faithful colored mammies of the South.
Mr. Stedman; Committee on the Library, 1247.

H. R. 13673—Authorizing the payment of additional compensation to master mechanics at navy yards for overtime work.
Mr. Deal; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1247.

H. R. 13674—To establish a court of claims and to provide for the settlement of land claims of persons not Indian within Pueblo Indian lands and land grants in the State of New Mexico.
Mr. Leatherwood; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1247.

H. R. 13675—For the purpose of preserving life at sea, and for other purposes.
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1247.

H. R. 13676—To amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Patents, 1247.

H. R. 13677—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Bicknell, Ind.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1247.

H. R. 13678—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Sullivan, Ind.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1247.

H. R. 13679—For the erection of a public building at Linton, Ind.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1247.

H. R. 13680—To make additions, extensions, and improvements to the post-office building at Vincennes, Ind., to be used for post-office and mine rescue purposes.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1247.

H. R. 13681—Providing for the examination and survey of Neuse River, N. C., from New Bern to Smithfield.
Mr. Abernethy; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1247.

H. R. 13682—Granting a pension to William Powell.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1247.

H. R. 13683—Granting a pension to Fannie E. Anthony.
Mr. Bulwinkle; Committee on Pensions, 1247.

H. R. 13684—Granting a pension to Lulu Moore.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1347.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13685—Granting a pension to Jacob Shoup.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1347.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13686—Granting a pension to Otto R. King.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1247.

H. R. 13687—Granting an increase of pension to Laura Hurd.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1347.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13688—For the relief of Thomas Etherton.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 1247.

H. R. 13689—Granting a pension to Charles Curtis Miller.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1247.

H. R. 13690—Granting a pension to Kittie C. Simpson.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1247.

H. R. 13691—Granting a pension to Phillip S. Jackson.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Pensions, 1347.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13692—Declaring the purchaser of intoxicating liquor equally guilty with the person who unlawfully sells or offers for sale intoxicating liquor.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on the Judiciary, 1387.

H. R. 13693—To enlarge and extend the post-office building at Perth Amboy, N. J.
Mr. Appleby; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1387.

H. R. 13694—To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to require operators of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia to secure a permit, and for other purposes.
Mr. Focht; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1387.

H. R. 13695—To provide a site and erect a public building at Mount Vernon, Wash.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1387.

H. R. 13696—Making appropriations for the Executive office and for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wood of Indiana, from the Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1349), 1386.—Debated, 1492–1510, 1539–1561, 1600–1617, 1645–1684.—Amended and passed House, 1684.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 1699.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1015), 1786.—Debated, 1996, 2045, 2148, 2166.—Amended and passed Senate, 2171.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks for conference, 2287.—Conferees appointed, 2287, 2304, 2837.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 2304.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 2771, 2779.—Agreed to, 2779.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1497), 2834, 2898.—Agreed to, 2898.—House recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 7 and concurs therein; recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 8, 16, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, and concurs therein severally with an amendment; insists upon its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 10 and 25, 2898–2907.—Senate concurs in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 8, 16, 29, 30, 31, and 32; insists upon its amendments Nos. 10 and 25 and asks further conference, 2947, 2948.—Conferees appointed, 2948, 3089.—House further insists upon its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 10 and 25 and agrees to further conference, 3089.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1549), 3142, 3418.—Agreed to, 3418.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 3413.—Agreed to, 3414.—Examined and signed, 3440, 3478.—Presented to the President, 3589.—Approved [Public, No. 409], 4402.

H. R. 13697—Granting a pension to Martha Eberlein.
Mr. Browne of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1387.

H. R. 13698—Granting a pension to Cordelia S. Milliken.
Mr. Browne of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1387.

H. R. 13699—Granting a pension to Anna Withers.
Mr. Browne of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1387.

H. R. 13700—Granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Demaris.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1387.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13701—Granting a pension to Lewvina Hoffer.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1387.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13702—Granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Pitzer.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1387.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13703—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Reed.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1387.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13704—Granting a pension to Ida Stout.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1387.

H. R. 13705—Granting a pension to Nellie Quimby.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1387.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13706—Granting an increase of pension to John Noel Cox.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Pensions, 1387.

H. R. 13707—Granting a pension to Victoria M. Ray.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1387.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13708—Granting an increase of pension to James Mitchell.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 1387.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13709—Granting a pension to Charlotte Buck.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1387.

H. R. 13710—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. McCulloh.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1387.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13711—For the relief of Maj. Frayne Baker.
Mr. Young; Committee on Claims, 1387.

H. R. 13712—For the erection of a Federal building at Lumberton, N. C.
Mr. Lyon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1447.

H. R. 13713—To prohibit immigration to the United States.
Mr. Sanders of Texas; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1447.

H. R. 13714—To extend the insurance and collect-on-delivery service to third-class mail, and for other purposes.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1447.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1423), 1918.

H. R. 13715—To create a bureau of civil aeronautics in the Department of Commerce, encourage and regulate the navigation of civil aircraft, and for other purposes.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1447.

H. R. 13716—For the improvement of the post-office building at Wilmington, N. C.
Mr. Lyon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1447.

H. R. 13717—Granting an increase of pension to Augusta A. Fiske.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1447.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13718—Granting a pension to Joseph A. Lapont.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1447.

H. R. 13719—Granting a pension to John Carroll.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1447.

H. R. 13720—Granting a pension to Maggie A. Farrill.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1447.

H. R. 13721—Granting an increase of pension to Leander W. Springer.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Pensions, 1447.

H. R. 13722—Providing for an examination and survey of the Michigan City Harbor, Michigan City, Ind.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1447.

H. R. 13723—Providing for the examination and survey of Shinnecock Bay, Quantuck Bay, and Moriches Bay, Long Island, N. Y., and connecting canals.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1447.

H. R. 13724—For the relief of Hugh Marshall Montgomery.
Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi; Committee on the Public Lands, 1447.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1509), 2860.—Passed House, 4322.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4483.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1244), 4831.—Passed Senate, 5390.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 275], 5556.

H. R. 13725—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Adams.
Mr. Kennedy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1447.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13726—For the relief of the heirs of Charles E. Grant.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Claims, 1447.

H. R. 13727—Authorizing the payment of an amount equal to six months' pay to Joseph J. Martin.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1447.

H. R. 13728—Granting a pension to Mary Sutton.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1447.

H. R. 13729—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Hopkins.
Mr. Nelson of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1447.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13730—Granting a pension to Emily Kolb.
Mr. Norton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1447.

H. R. 13731—Granting a pension to Samuel E. Blades.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1447.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13732—Granting an increase of pension to Augusta Lambert.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1447.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13733—Granting an increase of pension to James C. Woodward.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Pensions, 1447.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13734—Granting a pension to Sarah Irene Brown.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1447.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13735—Granting a pension to Timothy F. Buckley.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1447.

H. R. 13736—To increase pensions of persons who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the Civil War and of widows and former widows of such persons.
Mr. Fuller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1515.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1371), 1536.

H. R. 13737—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept as part of the naval base of the United States on the San Francisco Bay a site at Alameda, Calif., for naval-base purposes.
Mr. MacLafferty; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1515.—Debated, 2919.

H. R. 13738—To increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 1515.

H. R. 13739—For the relief of the city of Astoria, Oreg.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 1515.

H. R. 13740—To amend the revenue act of 1921.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Ways and Means, 1515.

H. R. 13741—Granting a pension to Kate Caldwell.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1515.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13742—Granting an increase of pension to James A. G. Cox.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Pensions, 1515.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13743—Granting a pension to Agnes Green.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1515.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13744—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Harmon.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1515.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13745—Granting a pension to Lottie B. Reid.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1515.

H. R. 13746—For the relief of Nicholas Amoroso.
Mr. Fish; Committee on Claims, 1515.

H. R. 13747—Granting a pension to Alice Luth.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1515.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13748—For the relief of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 1515.

H. R. 13749—For the relief of Ida M. Almstaedt.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Claims, 1515.

H. R. 13750—Granting a pension to Joe Woods.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 1515.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13751—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent certain lands to Robert E. Wyche, a resident of Caddo Parish, La.
Mr. Sandlin; Committee on the Public Lands, 1515.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1554), 3233.—Passed House, 4326.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4356.—Reported back, 5270.—Passed Senate, 5393.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 271], 5556.

H. R. 13752—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Ford.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1515.

H. R. 13753—Amending section 308 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department,' approved September 2, 1914, and for other purposes," approved October 6, 1917.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1562.

H. R. 13754—Amending section 15 of an act entitled "An act to establish a Veterans' Bureau and to improve the facilities and service of such bureau, and further to amend and modify the war risk insurance act," approved August 9, 1921.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1562.

H. R. 13755—To increase the limit of cost for the Federal post-office building at Thomasville, N. C.
Mr. Hammer; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1562.

H. R. 13756—To amend sections 102, 211, 245, and 312 of the Criminal Code and section 305, paragraphs (a) and (b), of the tariff act of 1922.
Mr. Kissel; Committee on the Judiciary, 1562.

H. R. 13757—To enlarge and extend the post-office building at Houston, Tex.
Mr. Garrett of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1562.

H. R. 13758—To amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved December 29, 1916.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 1562.

H. R. 13759—To increase pensions of persons who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the Civil War, and of widows and former widows of such persons.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1562.

H. R. 13760—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of drawless bridges across a certain portion of the Charles River in the State of Massachusetts," approved November 14, 1921.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1562.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1446), 2289.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3082.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3103.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1134), and passed Senate, 3414.—Examined and signed, 3530, 3537.—Presented to the President, 3733.—Approved [Public, No. 429], 4403.

H. R. 13761—To authorize the American Niagara Railroad Corporation to build a bridge across the Niagara River between the State of New York and the Dominion of Canada.
Mr. Dempsey; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1562.

H. R. 13762—Granting a pension to Angeline Insley.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1562.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13763—Granting a pension to Mary E. Galpin.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1562.

H. R. 13764—Granting a pension to William Smith.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Pensions, 1562.

H. R. 13765—Granting an increase of pension to Alice Parrigin.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1562.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13766—Granting an increase of pension to James Phelps.
Mr. Speaks; Committee on Pensions, 1562.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13767—For the relief of F. Joseph Chatterton.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Claims, 1562.

H. R. 13768—Granting a pension to James McIntyre.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1562.

H. R. 13769—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure," approved February 23, 1917, extending its provisions to the Territories.
Mr. Baldwin; Committee on Education, 1617.

H. R. 13770—To amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to capital gains and losses, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mills; Committee on Ways and Means, 1617.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1388), 1645.—Debated, 2919, 2921.—Passed House, 2921.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 2948.—Reported back, 5006.—Debated, 5379, 5575, 5579, 5580.

H. R. 13771—To regulate commerce in certain agricultural products, and for other purposes.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Agriculture, 1617.

H. R. 13772—To authorize the Secretary of War to reappoint and immediately discharge or retire certain warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 1617.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1556), 3233.—Debated, 5036.

H. R. 13773—To amend an act to regulate radio communication, approved August 13, 1912, and for other purposes.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1617.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1416), 1865.—Debated, 2328–2355, 2781.—Amended and passed House, 2798.—Referred to Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, 3238.

H. R. 13774—To amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to exchanges of property.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Ways and Means, 1617.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1432), 2012.—Debated, 2846–2858.—Amended and passed House, 2858.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 2898.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1113), 3236.—Amended and passed Senate, 4482.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and requests conference, 4778.—Conferees appointed, 4753, 4778.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 4753.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1740), 4901.—Agreed to, 5401.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 5081.—Examined and signed, 5270, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 545], 5556.

H. R. 13775—To amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to credits and refunds.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Ways and Means, 1617.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1424), 1950.—Debated, 2837, 2842.—Passed House, 2846.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 2898.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1137), 3476.—Debated, 4488.—Amended and passed Senate, 4490.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks conference, 4778.—Conferees appointed, 4753, 4778.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 4753.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 5119.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1757), 5211, 5401.—Agreed to, 5401.—Examined and signed, 5270, 5541.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 527], 5556.

H. R. 13776—To amend paragraph 403 of schedule 4, section 1, Title I, and paragraph 1703 of schedule 15 of section 201 of Title II of the tariff act of 1922.
Mr. Lee of New York; Committee on Ways and Means, 1618.

H. R. 13777—To modify the Osage fund restrictions.
Mr. Leatherwood; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1618.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1403), 1777.

H. R. 13778—For the relief of Myer Morris.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 1618.

H. R. 13779—Granting a pension to Arkley Christian.
Mr. Clouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1618.

H. R. 13780—For the relief of the Fred E. Jones Dredging Co.
Mr. Deal; Committee on Claims, 1618.

H. R. 13781—Granting a pension to Mamie Dell Turner.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1618.

H. R. 13782—Providing for the examination and survey of Nantucket Harbor, Mass.
Mr. Gifford; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1618.

H. R. 13783—Granting a pension to Emma Tomlinson.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1618.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13784—Granting a pension to Menora Sweetland.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1618.

H. R. 13785—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Laird.
Mr. Moore of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 1618.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13786—Granting a pension to John D. Hadley.
Mr. Moore of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1618.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13787—Granting a pension to Mary J. McLaughlin.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1618.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13788—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret C. Miller.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1618.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13789—For the relief of the Columbia Steam Laundry.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Claims, 1618.

H. R. 13790—Granting a pension to Odelon Valcour.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 1618.

H. R. 13791—Granting an increase of pension to certain soldiers of the Mexican War and Civil War and their widows and minor children, widows of the War of 1812, Army nurses, and for other purposes.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Pensions, 1689.

H. R. 13792—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, such additional land in the city of Newport News, Va., as may be necessary for the extension and remodeling of the post-office building in said city, to cause said building to be extended and remodeled, and making an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1689.

H. R. 13793—Making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.
Mr. Anthony, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1397), 1684, 1689.—Debated, 1822–1865, 1897–1918, 1950–1976, 2013–2042.—Amended and passed House, 2042.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2044.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1068), 2048.—Debated, 2927, 2930, 2939, 2948, 2962, 3038, 3043, 3060, 3103, 3175, 3178, 3184, 3243, 3296, 3306.—Amended and passed Senate, 3313.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks for conference, 3425.—Conferees appointed, 3412, 3427.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 3412.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 3974.—Agreed to, 3976.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1657), 4045.—Debated, 4115–4129.—Agreed to, 4117.—House recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 101, 106, 119, and 122 and concurs therein; recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 18, 21, 34, 36, 38, and 49 and concurs therein each with an amendment; insists upon its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 30, 4117–4129, 4195.—Conference report debated in Senate, 4187.—Agreed to, 4192.—Senate recedes from its amendment No. 30 and agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 18, 21, 34, 36, 38, and 49, 4193.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 465], 5141.

H. R. 13794—Granting an increase of pension to Minerva J. Smith.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 1689.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13795—Granting an increase of pension to Isabella W. Williams.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1689.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13796—Granting a pension to Johanna Malone.
Mr. Mudd; Committee on Pensions, 1689.

H. R. 13797—Granting a pension to Margie A. Higginbotham.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Pensions, 1689.

H. R. 13798—Granting an increase of pension to Josiephine Hoffman.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1689.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13799—Granting a pension to Helen Phillips.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1689.

H. R. 13800—Granting a pension to Neoma Brooks.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1689.

H. R. 13801—Granting a pension to Noah E. Whaley.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Pensions, 1689.

H. R. 13802—Granting a pension to Rosa Gatterdam.
Mr. Speaks; Committee on Pensions, 1689.

H. R. 13803—Granting a pension to Anna E. Best.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1689.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13804—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Yoes.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 1689.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2924.

H. R. 13805—To construct a post-office building and Federal court-house at Spartanburg, S. C.
Mr. McSwain; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1777.

H. R. 13806—To provide credit facilities for the agricultural and live-stock industries of the United States; to amend the Federal farm loan act; to amend the Federal reserve act, and for other purposes.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1777.

H. R. 13807—Granting the consent of Congress to the Delaware State Highway Department to construct a bridge across the Nanticoke River.
Mr. Layton; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1777.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1456), 2547.—Laid on table, 3083.

H. R. 13808—Granting the consent of Congress to the commissioners of Venango County, their successors and assigns, to construct a bridge across the Allegheny River, in the State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Bixler; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1777.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1447), 2289.—Passed House, 3082.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3103.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1167) and passed Senate, 3976.—Examined and signed, 4154, 4211.—Presented to the President, 4319.—Approved [Public, No. 442], 4690.

H. R. 13809—To authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling of New Netherland, the Middle States, in 1624, by Walloons, French and Belgian Huguenots, under the Dutch West India Co.
Mr. Gernerd; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 1777.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1577), 3444.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4468), 4034.

H. R. 13810—To continue the improvement of the Mississippi River and for the control of its floods.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Flood Control, 1777.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1420), 1866.—Debated, 5145, 5637.—Passed House, 5156.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce (omitted in Record).—Reported back, 5119.—Passed Senate, 5124.—Examined and signed, 5270, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 528], 5555.

H. R. 13811—Granting a pension to Charles H. Crim.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1777.

H. R. 13812—To correct the military record of Richard Brannon and grant him an honorable discharge.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 1777.

H. R. 13813—Granting a pension to Amanda Wishard.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1778.—Reported back H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13814—Granting a pension to Charles H. Ritter.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Pensions, 1778.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13815—Granting an increase of pension to John Weidemann.
Mr. Hawes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1778.

H. R. 13816—Granting a pension to T. L. Ingram.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 1778.

H. R. 13817—Granting a pension to Sarah G. Sperbeck.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 1778.

H. R. 13818—Granting a pension to Lena Castor.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1778.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13819—Granting a pension to John C. Herin.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1778.

H. R. 13820—Granting an increase of pension to Mary V. Scriven.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1778.

H. R. 13821—Granting an increase of pension to Tempie Dyer.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1778.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13822—Granting a pension to Jennie Alexander.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1778.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13823—Granting an increase of pension to Amos E. Albritton.
Mr. Williams of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1778.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13824—Granting a pension to Martin E. McMichael.
Mr. Williams of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 1778.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13825—For the relief of S. Silberstein & Son (Inc.).
Mr. Wright; Committee on Claims, 1778.

H. R. 13826—To authorize the sale of lands allotted to Indians under the Moses agreement of July 7, 1883.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1866.

H. R. 13827—Relating to the sinking fund for bonds and notes of the United States.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Ways and Means, 1866.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1434), 2042.—Debated, 2858, 2907.—Passed House, 2919.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 2948.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1114), 3236.—Passed Senate, 4483.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 466], 5141.

H. R. 13828—To amend paragraph 11 of section 1001 of an act entitled "An act to reduce and equalize taxation, to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved November 23, 1921.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Ways and Means, 1866.

H. R. 13829—To determine proceedings in cases of contested elections of Members of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Elections No. 1, 1866.

H. R. 13830—To permit the admission into the United States of refugees from Turkish territories.
Mr. White of Kansas; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1866.

H. R. 13831—To amend the last paragraph of section 10 of the Federal reserve act as amended by the act of June 3, 1922.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1866.

H. R. 13832—To authorize the leasing of oil and coaling plants at Cristobal and Balboa, Canal Zone.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1866.

H. R. 13833—Relating to sundry matters in connection with the administration of the War Department.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 1866.

H. R. 13834—To amend the insurance laws of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Focht; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1866.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1419), 1866.

H. R. 13835—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appraise tribal property of Indians, and for other purposes.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1866.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1429), 1976.—Made special order (see H. Res. 490), 2972.—Debated, 2972–2997.—Amended and passed House, 2997.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 3027.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1241), 4831.—Debated, 5083.

H. R. 13836—To provide for an examination and survey of Nomini Bay and Creek, Westmoreland County, Va., and channel connecting the same with the Potomac River.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1866.

H. R. 13837—For the relief of Victor M. Burris.
Mr. Brown of Tennessee; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1866.

H. R. 13838—For the relief of the widow of W. W. Rutledge.
Mr. Brown of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 1866.

H. R. 13839—To authorize an examination of Boggy River, Okla.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1866.

H. R. 13840—Granting a pension to Mary Marker.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1866.

H. R. 13841—Granting a pension to Sue A. Thompson.
Mr. Faust; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1866.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13842—Granting a pension to Ada Hunt.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1866.

H. R. 13843—Granting a pension to George D. Jones.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1866.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13844—Granting a pension to John H. Smith, alias Henry H. Smith.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1866.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13845—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Saner.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1866.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13846—Granting a pension to Lydia Bedortha.
Mr. Ketcham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1866.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13847—Granting a pension to Nancy J. Grider.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1866.

H. R. 13848—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Meece.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1866.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13849—Granting a pension to Irene S. Slagle.
Mr. White of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1866.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13850—Granting a pension to Almedia M. Flanders.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1866.

H. R. 13851—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Sayville, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13852—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Sag Harbor, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13853—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Riverhead, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13854—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Port Jefferson, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13855—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Northport, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13856—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Huntington, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13857—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Greenport, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13858—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Patchogue, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13859—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Bay Shore, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13860—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Babylon, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13861—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Amityville, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13862—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Port Washington, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13863—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Hicksville, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13864—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Farmingdale, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13865—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13866—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Mineola, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13867—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Rockville Center, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13868—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Hempstead, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13869—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Freeport, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13870—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Glen Cove, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13871—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Flushing, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13872—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Woodmere, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13873—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Long Beach, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13874—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Lynbrook, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13875—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Lawrence, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13876—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Cedarhurst, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13877—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Great Neck, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1918.

H. R. 13878—To amend the last paragraph of section 10 of the Federal reserve act as amended by the act of June 3, 1922.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1918.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1438), 2042.—Laid on table (see bill H. R. 13775), 2838, 2846.

H. R. 13879—To amend paragraph 1101 of Schedule 11 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved September 21, 1922.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Ways and Means, 1918.

H. R. 13880—For the reorganization and improvement of the foreign service of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1919.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1479), 2756.—Debated, 3143–3172, 3267–3285.—Amended and passed House, 3285.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 3296.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1142), 3537.

H. R. 13881—To exempt from cancellation certain desert-land entries in Riverside County, Calif.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on the Public Lands, 1919.

H. R. 13882—To amend the act entitled "An act to establish a commission to be known as the United States Coal Commission for the purpose of securing information in connection with questions relative to interstate commerce in coal, and for other purposes," approved September 22, 1922.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1919.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1430), 1976.—Debated, 3077.—Stricken from the calendar, 4028.

H. R. 13883—To provide adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War, and providing revenue to pay the claims that may arise and be made valid and payable by this act, and authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion at a market value hereby fixed and coin standard silver dollars therefrom, and setting aside the seigniorage arising out of the proportion of difference between the bullion value thereof and the coin value thereof, providing for issuing legal tender coin certificates, and providing means for redemption thereof.
Mr. Sinclair; Committee on Ways and Means, 1919.

H. R. 13884—To amend the Federal highway act of November 9, 1921, as amended by the act of June 19, 1922, extending the provisions thereof to the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Baldwin; Committee on Roads, 1919.

H. R. 13885—Granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Cory.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13886—Granting a pension to Marie F. Manns.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Pensions, 1919.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13887—Granting a pension to Maude L. Vinson.
Mr. Chalmers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.

H. R. 13888—Granting a pension to John Herndon.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.

H. R. 13889—Granting a pension to Caroline M. Fleming.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.

H. R. 13890—For the relief of Thomas Mabury or Mebri.
Mr. Gorman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1919.

H. R. 13891—Appointing Charles H. Slack to the grade of chief engineer on the retired list.
Mr. Gorman; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1919.

H. R. 13892—For the relief of Mary C. Busiere.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 1919.

H. R. 13893—For the relief of Ralph W. Clapp.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 1919.

H. R. 13894—For the relief of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Mr. Keller; Committee on Claims, 1919.

H. R. 13895—Granting a pension to William Schuetz.
Mr. Lawrence; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.

H. R. 13896—Granting a pension to Annie M. Fay.
Mr. Luhring; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13897—Granting a pension to Nancy A. Gordon.
Mr. Luhring; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13898—Granting a pension to Minerva Lane.
Mr. Luhring; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13899—Granting a pension to Aaron N. Montgomery.
Mr. Luhring; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2098.

H. R. 13900—Granting a pension to Caroline K. Nester.
Mr. Luhring; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13901—Granting a pension to Sophia Skaggs.
Mr. Luhring; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.

H. R. 13902—Granting a pension to Matilda D. Bell.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1445) and H. R. 13980 substituted, 2538.

H. R. 13903—For the relief of the New York State Fair Commission.
Mr. Magee; Committee on Claims, 1919.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1543), 3098.—Amended and passed House, 4325.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4356.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1228), 4629.—Passed Senate, 5386.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 272], 5556.

H. R. 13904—Granting a pension to May Edgeler.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.

H. R. 13905—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Anderson.
Mr. Wyant; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13906—Granting a pension to Wilhelmina S. Brand.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1919.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13907—To provide for refund of certain estate taxes erroneously collected.
Mr. Mills; Committee on Ways and Means, 1976.

H. R. 13908—Fixing the pay for the officers and men of the United States Naval Academy Band, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mudd; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1976.

H. R. 13909—Granting a pension to Willie A. Mankin.
Mr. Black; Committee on Pensions, 1977.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13910—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of George T. Silvers.
Mr. Cable; Committee on Military Affairs, 1977.

H. R. 13911—Granting a pension to Lusania V. Center.
Mr. Cole of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1977.

H. R. 13912—Granting a pension to Lillian Ensminger.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1977.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13913—Providing for the purchase of a suitable site for the erection of a post office for the village of Canisteo, N. Y.
Mr. Henry; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1977.

H. R. 13914—Granting a pension to Eliza Forbes.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1977.

H. R. 13915—For the relief of Daniel A. Spaight.
Mr. Kennedy; Committee on Claims, 1977.

H. R. 13916—For the relief of Elizabeth Tabele.
Mr. Kennedy; Committee on Claims, 1977.

H. R. 13917—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth E. Lanam.
Mr. Kopp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1977.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13918—Granting a pension to Wallis Bailey.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 1977.

H. R. 13919—Granting a pension to Henry E. Booth.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 1977.

H. R. 13920—Granting a pension to Robert McQueen.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 1977.

H. R. 13921—Authorizing the President to appoint George C. Scherer to the position and rank of captain of Quartermaster Corps in the United States Army.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Military Affairs, 1977.

H. R. 13922—Granting a pension to William L. Ross.
Mr. Nelson of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1977.

H. R. 13923—Granting an increase of pension to Essie Pursel.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1977.

H. R. 13924—Granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Griffith.
Mr. Roach; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1977.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13925—Granting an increase of pension to Jennie E. Moore.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1977.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13926—Making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cannon, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1431), 2012.—Debated, 2073–2117.—Amended and passed House, 2178.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2165.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1059), 2357.—Debated, 2374, 2378.—Amended and passed Senate, 2380.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and requests conference, 2522.—Conferees appointed, 2465, 2522.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 2465.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 2668.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1477), 2709, 3440.—Debated and agreed to, 3440.—House recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 10 and 25 and concurs therein; recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 26 and concurs therein with an amendment, 3440, 3510.—Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 26, 3489.—Examined and signed, 3816, 3837.—Presented to the President, 4130.—Approved [Public, No. 431], 4403.

H. R. 13927—For the establishment of a United States industrial home for women at Mount Weather, Va.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on the Judiciary, 2043.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1496), 2800.

H. R. 13928—To amend section 108 of the Judicial Code as amended, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on the Judiciary, 2043.

H. R. 13929—To authorize the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the district of Indiana, and to establish judicial divisions therein, and for other purposes.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on the Judiciary, 2043.

H. R. 13930—To limit the immigration of aliens into the United States.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 2043.

H. R. 13931—To authorize the sale of certain land within the Vicksburg National Cemetery Reservation, Miss.
Mr. Collier; Committee on Military Affairs, 2043.

H. R. 13932—Granting to the State of Oklahoma the south one-half of the Red River bed throughout its entire length within the State of Oklahoma in lieu of the 210,000 acres of land which the State of Oklahoma is entitled to receive under the act approved July 2, 1862, and amended by the act of July 23, 1866, and providing for a preferential lease to the pioneers who have made improvements prior to January 1, 1920.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on the Public Lands, 2043.

H. R. 13933—For the retirement of employees in classified civil service and the repeal of the act of May 22, 1920, and all amendments thereto.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 2043.

H. R. 13934—To authorize the confirmation of enrolled men of the Naval Reserve in the lowest enlisted ratings.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2043.

H. R. 13935—To increase the authorized costs of certain vessels now building for the Navy.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2043.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1453), 2453.

H. R. 13936—To authorize enlistments in the Navy for terms of two, three, four, or six years.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2043.

H. R. 13937—For the relief of Paymaster Herbert Elliott Stevens, United States Navy.
Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2043.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1450), 2355.

H. R. 13938—For the relief of Leonard R. Coates.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Agriculture, 2043.

H. R. 13939—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to cause to be made a preliminary examination and survey of the Mississippi River between Baton Rouge and New Orleans, in Louisiana.
Mr. Favrot; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2043.

H. R. 13940—Authorizing the Secretary of Labor to permanently admit, under suitable regulations and requirements to be prescribed by him, Francesca Guglielmino, sister of S. G. Guglielmino, a citizen of the United States.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 2043.

H. R. 13941—Granting an increase of pension to Francis Van Name.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Pensions, 2043.

H. R. 13942—Granting a pension to Alice Beam.
Mr. Moore of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2043.

H. R. 13943—Granting a pension to Lillie Beam.
Mr. Moore of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2043.

H. R. 13944—Granting an increase of pension to Emma E. Barrett.
Mr. Nelson of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2043.

H. R. 13945—Granting a pension to Annie L. Durham.
Mr. Nelson of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2043.

H. R. 13946—Granting a pension to Nancy B. Raney.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2043.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13947—Granting a pension to William P. Raney.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2043.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13948—To make the provisions of paragraph 1 of section 1559 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, as amended July 14, 1920, as promulgated under the provisions of section 6593 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, applicable to substitute post-office clerks and substitute letter carriers who have served one year or more.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2117.

H. R. 13949—To make the provisions of paragraph 1 of section 1559 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, as amended July 14, 1920, as promulgated under the provisions of section 6593 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, applicable to substitute railway mail clerks who have served one year or more, and for other purposes.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2117.

H. R. 13950—To amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved by the President July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.
Mr. Fairchild; Committee on the Judiciary, 2117.

H. R. 13951—Granting a pension to Charles O. Rider.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2118.

H. R. 13952—Granting a pension to Henry T. Sprinkle.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2118.

H. R. 13953—Authorizing, for the relief of the distress of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, the withdrawal of moneys from the tribal funds of said Indians.
Mr. Larson of Minnesota; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2118.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1539), 2998.—Debated, 4035.

H. R. 13954—Granting a pension to John M. Barrick.
Mr. Moore of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2118.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13955—For the relief of Claude Chandler.
Mr. Swing; Committee on Claims, 2118.

H. R. 13956—For the relief of Henry J. Corcoran.
Mr. Swing; Committee on Military Affairs, 2118.

H. R. 13957—Granting a pension to John J. Mahoney.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2118.

H. R. 13958—Granting a pension to William F. Graham.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2118.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13959—To amend paragraph 403 of Schedule 4, section 1, Title I, and paragraph 1703 of schedule 15 of section 201 of Title II of the tariff act of 1922.
Mr. Lee of New York; Committee on Ways and Means, 2212.

H. R. 13960—For the promotion of certain officers of the United States Army on the retired list.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Military Affairs, 2212.

H. R. 13961—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the United States marine hospital reservation and improvements thereon at Detroit, Mich., and to acquire a suitable site in the same locality and to erect thereon a modern hospital for the treatment of beneficiaries of the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Brennan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2213.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1620), 3734.—Debated, 5030.

H. R. 13962—Granting a pension to Viola Butler.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Pensions, 2213.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 13963—Granting an increase of pension to George Milams.
Mr. Bulwinkle; Committee on Pensions, 2213.

H. R. 13964—Granting an increase of pension to Patterson Reese.
Mr. Bulwinkle; Committee on Pensions, 2213.

H. R. 13965—Granting a pension to Sarah Emma Gillespie.
Mr. Chalmers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2213.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13966—Granting a pension to John Hall.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2213.

H. R. 13967—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Stephens.
Mr. Faust; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2213.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13968—Granting a pension to Arthur S. Belcher.
Mr. Frothingham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2213.

H. R. 13969—Granting a pension to Amanda I. Heffleger.
Mr. Gernerd; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2213.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13970—Granting a pension to Rosetta Alloway.
Mr. Kopp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2213.—Reported back H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13971—Granting a pension to Ellen McGarry.
Mr. Maloney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2213.

H. R. 13972—Granting a pension to Ed Colins.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2213.

H. R. 13973—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Knight.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2213.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13974—Granting an increase of pension to George Baker.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Pensions, 2213.

H. R. 13975—Amending the provision contained in the sundry civil act approved July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. L. p. 164), for the remodeling and repair of the customhouse and post office at Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2290.

H. R. 13976—Providing for uniform marriage and divorce laws in the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on the Judiciary, 2290.

H. R. 13977—Providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2290.

H. R. 13978—Granting the consent of Congress to the Hudson River Bridge Co. at Albany to maintain two bridges already constructed across the Hudson River.
Mr. Parker of New York; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2290.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1586), 3535.—Passed House, 4036.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 4061.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1214) and passed Senate, 4498.—Examined and signed, 4828, 4938.—Presented to the President, 5132.—Approved [Public, No. 474], 5141.

H. R. 13979—Making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers of the United States Army, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the war.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Military Affairs, 2290.

H. R. 13980—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.
Mr. Fuller, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions (H. Rept. 1445), as substitute for certain bills referred to that committee, 2290.—Passed House, 2528–2538.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pensions, 2668.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1218), 4629.

H. R. 13981—To amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved June 5, 1920.
Mr. Dempsey; Committee on Printing, 2290.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1734), 4947.

H. R. 13982—Granting an increase of pension to Roena C. Caskey.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2290.

H. R. 13983—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Cooper.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2290.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13984—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2290.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13985—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Moody.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2290.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13986—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Shank.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2290.

H. R. 13987—For the relief of John N. Knauff Co. (Inc.).
Mr. Kline of New York; Committee on Claims, 2290.

H. R. 13988—Granting a pension to Angeline Preston.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2290.

H. R. 13989—Granting a pension to Mary Sullivan.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2290.

H. R. 13990—Granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Limes.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2290.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 13991—Granting a pension to Adaline Smith.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2290.

H. R. 13992—Granting an increase of pension to David H. Whitehead.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Pensions, 2290.

H. R. 13993—To amend section 140 of the Criminal Code of the United States relating to obstruction of process and assaulting officers.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on the Judiciary, 2355.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1481), 2756.—Debated, 3090.

H. R. 13994—To amend section 848 of the Revised Statutes relating to witnesses' fees.
Mr. Burtness; Committee on the Judiciary, 2355.

H. R. 13995—To amend section 852 of the Revised Statutes relating to jurors' fees.
Mr. Burtness; Committee on the Judiciary, 2355.

H. R. 13996—Granting the consent of Congress to the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., or either of them, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River, in section 17, in township 28 north, range 23 west of the fourth principal meridian, in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2355.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1581), 3444.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4411), 4030.

H. R. 13997—To increase the efficiency of the United States Navy, and for other purposes.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2355.

H. R. 13998—Making section 1535c of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia applicable to the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 2355.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1522), 2997.—Debated, 4022.—Amended and passed House, 4024.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 4061.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1192), 4455.—Passed Senate, 5079.—Examined and signed, 5270, 5541.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 529], 5555.

H. R. 13999—To authorize the Secretary of State to acquire in Paris a site with an erected building thereon at a cost not to exceed $300,000 for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States.
Mr. Fairchild; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2355.

H. R. 14000—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, to transfer and convey to the State of Minnesota all lands, with the buildings thereon, now constituting the White Earth Agency and school reserves.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2355.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1480), 2756.—Stricken from the calendar, 3090.

H. R. 14001—To amend the act of Congress approved September 6, 1922, relating to the discontinuance of the use as dwellings of buildings situated in alleys in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Focht; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2355.

H. R. 14002—To provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Focht; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2356.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1502), 2860.

H. R. 14003—To amend and modify the war risk insurance act.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2356.

H. R. 14004—To prevent corrupt political practices.
Mr. McSwain; Committee on the Judiciary, 2356.

H. R. 14005—Granting a pension to Robert W. Hawkins.
Mr. Faust; Committee on Pensions, 2356.

H. R. 14006—To reimburse Lieut. Col. Charles F. Sargent, National Guard of Massachusetts.
Mr. Frothingham; Committee on Military Affairs, 2356.

H. R. 14007—Granting a pension to Mary Margaret Lilley.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2356.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14008—Granting a pension to John Bywater.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2356.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14009—For the relief of Herman R. Woltman.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 2356.

H. R. 14010—For the relief of Jerome May.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Claims, 2356.

H. R. 14011—For the relief of Zachariah Vaughn.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Military Affairs, 2356.

H. R. 14012—Granting a pension to Oscar Okes.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2356.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14013—For the relief of George H. Ewart.
Mr. Swing; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2356.

H. R. 14014—Authorizing the President to transfer unused real property of the United States from one department or bureau to another.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2453.

H. R. 14015—To provide for the extension of Bancroft Place between Phelps Place and Twenty-third Street NW., and for other purposes.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2453.

H. R. 14016—To amend sections 5 and 6 of the act of Congress making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, approved July 1, 1902, and for other purposes.
Mr. Focht; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2453.

H. R. 14017—To amend sections 3, 4, 9, 12, 15, 21, 22, and 25 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2453.

H. R. 14018—To provide for a site and public building at Leesburg, Fla.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2453.

H. R. 14019—To place on the retired list of the Navy certain officers.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2453.

H. R. 14020—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Davis.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2453.

H. R. 14021—Granting a pension to Matilda Gordon.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2453.

H. R. 14022—Granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Singer.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2453.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14023—Granting an increase of pension to Lucy Jane McGravel.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2453.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14024—Granting an increase of pension to Sallie Hager.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Pensions, 2453.

H. R. 14025—Granting a pension to Catherine Fuller.
Mr. Chalmers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2453.

H. R. 14026—For the relief of the owner of the schooner Malcolm R. Baxter, Junior.
Mr. Lee of New York; Committee on Claims, 2453.

H. R. 14027—Granting a pension to Leroy S. Brown.
Mr. Moore of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2453.

H. R. 14028—For the relief of Joseph H. Lokken.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 2453.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1518), 2924.—Passed House, 4323.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4356.

H. R. 14029—Granting a pension to Susan Laugherty.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2453.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14030—Granting a pension to Agatha M. Miller.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2453.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14031—Granting a pension to Bert E. Corbett.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2453.

H. R. 14032—Granting an increase of pension to Martin Guthrie.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2453.

H. R. 14033—In recognition of the valor of the officers and men of the Seventy-ninth Division who were killed in action or died of wounds received in action.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2547.

H. R. 14034—To amend the war risk insurance act and the vocational rehabilitation act with amendments prior to the passage of this act, and to extend all of the provisions of said act to all disabled veterans of all wars of the United States, and to their dependents.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2547.

H. R. 14035—To amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Patents, 2547.

H. R. 14036—For the relief of water users under United States reclamation projects.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 2547.

H. R. 14037—To punish official misconduct of any officer of the United States.
Mr. McSwain; Committee on the Judiciary, 2547.

H. R. 14038—To amend the laws relating to the Postal Savings System, authorizing rural routes from 36 to 75 miles in length, to encourage commercial aviation, extending the insurance and collect-on-delivery privilege to third-class matter, and prescribing the computation of overtime to employees in post offices.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2547.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1472), 2638.

H. R. 14039—Authorizing the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building at Keytesville, Mo.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2547.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1623), 3735.

H. R. 14040—To extend payments on reclamation projects.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 2547.

H. R. 14041—To amend sections 3, 4, 9, 12, 15, 21, 22, and 25 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2547.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1478), 2756.—Debated, 3900.

H. R. 14042—Granting a pension to Clara A. Bicknell.
Mr. Cable; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2548.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14043—Granting an increase of pension to Ella M. Morrow.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2548.

H. R. 14044—Granting a pension to Hannah K. Hallowell.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2548.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14045—Granting a pension to James T. Cowan.
Mr. Frothingham; Committee on Pensions, 2548.

H. R. 14046—For the relief of Frederick MacMonnies.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Claims, 2548.

H. R. 14047—Granting an increase of pension to Daisy W. Lyman.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Pensions, 2548.

H. R. 14048—Granting a pension to William M. Keen.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2548.

H. R. 14049—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Morrow.
Mr. Williams of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2548.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14050—To amend the revenue act of 1921 in respect to income tax of nonresident aliens.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Ways and Means, 2638.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1649), 4012.—Debated, 4420, 4708.—Amended and passed House, 4709.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 4725.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1257), 5006.—Passed Senate, 5124.—Examined and signed, 5328, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 531], 5556.

H. R. 14051—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Sowle.
Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2638.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14052—For the relief of James F. Rowell.
Mr. Gensman; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2638.

H. R. 14053—Granting a pension to David Steers, alias William Johnson.
Mr. Gifford; Committee on Pensions, 2638.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2924.

H. R. 14054—Granting a pension to Susan Ritter.
Mr. Kopp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2639.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14055—For the relief of Fred W. Stickney and H. A. Reynolds.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Claims, 2639.

H. R. 14056—Granting an increase of pension to John Lamson.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Pensions, 2639.

H. R. 14057—Granting an increase of pension to Harry D. Frasier.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Pensions, 2639.

H. R. 14058—Granting a pension to Martha Phillips.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2639.

H. R. 14059—Granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Beavers.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2639.

H. R. 14060—Granting an increase of pension to Martha Crawford.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2639.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14061—Granting a pension to Robert Leonard.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Pensions, 2639.

H. R. 14062—Granting a pension to Sherman L. Rhea.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2639.

H. R. 14063—For the relief of certain officers of the Army of the United States.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Claims, 2639.

H. R. 14064—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Drenning.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2639.

H. R. 14065—Granting a pension to Albert B. Wilson.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Pensions, 2639.

H. R. 14066—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1919, as amended by "An act to reclassify postmasters and employees of the Postal Service and readjust their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis," approved June 5, 1920, providing for travel allowances to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2678.

H. R. 14067—Providing for the closing of Weaver Place NW., and for other purposes.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2678.

H. R. 14068—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1921.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2678.

H. R. 14069—To increase the efficiency of the United States Navy, and for other purposes.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2678.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1494), 2800.

H. R. 14070—To authorize the consolidation of corporations having franchises to operate street cars in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Hammer; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2678.

H. R. 14071—To provide the necessary organization of the customs service for an adequate administration and enforcement of the tariff act of 1922 and all other customs revenue laws.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Ways and Means, 2678.

H. R. 14072—Granting a pension to Ruth E. Daniels.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2678.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14073—Granting an increase of pension to John O. Nelson.
Mr. Bond; Committee on Pensions, 2678.

H. R. 14074—Granting a pension to Stella Irwin.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2678.

H. R. 14075—Granting a pension to Jane Oliver.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2678.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14076—Authorizing the President to appoint Edward S. West to the position and rank of captain in the United States Army and immediately to retire him with the rank and pay held by him at the time of his discharge.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Military Affairs, 2678.

H. R. 14077—To extend the benefits of section 14 of the pay readjustment act of June 10, 1922, to validate certain payments made to National Guard and reserve officers, and warrant officers, and for other purposes.
Mr. Frothingham; Committee on Military Affairs, 2756.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1523), 2997.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 4024.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 4061.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1191), 4455.—Amended and passed Senate, 5080.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks conference, 5398.—Conferees appointed, 5273, 5398.—Senate insists on its amendments and agrees to conference, 5273.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 5312.—Conference report submitted in House, 5411, 5414.—Agreed to, 5415.—Examined and signed, 5362, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 532], 5556.

H. R. 14078—To revive and to reenact an act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta, Ark.," approved October 6, 1917.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2757.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1537), 2998.—Laid on table (see bill S. 4439), 3142.

H. R. 14079—To define and punish official misconduct of officers of the United States.
Mr. McSwain; Committee on the Judiciary, 2757.

H. R. 14080—Amending section 206 of the act of February 28, 1920, known as the transportation act.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2757.

H. R. 14081—Granting the consent of Congress to the Valley Transfer Railway Co., a corporation, to construct three bridges and approaches thereto across the junction of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers, at points suitable to the interests of navigation.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2757.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1582), 3444.—Passed House, 4030.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 4061.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1215) and passed Senate, 4498.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public, No. 475], 5141.

H. R. 14082—To authorize the Valley Transfer Railway Co., a corporation, to construct and operate a line of railway in and upon the Fort Snelling Military Reservation in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Military Affairs, 2757.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1647), 3914.—Amended and passed House, 4338.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 4356.—Reported back, 4455.—Debated, 4459.—Passed Senate, 5080.—Examined and signed, 5270, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 533], 5556.

H. R. 14083—To amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915," approved August 1, 1914.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2757.

H. R. 14084—To amend section 1025 of the Revised Statutes.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 2757.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1687), 4341.—Debated, 5056.

H. R. 14085—To amend section 284 of the Judicial Code of the United States.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 2757.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1688), 4341.—Debated, 5056.

H. R. 14086—Authorizing the acquisition of certain sites for naval aviation stations.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2757.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1495), 2800.

H. R. 14087—For the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes.
Mr. Porter; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2757.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1504), 2860.—Debated, 4013.—Amended and passed House, 4017.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 4061.—Reported back and passed Senate, 4455, 5080.—Examined and signed, 5270, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 534), 5556.

H. R. 14088—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Grover.
Mr. Beck; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2757.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14089—Granting six months' pay to Harriet B. Castle.
Mr. Codd; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2757.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1564), 3287.—Passed House, 4329.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 4356.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1238), 4726.—Passed Senate, 5389.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 273], 5556.

H. R. 14090—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet Wicks.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2757.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14091—For the relief of the Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Claims, 2757.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1491), 2801.—Debated, 4320.

H. R. 14092—Granting a pension to George Hurtt.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2757.

H. R. 14093—Granting a pension to Ada M. Young.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Pensions, 2757.

H. R. 14094—For the relief of various owners of vessels and cargoes damaged by the United States ship Lamberton.
Mr. Hogan; Committee on Claims, 2757.

H. R. 14095—For the relief of George F. Wooley, jr.
Mr. Jefferis of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 2757.

H. R. 14096—Granting a pension to Euphamia Smith.
Mr. Lawrence; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2757.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14097—For the relief of Horace G. Knowles.
Mr. Layton; Committee on Claims, 2757.

H. R. 14098—Granting an increase of pension to Anne E. Black.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2757.

H. R. 14099—Granting a pension to Emma A. Bradfield.
Mr. Patterson of New Jersey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2757.

H. R. 14100—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen Thompson.
Mr. Patterson of New Jersey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2757.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14101—Granting a pension to Hannah Hughes.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2757.

H. R. 14102—Granting a pension to William E. Robinson.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2757.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14103—For the relief of Erve W. Johnson.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Public Lands, 2757.

H. R. 14104—For the relief of Nora B. Sherrier Johnson.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Public Lands, 2757.

H. R. 14105—Granting a pension to Alan George MacArthur.
Mr. Swing; Committee on Pensions, 2757.

H. R. 14106—Granting a pension to Edward Carpenter.
Mr. Ward of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2757.

H. R. 14107—Granting an increase of pension to Celynda Werner Ford.
Mr. Ward of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2757.

H. R. 14108—To correct the military record of Daniel C. Darroch.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 2757.

H. R. 14109—Granting an increase of pension to L. Anna Mavity.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2757.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14110—To amend the tariff act of 1922.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Ways and Means, 2801.

H. R. 14111—To amend the patent and trade-mark laws, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Patents, 2801.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1675), 4212.—Amended and passed House, 5043.—Referred to Senate Committee on Patents, 5069.

H. R. 14112—To repeal the transportation act of 1920.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2801.

H. R. 14113—To repeal the interstate commerce act.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2801.

H. R. 14114—To amend the proviso touching qualification as aircraft pilot or observer in section 13a of the national defense act as amended.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2801.

H. R. 14115—To amend the national defense act approved June 13, 1916, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, relating to retirement, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2801.

H. R. 14116—To control the possession, sale, and use of pistols and revolvers in the District of Columbia, to provide penalties, and for other purposes.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2801.

H. R. 14117—To provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a post-office building in the borough of Scottdale, Westmoreland County, Pa.
Mr. Wyant; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2801.

H. R. 14118—To amend an act entitled "An act to reclassify postmasters and employees of the Postal Service and readjust their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis," approved June 5, 1920, as amended June 19, 1922, providing for leaves of absence.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2801.

H. R. 14119—To repeal section 1481 of the Revised Statutes.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2801.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1514), 2924.

H. R. 14120—To limit and fix the time within which suits may be brought or rights asserted in court arising out of the provisions of subdivision 3 of section 302 of the soldiers and sailors' civil relief act, approved March 18, 1918, being chapter 20, volume 40, General Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on the Judiciary, 2801.

H. R. 14121—Granting an increase of pension to Patterson Reese.
Mr. Bulwinkle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2801.

H. R. 14122—Granting a pension to Charles Fuhr.
Mr. Cable; Committee on Pensions, 2801.

H. R. 14123—Granting an increase of pension to William C. McCally.
Mr. Cable; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2801.

H. R. 14124—Granting a pension to Leota Dell Sharp.
Mr. Cable; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2801.

H. R. 14125—For the relief of Michael J. Leo.
Mr. Fairchild; Committee on Claims, 2801.

H. R. 14126—Granting a pension to Mary Jane Elson.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2801.

H. R. 14127—For the relief of John Adolph Danielson.
Mr. Keller; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2801.

H. R. 14128—Granting an increase of pension to John P. Arnett.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 2801.

H. R. 14129—Granting a pension to Calvin E. Champlin.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2801.

H. R. 14130—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Brown.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2801.

H. R. 14131—Granting a pension to Joseph W. Storer.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 2801.

H. R. 14132—To authorize the purchase of the property known as the Peoples Bank Building at Keyser, W. Va., for use as a Federal building.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2861.

H. R. 14133—To amend paragraph (c) of section 2 of the act approved May 26, 1922, and known as the narcotic drugs import and export act, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Ways and Means, 2861.

H. R. 14134—To amend section 7 of the act of February 9, 1909, as amended January 7, 1914, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Ways and Means, 2861.

H. R. 14135—To amend an act approved September 8, 1916, providing for holding sessions of the United States district court in the district of Maine, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on the Judiciary, 2861.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1548), 3172.—Amended and passed House, 4038.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 4061.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1193), 4455.—Passed Senate, 5079.—Examined and signed, 5270, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 530], 5556.

H. R. 14136—To define the national and official language of the Government and people of the United States of America, including the Territories and dependencies thereof.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on the Judiciary, 2861.

H. R. 14137—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at the city of Fairview, Okla.
Mr. Herrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2861.

H. R. 14138—For the erection of a public building at the city of Alva, Okla.
Mr. Herrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2861.

H. R. 14139—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at the city of Beaver, Okla.
Mr. Herrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2861.

H. R. 14140—For the erection of a public building at the city of Newkirk, Okla.
Mr. Herrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2861.

H. R. 14141—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at the city of Medford, Okla.
Mr. Herrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2861.

H. R. 14142—For the erection of a public building at the city of Perry, Okla.
Mr. Herrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2861.

H. R. 14143—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at the city of Cherokee, Okla.
Mr. Herrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2861.

H. R. 14144—To limit and fix the time within which suits may be brought or rights asserted in court arising out of the provisions of subdivision 3 of section 302 of the soldiers and sailors' civil relief act, approved March 18, 1918, being chapter 20, volume 40, General Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on the Judiciary, 2861.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1520), 2924.—Amended and passed House, 4021.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4060.—Reference changed to Committee on the Judiciary, 4455.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1195), 4455.—Amended and passed Senate, 5082.—House agrees to amendments of Senate, 5407.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5541.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 535], 5556.

H. R. 14145—For the erection of a monument to Henry B. F. Macfarland in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on the Library, 2861.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1735), 4947.

H. R. 14146—For the relief of the firm of Jones & Edwards.
Mr. Appleby; Committee on Claims, 2861.

H. R. 14147—Granting an increase of pension to Attison W. Johnson.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Pensions, 2861.

H. R. 14148—Granting an increase of pension to George A. Parnell.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2861.

H. R. 14149—Granting a pension to Agnes Bucher.
Mr. Chalmers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2861.

H. R. 14150—Granting an increase of pension to Amanda J. Alford.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2861.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14151—For the relief of David Myerle, as executor of the last will and testament of Phineas Burgess, deceased.
Mr. Fairchild; Committee on Claims, 2861.

H. R. 14152—Granting a pension to John Longworth.
Mr. Fairchild; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2861.

H. R. 14153—Granting a pension to Jennie Darling.
Mr. Gifford; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2861.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14154—To renew and extend certain letters patent.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Patents, 2861.

H. R. 14155—Granting a pension to Rebecca V. Mogle.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2861.

H. R. 14156—Granting a pension to John Halpine.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2861.

H. R. 14157—Granting a pension to Lucy J. Popejoy.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2861.

H. R. 14158—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret F. Freeman.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2861.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14159—Granting an increase of pension to Zula A. Springer.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2861.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14160—Granting a pension to Mary Catherine Brandyberry.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2861.

H. R. 14161—Granting a pension to Martha E. Banks.
Mr. Williams of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2861.

H. R. 14162—Granting an increase of pension to Marinda A. Cates.
Mr. Williams of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 2861.

H. R. 14163—Providing for the sale of land comprising certain military reservations in the State of Washington, and for a grant of land to the county of San Juan, Wash.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Military Affairs, 2924.

H. R. 14164—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to permit the sale of exterior articles of the uniform to honorably discharged enlisted men.
Mr. Stephens; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2924.

H. R. 14165—To amend section 5138 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the amount of capital stock required by national banking associations.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2924.

H. R. 14166—Relating to the carriage of goods by sea.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2924.

H. R. 14167—To promote and encourage agriculture by divesting grains of their interstate character in certain cases.
Mr. Sinclair; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2924.

H. R. 14168—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Allentown, Pa.
Mr. Gernerd; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2924.

H. R. 14169—To secure to the United States a monopoly of electrical means for the transmission of intelligence for hire; to provide for the acquisition by the Post Office Department of the telephone and telegraph network; and to license certain telephone lines, radio and telegraph agencies.
Mr. Sinclair; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2924.

H. R. 14170—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Coburn.
Mr. Cable; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2925.

H. R. 14171—For the relief of the widow and minor children of Raymond C. Hanford.
Mr. Colton; Committee on Claims, 2925.

H. R. 14172—Granting a pension to John T. O'Neil.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Pensions, 2925.

H. R. 14173—For the relief of First Lieut. John I. Conroy.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2925.

H. R. 14174—Granting a pension to Martha A. Storms.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2925.

H. R. 14175—Granting a pension to Amelia A. Ball.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2925.

H. R. 14176—Granting a pension to Jane Dick.
Miss Robertson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2925.

H. R. 14177—Granting a pension to Matilda J. Farris.
Mr. Shaw; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2925.

H. R. 14178—Granting a pension to Charles V. McClure.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2925.

H. R. 14179—Granting a pension to Emma B. Higgins.
Mr. Valle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2925.

H. R. 14180—Granting a pension to Lelia E. Bowley.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2925.

H. R. 14181—Providing for the election of certain of the commissioners, of the members of the board of education, and of a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States for the District of Columbia; for the reorganization and future selection of the Public Utilities Commission, repealing certain of its orders and further limiting its powers; and for other purposes.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2998.

H. R. 14182—In recognition of the valor of the officers and men of the Thirty-seventh Division who were killed in action or died of wounds received in action.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2998.

H. R. 14183—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a portion of the Federal building site in the city of Duquoin, Ill.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2998.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1617), 3735.—Amended and passed House, 4337.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4356.—Reported back, 4726.—Passed Senate, 5386.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Private, No. 274], 5556.

H. R. 14184—To authorize the closing of a part of Thirty-fourth Place NW. and to change the permanent system of highways plan of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Foch; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2998.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1664), 4145.

H. R. 14185—To make an investigation of the needs of the Nation for public works to be carried on by Federal, State, and municipal agencies in periods of business depression and unemployment.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Labor, 2998.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1684), 4341.

H. R. 14186—Fixing date for the beginning of regular sessions of Congress.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 2998.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1614), 3734.

H. R. 14187—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Savanack.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2998.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14188—For the relief of Leonard R. Coates.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Agriculture, 2998.

H. R. 14189—Granting a pension to William P. Johnston.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Pensions, 2998.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1542) and H. R. 14200 substituted, 4395.

H. R. 14190—Granting a pension to Margaret J. De Witt.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2998.

H. R. 14191—For the relief of Horace G. Wilson.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 2998.

H. R. 14192—Granting a pension to Annie M. James.
Mr. Hooker; Committee on Pensions, 2998.

H. R. 14193—Granting a pension to Lany M. Brelsford.
Mr. Lawrence; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2998.

H. R. 14194—Granting a pension to Margaret Donahue.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2998.

H. R. 14195—Granting a pension to Clarissa A. Grover.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2998.

H. R. 14196—Granting a pension to Elisha M. Chilson.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2998.

H. R. 14197—Granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Schenck.
Mr. Mudd; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2998.

H. R. 14198—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to cause to be made a preliminary examination and survey of Little Wicomico River, Northumberland County, Va.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2998.

H. R. 14199—Extending the provisions of the Federal highway act, approved November 9, 1921, to the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. McKenzie, Committee on Roads, 3098.

H. R. 14200—Granting pensions and increases of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.
Mr. Knutson, from the Committee on Pensions as substitute for certain bills referred to that committee (H. Rept. 1542), 3098.—Amended and passed House, 4395.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pensions, 4484.

H. R. 14201—Limiting the fare that may be charged by street-railway companies in the District of Columbia to the maximum authorized in their charters.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3098.

H. R. 14202—To authorize the Public Printer to fix rates of wages for employees of the Government Printing Office.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Printing, 3098.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1584), 3535.

H. R. 14203—To create a National Police Bureau, and for other purposes.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on the Judiciary, 3098.

H. R. 14204—For the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Lewisburg, Pa.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3098.

H. R. 14205—For the purchase of a site and erection of a public building thereon at Waynesboro, Pa.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3098.

H. R. 14206—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Newport, Pa.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3098.

H. R. 14207—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Selinsgrove, Pa.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3098.

H. R. 14208—Increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at Lewistown, Pa.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3098.

H. R. 14209—Providing that it shall take the concurrence of at least seven judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to declare certain laws unconstitutional.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on the Judiciary, 3098.

H. R. 14210—Granting a pension to Pernina Abigail Morrison.
Mr. Atkeson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3099.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14211—For the relief of Lewis D. Stockton.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3099.

H. R. 14212—Granting a pension to Anna E. Baker.
Mr. Greene of Vermont; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3099.

H. R. 14213—Granting a pension to Mariah L. Burch.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3099.

H. R. 14214—Granting a pension to Sylvia M. Woods.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3099.

H. R. 14215—Granting a pension to Julia A. Brown.
Mr. Moore of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3099.

H. R. 14216—Granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Geiger.
Mr. Patterson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3099.

H. R. 14217—Granting a pension to Nancy J. Whitman.
Mr. Roach; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3099.

H. R. 14218—Granting a pension to Mary Amonett.
Mr. Shaw; Committee on Pensions, 3099.

H. R. 14219—To reimburse J. W. Buford, William M. Mosley, Clifton E. Mosley, and William C. Mosley.
Mr. Sisson; Committee on Claims, 3099.

H. R. 14220—Granting a pension to Charles J. Bice.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3099.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14221—For the benefit of commissioned officers of the Coast Guard who at the time of their respective retirements had 40 years of active service and held the rank of commander.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3172.

H. R. 14222—To amend the trading with the enemy act.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3172.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1565), 3287.—Made special order (see H. Res. 514), 4277.—Debated, 4282–4311, 4396, 4403–4419.—Amended and passed House, 4419.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 4484.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1229), 4629.—Debated, 5273, 5325, 5327, 5346, 5360, 5362.—Amended and passed Senate, 5364.—Senate insists upon its amendments and requests conference, 5364.—Conferees appointed, 5364, 5533.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and agrees to conference, 5533.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 5575.—Agreed to, 5576.—Conference report submitted in House, 5562.—Agreed to, 5563.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 536], 5556.

H. R. 14223—Amending section 230 of the revenue act of 1921.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Ways and Means, 3173.

H. R. 14224—To determine proceedings in contested elections of Members of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Elections No. 1, 3173.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1595), 3602.—Debated, 5038.

H. R. 14225—To provide through cooperation between the Federal Government, the States, and owners of timber land for protection against forest fires, for the reforestation of denuded lands, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote forest renewal and the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor.
Mr. Clarke of New York; Committee on Agriculture, 3173.

H. R. 14226—To preserve the status of persons awarded compensation under the act approved September 7, 1916.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 3173.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1627), 3817.—Amended and passed House, 5105.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 5069.—Reported with amendment, 5270.—Amended and passed Senate, 5391.—Senate insists upon its amendment and asks conference, 5392.—Conferees appointed, 5392.—House agrees to Senate amendment, 5556.—Examined and signed, 5580, 5697.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 536], 5556.

H. R. 14227—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Cummings.
Mr. Dempsey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5173.

H. R. 14228—Granting a pension to Henrietta Richmond.
Mr. Fenn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3173.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14229—Granting a pension to David Bell.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3173.

H. R. 14230—Granting a pension to Harry M. Davis.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 3173.

H. R. 14231—Granting a pension to Cordelia Kite.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3173.

H. R. 14232—Granting a pension to Maggie Wilson.
Mr. Reece; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3173.

H. R. 14233—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Coleman.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3173.

H. R. 14234—Granting a pension to Barbara L. Houston.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3173.

H. R. 14235—To amend the act entitled "An act to create a commission authorized under certain conditions to refund or convert obligations of foreign governments held by the United States of America, and for other purposes," approved February 9, 1922.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Ways and Means, 3233.

H. R. 14236—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Edward M. McKee Post, of Whitestone, N. Y., two German cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kindred; Committee on Military Affairs, 3233.

H. R. 14237—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adjust disputes or claims by settlers, entrymen, selectors, grantees, and patentees of the United States against the United States and between each other, arising from incomplete or faulty surveys in township 28 south, ranges 26 and 27 east, Tallahassee meridian, Polk County, in the State of Florida, and for other purposes.
Mr. Drane; Committee on the Public Lands, 3233.

H. R. 14238—To reduce the narcotic tax imposed upon physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and others by section 1005 of the revenue act of 1921.
Mr. Kindred; Committee on Ways and Means, 3233.

H. R. 14239—To create a national police bureau, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kindred; Committee on the Judiciary, 3233.

H. R. 14240—Relating to the sinking fund for bonds and notes of the United States.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Ways and Means, 3233.

H. R. 14241—To provide through cooperation between the Federal Government, the States, and owners of timberlands for adequate protection against forest fires, for the reforestation of denuded lands, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to promote forest renewal and the continuous production of timber on lands chiefly suitable therefor.
Mr. Clarke of New York; Committee on Agriculture, 3233.

H. R. 14242—For the benefit of commissioned officers of the Coast Guard who at the time of their respective retirements had 40 years of active service and held the rank of commander.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3233.

H. R. 14243—Granting a pension to John Bray, alias John Pickthorn.
Mr. Coughlin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3233.

H. R. 14244—Granting a pension to Martha Rebecca Generals.
Mr. Coughlin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3233.

H. R. 14245—Granting a pension to William Church.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3233.

H. R. 14246—Granting an increase of pension to Pearl L. Rounds.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3233.

H. R. 14247—Granting a pension to Ella L. Kipp.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3233.

H. R. 14248—Granting an increase of pension to Anita Stephens.
Mr. Turner; Committee on Pensions, 3233.

H. R. 14249—For the relief of the owners of the American schooner Mount Hope.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Claims, 3233.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1588), 3535.—Amended and passed House, 4335.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 4356.—Committee on Claims discharged and passed Senate, 4492.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Private, No. 240], 5712.

H. R. 14250—For the relief of the owners of the schooner Blanche C. Pendleton.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Claims, 3233.

H. R. 14251—For the erection of a Federal post-office building at the city of Centralia, Mo.
Mr. Roach; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3287.

H. R. 14252—To acquire additional site, make additions, extensions, and improvements to the public building at Camden, N. J.
Mr. Patterson of New Jersey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3287.

H. R. 14253—To fix the amount to be contributed by the United States toward defraying expenses of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3287.

H. R. 14254—To amend the act entitled "An act to create a commission authorized under certain conditions to refund or convert obligations of foreign governments held by the United States of America, and for other purposes," approved February 9, 1922.
Mr. Burton, from Committee on Ways and Means (H. Rept. 1567), 3285.—Debated, 3338–3379.—Amended and passed House, 3372.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 3383.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1130), 3415.—Debated, 3542, 3565, 3607, 3669, 3679, 3741, 3756.—Amended and passed Senate, 3787.—Senate agrees to conference asked by House, 3787.—Conferees appointed, 3787.—House agrees to Senate amendments, 4724.—Examined and signed, 4636, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4938.—Approved [Public, No. 455], 5141.

H. R. 14255—For the improvement of San Diego Harbor, Calif.
Mr. Swing; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3287.

H. R. 14256—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Mason City, Iowa.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3287.

H. R. 14257—Providing for the examination and survey of the harbor in Morehead City, N. C., with a view to extending the main channel of Bogue Sound and widening the channel in front of the wharves so as to provide a turning basin of adequate area.
Mr. Abernethy; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3287.

H. R. 14258—Granting a pension to Mary A. Sturtevant.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3287.

H. R. 14259—Granting an increase of pension to Cora D. White.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3287.

H. R. 14260—Granting a pension to Nathan B. H. Gardner.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3287.

H. R. 14261—Granting a pension to Rebecca Raburn.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3287.

H. R. 14262—Granting a pension to Katie Cummings.
Mr. Roach; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3287.

H. R. 14263—Granting an increase of pension to William N. Richardson.
Mr. Sanders of Texas; Committee on Pensions, 3287.

H. R. 14264—Granting a pension to Josephine Albert.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3287.

H. R. 14265—Granting a pension to Lizzie G. Chapman.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3288.

H. R. 14266—To amend section 4 of the national defense act.
Mr. Hogan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3380.

H. R. 14267—To authorize the Baptist National Hospital Association (Inc.) to use and occupy certain land in the Hot Springs National Park, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on the Public Lands, 3380.

H. R. 14268—To authorize the county of Lee, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge over the St. Francis River.
Mr. Driver; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3380.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1632), 3914.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4579), 5025.

H. R. 14269—To authorize the general accounting officers of the United States to allow credit to certain disbursing officers for payments of salary made on properly certified and approved vouchers.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Claims, 3380.

H. R. 14270—To amend sections 3, 4, 9, 12, 15, 21, 22, and 25 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3380.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1578), 3444.—Made special order (see H. Res. 536), 3869.—Debated, 3871–3913, 4112.—Amended and passed House, 4114.—Referred to Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, 4193.

H. R. 14271—Appropriating the sum of $25,000 from the Federal Treasury to match a like sum appropriated by any State legislature to be used in said State for the suppression of venereal diseases.
Mr. Herrick; Committee on Appropriations, 3380.

H. R. 14272—To amend section 81 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.
Mr. Haughen; Committee on the Judiciary, 3380.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1692), 4445.—Debated, 5056.

H. R. 14273—To limit the immigration of aliens into the United States.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 3380.

H. R. 14274—To establish and promote the use of the official cotton standards of the United States in interstate and foreign commerce, to prevent deception therein and provide for the proper application of such standards, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fulmer; Committee on Agriculture, 3380.

H. R. 14275—Granting a pension to Lewis Corfman.
Mr. Cole of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3380.

H. R. 14276—Granting a pension to John W. Genung.
Mr. Evans; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3380.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1575) and H. R. 14288 substituted, 4393.

H. R. 14277—Granting a pension to John Scott.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3380.

H. R. 14278—Granting a pension to Abbie D. Washburn.
Mr. Gifford; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3380.

H. R. 14279—Providing for the examination and survey of Great Peconic Bay, at Jamesport, Long Island, N. Y.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3380.

H. R. 14280—Granting a pension to Lydia Boyer.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3380.

H. R. 14281—Granting a pension to Margaret Heid.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3380.

H. R. 14282—Granting a pension to Eugenia Hammond.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3380.

H. R. 14283—Granting a pension to Eusiby Peyton Cleaver and Rosemary Cleaver.
Mr. Williamson; Committee on Pensions, 3380.

H. R. 14284—To provide the necessary organization of the customs service for an adequate administration and enforcement of the tariff act of 1922 and all other customs revenue laws.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Ways and Means, 3444.

H. R. 14285—To limit the immigration into the United States of aliens ineligible to citizenship, and for other purposes.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 3444.

H. R. 14286—To authorize the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of War to exchange the Long Point, N. C., Lighthouse Reservation and a portion of the War Department reservation at Coinjock, N. C.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Military Affairs, 3444.

H. R. 14287—To authorize the Secretary of State to acquire in Paris a site, with an erected building thereon, at a cost not to exceed $300,000 for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States.
Mr. Fairchild; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3444.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1587), 3535.

H. R. 14288—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.
Mr. Fuller, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions (H. Rept. 1575) as substitute or certain bills referred to that committee, 3444.—Amended and passed House, 4390.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pensions, 4484.

H. R. 14289—Prohibiting Members of the United States House of Representatives and Members of the United States Senate from accepting entertainment at the hands of an individual citizen or corporation, or from going upon pleasure trips, commonly called junkets, wherein the expense is borne by a private individual or corporation.
Mr. Herrick; Committee on the Judiciary, 3444.

H. R. 14290—To erect additional buildings to be used as rest camps for convalescents, beneficiaries of the United States Veterans' Bureau.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3444.

H. R. 14291—Providing for the examination and survey of North River, N. C.
Mr. Abernethy; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3444.

H. R. 14292—Granting a pension to S. F. Foster.
Mr. Humphrey of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3444.

H. R. 14293—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa Smith.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3444.

H. R. 14294—For the relief of William J. McGee.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Appropriations, 3444.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 3535.

H. R. 14295—To authorize an appropriation to enable the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to provide for the acquiring of sites and the building of rest camps as he may deem advisable in the several regional districts.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3535.

H. R. 14296—To authorize the county of Huron, State of Michigan, to convey a certain described tract of land to the State of Michigan for public park purposes.
Mr Cramton; Committee on the Public Lands, 3535.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1600), 3602.—Passed House, 4036.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, 4060.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1247), 4831.—Passed Senate, 5390.—Examined and signed, 5581, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 538], 5556.

H. R. 14297—To relieve the anthracite coal situation in the United States.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3535.

H. R. 14298—For the relief of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3535.

H. R. 14299—Granting to the State of New Mexico certain lands, for reimbursement of the counties of Grant, Luna, Hidalgo, and Santa Fe for interest paid on railroad-aid bonds, and for the payment of the principal of railroad-aid bonds issued by the town of Silver City, and to reimburse said town for interest paid on said bonds, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on the Public Lands, 3535.

H. R. 14300—To further regulate interstate commerce.
Mr. McSwain; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3535.—Debated, 4022.

H. R. 14301—Granting the consent of Congress to Bethlehem Steel Co. to construct a bridge across Humphreys Creek at or near the city of Sparrows Point, Md.
Mr. Blakeney; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3535.

H. R. 14302—To establish and promote the use of the official cotton standards of the United States in interstate and foreign commerce; to prevent deception therein and provide for the proper application of such standards; and for other purposes.
Mr. Fulmer; Committee on Agriculture, 3585.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1593), 3602.—Debated, 3648.—Amended and passed House, 3662.—Referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 3669.—Reported back and Passed Senate, 5264.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5541.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 539], 5556.

H. R. 14303—To appropriate the sum of $1,200,000 to match sums made available by the several States, to be used in such States for the suppression and eradication of venereal diseases.
Mr. Herrick; Committee on Appropriations, 3535.

H. R. 14304—Declaring Bear Creek in Humphreys, Leflore, and Sunflower Counties, Miss., to be a nonnavigable stream.
Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3535.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1663), 4145.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4548), 5025.

H. R. 14305—Making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers of the United States Army, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the war.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Military Affairs, 3535.

H. R. 14306—Making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers of the United States Army, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the war.
Mr. Wurzbach; Committee on Military Affairs, 3535.—Reference changed to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3868.

H. R. 14307—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell either or both of the United States Federal buildings, including sites and all improvements thereon, at Detroit, Mich., and to acquire a suitable site in the same locality and to erect thereon a modern building to house the various Federal departments, and for other purposes.
Mr. Brennan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3536.

H. R. 14308—To establish a national park in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on the Public Lands, 3536.

H. R. 14309—To amend section 206 of the transportation act, 1920.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3536.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1598), 3602.—Amended and passed House, 4039.—Referred to Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, 4061.—Reported back, 4454.—Passed Senate, 5077.—Examined and signed, 5270, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public, No. 494], 5555.

H. R. 14310—To establish memorials to deceased soldiers of the World War.
Mr. Turner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3536.

H. R. 14311—Granting a pension to Matilda Gordon.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3536.

H. R. 14312—Granting a pension to Clara J. Foss.
Mr. Beedy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3536.

H. R. 14313—For the relief of the Orange Car & Steel Co., successor to the Southern Dry Dock & Ship Building Co., of Orange, Tex.
Mr. Box; Committee on Claims, 3536.

H. R. 14314—Granting an increase of pension to Edwin M. Brainard.
Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3536.

H. R. 14315—Granting a pension to Catherine E. Steward.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Pensions, 3536.

H. R. 14316—Granting an increase of pension to Cynthia L. Nelson.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3536.

H. R. 14317—Granting permission to Capt. Norman Randolph, United States Army, to accept the decoration of the Spanish Order of Military Merit of Alfonso XIII.
Mr. Fish; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3536.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1606), 3666.—Passed House, 4336.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 4356.—Reported back, 4455.—Debated, 4636.—Passed Senate, 4767.—Examined and signed, 4938, 4948.—Presented to the President, ——.—Approved [Private, No. 226], 5141.

H. R. 14318.—Granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Stickler.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 3536.

H. R. 14319—For the relief of J. I. Hall, of Jackson, Ky.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Claims, 3536.

H. R. 14320—Granting an increase of pension to Bertram B. Soper.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3536.

H. R. 14321—Granting an increase of pension to Hanna M. Batt.
Mr. Williams of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3536.

H. R. 14322—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse H. Harrison.
Mr. Williams of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 3536.

H. R. 14323—To provide for the erection of a public building at Warsaw, Ind., and for other purposes.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3602.

H. R. 14324—To amend section 107 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, as heretofore amended.
Mr. Turner; Committee on the Judiciary, 3602.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1611), 3734.—Passed House, 4038.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 4061.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1181), 4454.—Passed Senate, 5082.—Examined and signed, 5270, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public No. 540], 5556.

H. R. 14325—Authorizing the extension of the park system in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3602.

H. R. 14326—Establishing standard grades of naval stores, preventing deception in transactions in naval stores, regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Agriculture, 3602.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1655), 4054.—Laid on table (see bill S. 1076), 5044.

H. R. 14327—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make reimbursement to the Naval Academy dairy for losses sustained by fire.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3602.

H. R. 14328—To reimburse certain persons for loss of private funds in the form of Liberty bonds of the fourth issue and Victory notes while they were general court-martial prisoners confined in the naval prison, Portsmouth, N. H.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3602.

H. R. 14329—To prevent the abatement of actions and suits against any Director General of Railroads or agent appointed under section 206 of the transportation act, 1920, and to effect the revivor of any such suits as may have abated.
Mr. Cockran; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3602.

H. R. 14330—Granting an increase of pension to Emily M. Battson.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3602.

H. R. 14331—Granting a pension to Naomi Garwood.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3602.

H. R. 14332—Granting an increase of pension to Maidora C. Parker.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Pensions, 3602.

H. R. 14333—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Farr.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3602.

H. R. 14334—Granting a pension to Perry Johnson.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3602.

H. R. 14335—Granting a pension to Deborah Knight.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3602.

H. R. 14336—Fixing the rank of the officer of the United States Army in charge of the Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 3666.

H. R. 14337—To incorporate the Belleau Wood Memorial Association.
Mr. Frothingham; Committee on the Judiciary, 3666.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1624), 3817.

H. R. 14338—To authorize the sale of certain Government property and authorizing an appropriation for permanent buildings and improvements for use of the engineering division of the Air Service of the Army.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Military Affairs, 3666.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1640), 3914.

H. R. 14339—For the relief of Samuel T. Hubbard, jr.
Mr. Fairchild; Committee on Military Affairs, 3666.

H. R. 14340—Granting an increase of pension to Malinda Wilson.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 14341—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Ann Eby.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 14342—Granting an increase of pension to Edward D. Henderson.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 14343—Granting a pension to Mary J. Light Lawrence.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 14344—Granting a pension to John Zellers.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 14345—Granting a pension to Eva R. Hunt.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 14346—Granting a pension to Sarah Parker.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 14347—Granting a pension to Angeline M. Johnson.
Mr. Shelton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 14348—Granting a pension to Lucy N. Yarbrough.
Mr. Shelton; Committee on Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 14349—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret M. Luce.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 14350—For the control of the flood waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Flood Control, 3735.

H. R. 14351—To authorize bridging the Ohio River at Moundsville, W. Va.
Mr. Rosenbloom; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3735.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1715), 4722.—Passed House, 5415.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce (omitted in Record).—Reported back and passed Senate, 5379.—Examined and signed, 5581, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 541], 5556.

H. R. 14352—To amend the act of Congress approved September 6, 1922, relating to the discontinuance of the use as dwellings of buildings situated in alleys in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Focht; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3735.

H. R. 14353—Requiring railway and railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce to reimburse employees for property losses sustained by moving terminals or division points.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3735.

H. R. 14354—To amend an act entitled "An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia," and for other purposes.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3735.

H. R. 14355—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Cleveland, Ohio.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3735.

H. R. 14356—Authorizing the United States Employees' Compensation Commission to take jurisdiction of the application of Pearl Mason.
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 3735.

H. R. 14357—To advance Stephen A. Farrell on the retired list of the United States Navy.
Mr. Hogan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3735.

H. R. 14358—For the relief of John R. Kissinger.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 3735.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1658), 4145.

H. R. 14359—Granting a pension to Mattie Davidson.
Mr. Sanders of Texas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3735.

H. R. 14360—Granting a pension to Louisa Woods.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3735.

H. R. 14361—To authorize and direct the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to erect a building for the care of tubercular pupils.
Mr. Focht; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3817.

H. R. 14362—To amend subdivision (II) of section 20 of the interstate commerce act as amended.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3817.

H. R. 14363—For the relief of Charles A. Eastman.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3817.

H. R. 14364—For the relief of Charles Beck.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Claims, 3817.

H. R. 14365—Granting an increase of pension to Aurora C. B. Kinney.
Mr. J. M. Nelson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3817.

H. R. 14366—Granting a pension to Julia Conger.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3817.

H. R. 14367—Granting a pension to Visa A. Moser Elliott.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3817.

H. R. 14368—To authorize the county of Hennepin in the State of Minnesota to construct a bridge and approaches thereto across the Minnesota River at points suitable to the interests of navigation.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3914.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1718), 4722.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4589), 4779.

H. R. 14369—Authorizing the President to declare an embargo on coal.
Mr. Fish; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3914.

H. R. 14370—For the relief of distress in Germany.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3914.

H. R. 14371—To extend the benefits of certain pension laws to the officers, sailors, and marines on board the U. S. S. Maine when that vessel was wrecked in the harbor of Habana, February 15, 1898, and to their widows and dependent relatives.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Pensions, 3914.

H. R. 14372—Providing for charges against the general fund standing to the credit of the District of Columbia in the Federal Treasury.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3914.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1696), 4445.

H. R. 14373—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Van Alstine.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3915.

H. R. 14374—Authorizing the President to reappoint Maj. Harry Walter Stephenson, United States Army (retired), to the position and rank of major, Coast Artillery Corps, in the United States Army.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Military Affairs, 3915.

H. R. 14375—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lewisburg, Pa., one German mortar cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3915.

H. R. 14376—Granting a pension to Mahaley Franklin.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Pensions, 3915.

H. R. 14377—For the relief of Richard Hogan.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Claims, 3915.

H. R. 14378—Granting an increase of pension to Arminta Shinn.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3915.

H. R. 14379—Authorizing an extension of and an additional loan to the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad by the United States Government.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4054.

H. R. 14380—Making it unlawful for any Member of Congress, either of the House or the Senate, or any Cabinet officer or any other salaried employee of the Government to practice nepotism.
Mr. Herrick; Committee on the Judiciary, 4054.

H. R. 14381—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Charles Mix County and Gregory County, S. Dak.
Mr. Williamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4054.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1719), 4722.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 4583), 5025.

H. R. 14382—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Hughes County and Stanley County, S. Dak.
Mr. Williamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4054.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1720), 4722.—Passed House, 5415.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 5346.

H. R. 14383—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Brule County and Lyman County, S. Dak.
Mr. Williamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4054.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1721), 4722.—Passed House 5415.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 5346.

H. R. 14384—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Potter County and Dewey County, S. Dak.
Mr. Williamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4055.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1722), 4722.—Amended and passed House, 5415.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 5346.

H. R. 14385—Granting the consent of Congress to the State of South Dakota for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River between Walworth County and Corson County, S. Dak.
Mr. Williamson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4055.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1723), 4722.—Amended and passed House, 5416.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 5346.

H. R. 14386—To remit the duty on a carillon of bells to be imported for the House of Hope Church, St. Paul, Minn.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Ways and Means, 4055.

H. R. 14387—Granting a pension to Lillian Bolton Miller.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4055.

H. R. 14388—To provide for the carrying out of the award of the War Labor Board of July 31, 1918, in favor of certain employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co., at Bethlehem, Pa.
Mr. Gernerd; Committee on Claims, 4055.

H. R. 14389—Granting a pension to Louise P. Glaze.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4055.

H. R. 14390—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza M. Trayler.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4055.

H. R. 14391—Granting a pension to Stella E. Rossell.
Mr. Kopp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4055.

H. R. 14392—For the relief of A. S. Conner.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Claims, 4055.

H. R. 14393—Granting a pension to Emma Jane Mooers.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4055.

H. R. 14394—To consolidate certain lands within the Snoqualmie National Forest.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on the Public Lands, 4145.

H. R. 14395—To amend section 100 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, as heretofore amended.
Mr. Knight; Committee on the Judiciary, 4145.

H. R. 14396—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon, all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and for other purposes," approved December 17, 1914, and for other purposes.
Mr. Porter; Committee on Ways and Means, 4145.

H. R. 14397—Granting a pension to Mary L. Peck.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4146.

H. R. 14398—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bayport, in the State of New York, one German cannon or field-piece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 4146.

H. R. 14399—Granting a pension to Mary Cain.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4146.

H. R. 14400—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase, store, and sell wheat, and to secure and maintain to the producer a reasonable price for wheat and to the consumer a reasonable price for bread, and to stabilize wheat values.
Mr. Little; Committee on Agriculture, 4212.—Debated, 5032.

H. R. 14401—To amend and modify the war risk insurance act.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4212.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1704), 4585.—Debated, 5191.—Passed House, 5203.—Passed Senate, 5247, 5327.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5542—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 542], 5556.

H. R. 14402—To amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved by the President July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 4212.

H. R. 14403—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society of the city of Albany, N. Y., the silver service which was presented to the U. S. cruiser Albany by citizens of Albany, N. Y.
Mr. Ten Eyck; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4212.

H. R. 14404—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Ubert.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on Pensions, 4212.

H. R. 14405—For the relief of Herbert A. Wilson.
Mr. Humphreys of Mississippi; Committee on the Public Lands, 4212.

H. R. 14406—Granting permission to Col. Harry F. Rethers, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, to accept the gift of a Sevres statuette entitled "Le Courage Militaire," tendered by the President of the French Republic.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 4212.

H. R. 14407—Granting a pension to Mary Ellen Schmidt.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Pensions, 4212.

H. R. 14408—Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and for other purposes.
Mr. Madden, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1680), 4341.—Debated, 4515, 4521–4566, 4678, 4680, 4690–4707, 5200, 5202.—Amended and passed House, 4707.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 4725.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1250), 4875.—Debated, 4953, 4961, 4965, 4974, 4976, 4987,—Amended and passed Senate, 5006.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks conference, 5164.—Conferees appointed, 5075, 5165.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 5075.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 5116.—Agreed to, 5118.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 1755), 5196.—Agreed to, 5242.—House recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 22, 36, 66, 72, and 76, and recedes from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 24, 40, and 54, and concurs therein severally with an amendment, 5242–5245.—Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 24, 40, and 54, 5265.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5541.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 543], 5556.

H. R. 14409—Authorizing the use of the vessels of the United States in the prevention of smuggling.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on Ways and Means, 4241.

H. R. 14410—For the relief of Emory Lord.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Appropriations, 4241.

H. R. 14411—For the relief of Hoyt G. Barnett.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Appropriations, 4242.

H. R. 14412—For the relief of Arthur McRee.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Appropriations, 4242.

H. R. 14413—Granting a pension to Mrs. C. S. Giles.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Pensions, 4242.

H. R. 14414—Granting an increase of pension to Scott Fitzgerald.
Mr. Cable; Committee on Pensions, 4242.

H. R. 14415—Granting a pension to Nancy Morgan.
Mr. Shelton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4242.

H. R. 14416—To provide for the return to the States of Georgia and Tennessee of the approach roads in the said States leading to the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, and for other purposes.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Military Affairs, 4445.

H. R. 14417—To assist by loans any person holding an honorable discharge from the military forces of the United States of America during the period of the World War.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Banking and Currency, 4445.

H. R. 14418—Declaring a portion of the West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River in Cook County, Ill., to be a nonnavigable stream.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4445.

H. R. 14419—For the relief of Arthur Cowsill, administrator.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Claims, 4445.

H. R. 14420—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Gonier.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4445.

H. R. 14421—Granting a pension to Addie Gratton.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4445.

H. R. 14422—Authorizing the accounting officers of the General Accounting Office to settle the accounts of C. M. Omohundro.
Mr. Ten Eyck; Committee on Claims, 4445.

H. R. 14423—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a portion of the Federal building site in the city of Duluth, Minn.
Mr. Larson of Minnesota; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4585.

H. R. 14424—Declaring a portion of the West Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River in Cook County, Ill., to be a nonnavigable stream.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 4585.

H. R. 14425—Authorizing preliminary examinations and surveys of sundry streams with a view to the control of their floods.
Mr. Rodenberg, from Committee on Flood Control (H. Rept. 1708), 4585.—Debated, 5544.

H. R. 14426—For the relief of the Polish American Navigation Corporation.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Claims, 4585.

H. R. 14427—To pension soldiers and sailors of the World War.
Mr. Roach; Committee on Pensions, 4722.

H. R. 14428—Granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, N. Dak.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4722.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1753), 5245.—Passed House, 5416.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce (*omitted in Record*).—Reported back and passed Senate, 5379.—Examined and signed, 5542, 5581, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 549], 5556.

H. R. 14429.—Granting the consent of Congress to the reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Red River between Grand Forks, N. Dak., and East Grand Forks, Minn.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4722.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1752), 5245.—Passed House, 5416.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce (*omitted in Record*).—Reported back and passed Senate, 5379.—Examined and signed, 5542, 5581.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 550], 5556.

H. R. 14430—To provide for the enrollment and Americanization of aliens, and for other purposes.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 4722.

H. R. 14431—To authorize an appropriation to enable the Director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to provide for the construction of additional hospital facilities and to provide medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies for persons who served in the World War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer rebellion, and are patients of the United States Veterans' Bureau.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4722.

H. R. 14432—Granting a pension to Frederich Beckman.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Pensions, 4722.

H. R. 14433—Granting a pension to Mollie F. Stinson.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4722.

H. R. 14434—Granting a pension to Eliza Savage.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4722.

H. R. 14435—Making appropriations to provide additional compensation for certain civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.
Mr. Madden, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1724), 4824.—Debated, 4880.—Passed House, 4885.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 4948.—Reported with amendment, 5268.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 5268.—House agrees to Sentae amendments, 5411.—Examined and signed, 5362, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public, No. 544], 5556.

H. R. 14436—To authorize the President in certain cases to reduce fees for the visé of passports.
Mr. Porter; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 4824.

H. R. 14437—To amend section 5908, United States Compiled Statutes, 1916 (R. S., sec. 3186, as amended by act of March 1, 1879, ch. 125, sec. 3, and act of March 4, 1913, ch. 166).
Mr. Burdick; Committee on the Judiciary, 4824.

H. R. 14438—Making provision for the erection of a monument to the memory of Robert Morris, to be located in the city of Washington, D. C.
Mr. Foster; Committee on the Library, 4824.

H. R. 14439—Granting a pension to Austin Price.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Pensions, 4825.

H. R. 14440—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen L. Stone.
Mr. Kopp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4825.

H. R. 14441—Granting an increase of pension to Cleopatra Soper.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4825.

H. R. 14442—For the relief of Emma B. McOmber.
Mr. Ten Eyck; Committee on Claims, 4825.

H. R. 14443—For the relief of certain disbursing agents under the Department of Commerce.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4947.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1742), 5058.

H. R. 14444—Granting the consent of Congress to the maintenance and operation, or reconstruction, maintenance, and operation of an existing bridge across the Columbia River between the town of Marcus, Wash., and a point across the river opposite thereto, all in Stevens County, Wash.
Mr. Webster; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4947.

H. R. 14445—To authorize and direct the Secretary of War to sell to John Kissel nitrate plant No. 1, nitrate plant No. 2, the Waco quarry, the interest of the Government in the Gorgas Warrior River steam plant, and to lease to the corporation to be incorporated by John Kissel Dam No. 2 and Dam No. 3, including power stations, when constructed as provided herein, and for other purposes, all in the State of Alabama.
Mr. Hogan; Committee on Military Affairs, 4947.

H. R. 14446—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Massapequa, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 4947.

H. R. 14447—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Southold, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 4947.

H. R. 14448—Granting a pension to Ernestine Romeiser.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4947.

H. R. 14449—For the purchase of a site for a public building at Roodhouse, Ill.
Mr. Shaw; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5058.

H. R. 14450—To amend section 35 of an act entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917.
Mr. Maloney; Committee on Insular Affairs, 5058.

H. R. 14451—To amend section 96, chapter 5, of the act of Congress of March 3, 1911, entitled "The Judicial Code."
Mr. Patterson of New Jersey; Committee on the Judiciary, 5058.

H. R. 14452—To increase the compensation of Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on the Judiciary, 5058.

H. R. 14453—To abolish the Railroad Labor Board.
Mr. Robsion; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5058.

H. R. 14454—Granting a pension to Martha A. Hall.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5058.

H. R. 14455—For the relief of the estate of Sigmund Luscher.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on War Claims, 5058.

H. R. 14456—For the relief of the victims of the Knickerbocker Theater disaster.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Claims, 5058.

H. R. 14457—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Gonier.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5058.

H. R. 14458—To provide for the construction of a waterway from the Ohio River to Lake Erie.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5246.

H. R. 14459—To credit crews of Harvard and Yale with service performed.
Mr. Kline of New York; Committee on Pensions, 5246.

H. R. 14460—To amend the act of August 29, 1916 (ch. 47, pp. 578, 579, U. S. Stat. L., 64th Cong., 1915–1917, vol. 39, Pt. I); the act of May 22, 1917 (ch. 20, p. 86, U. S. Stat. L., 64th Cong., 1917–1919, vol. 40, Pt. I); and the act of July 11, 1919 (ch. 9, p. 39, U. S. Stat. L., 66th Cong., 1919–1921, vol. 41, Pt. I), relative to the promotion of officers of the line of the Navy by selection.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5246.

H. R. 14461—To establish the McClellan National Forest in the State of Alabama.
Mr. Jeffers of Alabama; Committee on Agriculture, 5246.

H. R. 14462—Establishing a Naval Reserve Force.
Mr. French; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5246.

H. R. 14463—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Willoughby, Ohio.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5246.

H. R. 14464—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Bedford, Ohio.
Mr. Burton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5246.

H. R. 14465—Granting a pension to Margaret E. McNair.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5246.

H. R. 14466—Granting a pension to Barbara Ellen Baker.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5246.

H. R. 14467—For the relief of Frederick D. W. Baldwin.
Mr. Hogan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5246.

H. R. 14468—For the relief of Thomas G. Patten.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Claims, 5246.

H. R. 14469—Granting a pension to Maggie K. Cline.
Mr. Wyant; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5246.

H. R. 14470—Granting a pension to Mary C. Derby.
Mr. Wyant; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5246.

H. R. 14471—To provide for the erection of a monument or memorial to the memory of Grover Cleveland.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on the Library, 5573.

H. R. 14472—For the acquirement of land in the District of Columbia as sites for public buildings, and other purposes.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5573.

H. R. 14473—For the enlargement of the grounds surrounding the United States Capitol Building, and for other purposes.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5573.

H. R. 14474—To provide for the protection and development of the lower Colorado River Basin, granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Colorado River compact, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 5573.

H. R. 14475—Granting a pension to Melissa Ticknor.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5573.

H. J. Res. 16—Providing for pay to clerks to Members of Congress and Delegates.
Passed House, 1764.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 1793.—Reported back and passed Senate, 1921.—Examined and signed, 2117, 2164.—Presented to the President, 2452.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 82], 2978.

H. J. Res. 47—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., Jose A. de la Torriente, a citizen of Cuba.
Passed House, 2624.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 2668.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1165), 3934.—Passed Senate, 4497.—Examined and signed, 4725, 4824.—Presented to the President, 5018.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 95], 5141.

H. J. Res. 171—Providing for immigration to meet the emergency caused by an acute labor shortage in the Territory of Hawaii.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1717), 4722.—Debated, 5145.

H. J. Res. 180—Extending the provisions of the act of February 25, 1919, allowing credit for military service during the war with Germany in homestead entries, and of public resolution No. 29, approved February 14, 1920, allowing a preferred right of entry for at least 60 days after the date of opening in connection with lands opened or restored to entry, to citizens of the United States who served with the allied armies during the World War.
Reported back (S. Rept. 953) and passed Senate, 735.—Examined and signed, 895, 897.—Presented to the President, 981.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 79], 1247.

H. J. Res. 220—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1613), 3734.

H. J. Res. 222—Authorizing the President of the United States to amend the discharge certificate issued Ramon B. Harrison, formerly captain, Infantry, United States Army.
Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1521), 2924.—Amended and passed House, 4323.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 4356.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1254), 4948.

H. J. Res. 252—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1615), 3734.

H. J. Res. 256—Proposing payment to certain employees of the United States.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1435), 2042.—Debated and passed House, 4028.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 4061.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1194), 4455.—Passed Senate, 5079.—Examined and signed, 5270, 5541.—Presented to the President, 5554.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 99], 5555.

H. J. Res. 261—For the appointment of three members of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
Passed House, 1768.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 1793.—Reported back, considered, and passed Senate, 2071.—Examined and signed, 2304, 2355.—Presented to the President, 2547.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 84], 2978.

H. J. Res. 279—To permit to remain within the United States certain aliens admitted temporarily under bond in excess of quotas fixed under authority of the immigration act of May 19, 1921.
Reported back and passed Senate, 759.—Examined and signed, 895, 897.—Presented to the President, 981.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 78], 1030.

H. J. Res. 281—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., Willem van Doorn, a subject of the Netherlands.
Laid on the table, 2624.

H. J. Res. 296—Authorizing and directing the accounting officers of the General Accounting Office to allow credit to the disbursing clerk of the United States Veterans' Bureau in certain cases.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1754), 5245.

H. J. Res. 314—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Made special order (see H. Res. 467), 704.—Debated, 709–729, 1246, 2253–2284, 2285, 2286, 2287.—Amended and passed House, 2284.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 2304.

H. J. Res. 347—Authorizing the transfer to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of a certain portion of the Anacostia Park for tree-nursery purposes.
Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1619), 3734.

H. J. Res. 400—To promote peace and to equalize the burdens and to minify the profits of war.
Mr. McSwain; Committee on the Judiciary, 168.—Debated, 248.

H. J. Res. 401—Authorizing the Secretary of War to detail buglers to American military cemeteries in France in which are buried American soldiers who died in the service during the late war with Germany.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 168.

H. J. Res. 402—Authorizing a preliminary examination or survey of Portage Bay and adjacent bays, Alaska.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 168.

H. J. Res. 403—Authorizing a preliminary examination or survey of William Henry Bay, Alaska.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 168.

H. J. Res. 404—Authorizing a preliminary examination or survey of Dry Pass, Shakan Bay, Alaska.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 168.

H. J. Res. 405—Proposing an international relief fund.
Mr. King; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 273.

H. J. Res. 406—To authorize the conveyance of the south half of Red River bed, in the State of Oklahoma, to the State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Carter; Committee on the Public Lands, 329.

H. J. Res. 407—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Foster; Committee on the Judiciary, 329.

H. J. Res. 408—Authorizing payment of the salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for December, 1922, on the 20th day of that month.
From Committee on Appropriations, 416.—Passed House, 416.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 444.—Reported back, 504.—Passed Senate, 505.—Examined and signed, 547, 549.—Presented to the President, 839.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 77], 772.

H. J. Res. 409—For the relief of the sufferers from the conflagration at Astoria, Oreg.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Appropriations, 442.

H. J. Res. 410—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Judiciary, 502.

H. J. Res. 411—Authorizing a preliminary examination or survey of Saxman Harbor, Tongass Narrows, Alaska.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 502.

H. J. Res. 412—Providing for the relief of the distress and famine conditions in Germany and Austria.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 502.

H. J. Res. 413—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 594.

H. J. Res. 414—Authorizing a special committee to consider the readjustment of laws providing for the retirement and retainer pay of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Rules, 660.

H. J. Res. 415—To authorize the improvement of the Columbia River at St. Helens, Oreg.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 840.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1666), 4145.—Amended and passed House, 5043.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 5069.—Reported back, 5065.—Passed Senate, 5391.—Examined and signed, 5581, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 105], 5556.

H. J. Res. 416—To permit the admission of certain aliens in excess of quotas and to be charged to the quota for the fiscal year 1924, and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 896.

H. J. Res. 417—In relation to a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the United States of America, its insular possessions, and the District of Columbia in the World War.
Mr. Fess; Committee on the Library, 1102.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1736), 4947.

H. J. Res. 418—Authorizing the use of public parks, reservations, and other public spaces in the District of Columbia; and the use of tents, cots, hospital appliances, flags, and other decorations, property of the United States, by the Almas Temple, Washington, D. C., 1923 Shrine Committee (Inc.), and for other purposes.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1562.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1526), 2997.—Debated, 3513, 3514.—Passed House, 3516.—Referred to Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, 3537.—Reported back, considered, and passed Senate, 3631.—Examined and signed, 3837, 3913.—Presented to the President, 4130.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 93], 5141.

H. J. Res. 419—To provide for an appropriate dual celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the settlement of New York.
Mr. Rossdale; Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, 1618.

H. J. Res. 420—To stimulate crop production in the United States.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Agriculture, 1618.

H. J. Res. 421—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on the Judiciary, 1689.

H. J. Res. 422—Permitting the entry free of duty of certain domestic animals which have crossed the boundary line into foreign countries.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Ways and Means, 1777.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1425), 1976.—Passed House, 2858.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 2898.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1180), 4454.—Amended and passed Senate, 4868.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks conference, 5157.—Conferees appointed, 5102, 5157.—Senate insists upon its amendments and agrees to conference, 5102.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 5119.—Conference report submitted in House and agreed to, 5402.—Examined and signed, 5346, 5542.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 101], 5555.

H. J. Res. 423—Authorizing and directing the President to inform other nations that the United States will delegate to its people the sole power to declare war against any nation that shall delegate the same power to its people.
Mrs. Huck; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1866.

H. J. Res. 424—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Woodruff; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 2043.

H. J. Res. 425—To authorize the appointment of a commission with full powers to investigate the governmental and general affairs of the island of Porto Rico, especially the cause of the deplorable industrial, economic, and living conditions of the peope as affected by the gross violation of the organic act, land monopoly, absentee landlords and corporations, taxation, education, sanitation, franchises, and the cruelty of officials in dealing with the hungry workers.
Mr. Maloney; Committee on Rules, 2213.

H. J. Res. 426—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on the Judiciary, 2290.

H. J. Res. 427.—Authorizing the President of the United States, under the provisions of the first sentence of section 202 of the transportation act, 1920, to pay just and meritorious claims for loss of and/or damage to freight in transportation arising out of or incident to Federal control, and declaring the intent of section 206 (a) of said act in relation to the provision authorizing actions at law against an agent appointed by the President.
Mr. Kissel; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2547.

H. J. Res. 428—Providing funds to enable Armenian refugees to avail themselves of the offer of asylum made by the Russian Soviet Government.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2757.

H. J. Res. 429—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Garrett of Tennessee; Committee on the Judiciary, 2801.

H. J. Res. 430—Requesting the President to urge upon the governments of certain nations the immediate necessity of limiting the production of habit-forming narcotic drugs and the raw materials from which they are made to the amount actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.
Mr. Porter; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2801.

H. J. Res. 431—Giving to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to cancel portions of the debt owed by foreign nations to the United States upon payment for the same in certain Government bonds by holders in the United States.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Ways and Means, 2861.

H. J. Res. 432—To amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to provide for cooperative agricultural-extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," approved May 8, 1914.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Agriculture, 2861.

H. J. Res. 433—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to accept membership for the United States in the Permanent Association of the International Road Congresses.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2924.

H. J. Res. 434—For the relief of Harry C. Stanton, administrator of the estate of James and Mary Sinclair, deceased.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on War Claims, 2998.

H. J. Res. 435—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 3098.

H. J. Res. 436—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Frear; Committee on the Judiciary, 3173.

H. J. Res. 437—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan 3,000 wooden folding chairs to the general committee of the Confederate reunion for use at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, to be held at New Orleans, La., in April, 1923.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Military Affairs, 3287.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1599), 3602.—Laid on the table, 4038.

H. J. Res. 438—Authorizing the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture to appoint a subcommittee to consist of not more than eight members of the Committee on Agriculture to investigate problems relating to reforestation, and for other purposes.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Rules, 3380.

H. J. Res. 439—Providing for printing additional copies of soil survey of Lauderdale County, Ala.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Printing, 3380.

H. J. Res. 440—To satisfy the award rendered against the United States by the arbitral tribunal established under the special agreement concluded June 30, 1921, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Norway.
Mr. Madden, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 1574), 3418.—Debated, 3418.—Passed House, 3421.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 3478.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1139) and passed Senate, 3489.—Examined and signed, 3837.—Presented to the President, 4130.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 91], 4403.

H. J. Res. 441—Creating a joint commission, to be known as the Joint Commission of Gold and Silver Inquiry, which shall consist of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker.
Mr. Colton; Committee on Mines and Mining, 3444.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1645), 3914.—Debated, 5040.

H. J. Res. 442—To authorize the transportation to Porto Rico of a committee representing the Fourth Ohio Infantry, war with Spain.
Mr. Davila; Committee on Military Affairs, 3536.—Reported back H. Rept. 1643), 3914.—Passed House, 5037.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 5069.—Passed Senate, 5393.—Examined and signed, 5581, 5698.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 102], 5556.

H. J. Res. 443—Authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate the leases and contracts executed by the United States Veterans' Bureau, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fish; Committee on Rules, 3602.

H. J. Res. 444—Protesting against the invasion of the Ruhr Valley by France, requesting the President to call an international economic conference, and requesting settlement of the French debt.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3666.

H. J. Res. 445—Providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the House and Senate to investigate conditions in the United States Veterans' Bureau.
Mr. Larsen of Georgia; Committee on Rules, 3666.

H. J. Res. 446—Directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the proposed merger of Armour & Co. and Morris & Co.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Agriculture, 3666.

H. J. Res. 447—To provide for the participation of the United States in the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine and of the ninety-second anniversary of the death of James Monroe.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, 3735.

H. J. Res. 448—Providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to investigate the organization, activities, and administration of the Veterans' Bureau and of the manner in which the laws of Congress relating to invalid and disabled veterans have been and are being administered.
Mr. Connally of Texas; Committee on Rules, 3735.

H. J. Res. 449—For the relief of the city of Astoria, Oreg.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Ways and Means, 3735.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1679; Minority Rept. 1679, pt. 2), 4212.—Debated, 5050.

H. J. Res. 450—Announcing that the Congress of the United States shall make no concessions to any country that does not refer the question of war to its people.
Mrs. Huck; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3817.

H. J. Res. 451—Requesting the President to urge upon the governments of certain nations the immediate necessity of limiting the production of habit-forming narcotic drugs and the raw materials from which they are made to the amount actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.
Mr. Porter; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3817.

H. J. Res. 452—Authorizing and directing the President to immediately take vigorous and drastic steps to enforce the collection of $3,500,000,000 owed by the Government of France to the Government of the United States, with interest thereon from the time the United States advanced said sum to the Government of France until said sum is paid.
Mr. Herrick; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3914.—Reported adversely (H. Rept. 1716), 4722.

H. J. Res. 453—Requesting the President to urge upon the governments of certain nations the immediate necessity of limiting the production of habit-forming narcotic drugs and the raw materials from which they are made to the amount actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes.
Mr. Porter; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3915.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 1678), 4212.—Debated and passed House, 4709–4714.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 4725.—Reported back (S. Rept. 1234), 4753.—Passed Senate, 4951.—Examined and signed, 4951, 5051.—Presented to the President, 5132.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 96], 5141.

H. J. Res. 454—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Foster; Committee on the Judiciary, 4055.

H. J. Res. 455—To amend the China trade act.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 4055.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1668), 4145.—Debated, 5219.—Passed House, 5223.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 5251.

H. J. Res. 456—Authorizing the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture to appoint a subcommittee to consist of not more than eight members of the Committee on Agriculture to join with a like committee of five heretofore appointed by the Senate to investigate problems relating to reforestation, and for other purposes.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Agriculture, 4055.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1670), 4145.—Debated, 5238.—Passed House, 5241.—Referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 5382.—Presented to the President, 5555.

H. J. Res. 457—Authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives to represent the Congress of the United States at the World's Dairy Congress.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Agriculture, 4055.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1656), 4054.

H. J. Res. 458—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Foster; Committee on the Judiciary, 4146.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1694), 4445.

H. J. Res. 459—Authorizing and requesting the Secretary of State to enter into negotiations with the Dominion of Canada with reference to the straightening and deepening of the channel of the Roseau River north of the international boundary line.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 4146.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1749), 5058.

H. J. Res. 460—Accepting the sword of Gen. Richard Montgomery.
Passed House, 4269.—Passed Senate, 4248.—Examined and signed, 4636, 4721.—Presented to the President, 4938.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 94], 5141.

H. J. Res. 461—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, fixing the commencement of the terms of President and Vice President and Representatives in Congress and the terms of Representatives and fixing the time of the assembling of Congress.
Mr. Fairchild; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 4722.

H. J. Res. 462—Authorizing the President of the United States to lease certain land in the District of Columbia and pay rental from revenues derived from the operation of the Government hotels for Government workers.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4947.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 1744), 5058.

H. J. Res. 463—To extend the powers of the War Finance Corporation to March 4, 1924.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Banking and Currency, 5058.

H. J. Res. 464—Amending and supplementing the immigration act of May 19, 1921.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 5058.

H. J. Res. 465—Carrying out the purpose of a House resolution providing for a legislative clerk to the acting minority leader of the House, adopted March 3, 1923.
Considered and passed, 5534, 5535.—Passed Senate, 5392.—Examined and signed, 5581, 5698.—Presented to the President (omitted in Record).—Approved [Public Resolution No. 103], 5556.
5556.

H. J. Res. 466—To provide an additional appropriation for the Federal Farm Loan Board for the fiscal year 1924.
Passed House, 5612.—Passed Senate, 5596.—Examined and signed, 5599.—Presented to the President, 5555.—Approved [Public Resolution No. 104], 5556.

53–76 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

H. Con. Res. 53—To create a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to determine what employment can be furnished Federal prisoners, and for other purposes.
Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 1011), 1731.—Amended and passed Senate, 3037.—House agrees to Senate amendment, 5148.

H. Con. Res. 74—Regarding the treatment of the Christian people in Turkey.
Mr. Fish; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 124.

H. Con. Res. 75—For a joint meeting of the two Houses on the 8th day of December, 1922, to receive such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.
Considered and agreed to, 212.—Senate concurs, 209.

H. Con. Res. 76—For the appointment of a commission of three Members of the Senate and three Members of the House to investigate the needs of the Patent Office and to report not later than January 24, 1923, and for other purposes.
Mr. Perkins; Committee on Rules, 840.

H. Con. Res. 77—Authorizing the President to appoint a "Silver Commission" to endeavor to bring about a larger use of silver and stabilize its value.
Mr. Colton; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 1043.—Reference changed to Committee on Mines and Mining, 1684, 1688.

H. Con. Res. 78—Creating a commission to be known as the joint commission on national defense.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Rules, 1213.

H. Con. Res. 79—Requesting the several States to enact appropriate legislation exempting from taxation fuel coal in storage.
Mr. Appleby; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1562.

H. Con. Res. 80—Providing for the appointment of a congressional committee to call upon the President of the United States to request him to call a world peace conference.
Mr. Chalmers; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2548.

H. Con. Res. 81—To print as a House document the Journal of the Fifty-seventh National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for the use of the House and the Senate.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Printing, 3098.

H. Con. Res. 82—Relative to the assembling of the two Houses on February 7, 1923.
Mr. Mondell; considered and agreed to, 3209.—Senate concurs, 3178.

H. Con. Res. 83—Providing for printing additional copies of soil survey of Lauderdale County, Ala.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Printing, 3444.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1583) and agreed to, 4038.—Referred to Senate Committee on Printing, 4483.

H. Con. Res. 84—Relative to striking out certain words in an amendment to H. R. 13660.
Mr. Cramton; considered and agreed to, 3701.—Agreed to in Senate, 3679.

H. Con. Res. 85—Declaring the people of the Philippine Islands to be free and independent.
Mrs. Huck; Committee on Insular Affairs, 3817.

H. Con. Res. 86—Authorizing a correction in H. R. 13793.
Mr. Anthony; considered and agreed to, 4210.—Agreed to in Senate, 4194.

H. Con. Res. 87—Authorizing certain corrections of dates in H. R. 14408.
Mr. Madden; considered and agreed to, 5398.—Senate concurs, 5270.

H. Con. Res. 88—Providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators and five Representatives to call a conference of leading powers of the world to consider and work out a specific plan for world stabilization and prosperity.
Mr. Kindred; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5573.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS. 50–488

H. Res. 50—Authorizing the appointment of a janitor to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1285), considered, and agreed to, 575.

H. Res. 393—Directing the Attorney General to make an immediate investigation of the school fund of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1458), 2547.

H. Res. 423—To pay Harry Norman Fleming $1,200 for extra and expert services to the Committee on Pensions.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1284), considered, and agreed to, 574.

H. Res. 425—Authorizing and directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the official conduct of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General of the United States, and for other purposes.
Reported adversely (H. Rept. 1372), 1536.—Debated (see H. Res. 495), 2410.

H. Res. 447—Authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to Frederic H. Blackford and Elizabeth F. Mullen one month's salary as clerks to the late Hon. Charles R. Connell.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1282), considered, and agreed to, 574.

H. Res. 452—Providing for six months' salary to be paid to the widow of Granville C. Freeman.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1283), considered, and agreed to, 574.

H. Res. 453—For extra compensation for clerk in the folding room during Sixty-seventh Congress.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1761) and agreed to, 5532.

H. Res. 456—Authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to Florence A. Donnelly and Edna Radcliffe one month's salary as clerks to the late Hon. James R. Mann.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1286), considered, and agreed to, 575.

H. Res. 457—Requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information regarding the scrapping of vessels of war.
Reported back (H. Rept. 1266), considered, and agreed to, 212.

H. Res. 458—Appointing a committee to notify the President that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.
Mr. Mondell; agreed to, 5.

H. Res. 459—Instructing the Clerk to notify the Senate that a quorum of the House has appeared.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; agreed to, 5.

H. Res. 460—Fixing the hour of meeting of the House.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; agreed to, 5.

H. Res. 461—Providing for the consideration of H. Res. 425.
Mr. Volstead; agreed to, 18.

H. Res. 462—Calling for an investigation of the activities of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan (Inc.) and an investigation of the returns made by this organization to the collector of internal revenue.
Mr. Ryan; Committee on Rules, 168.

H. Res. 463—For the consideration of H. R. 13238.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Rules, 238.

H. Res. 464—Electing Members to certain committees.
Mr. Mondell; agreed to, 297.

H. Res. 465—Directing the Speaker to appoint a select committee of five Members.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Rules, 329.

H. Res. 466—Providing that during the consideration of H. R. 13374, making appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1924, it shall be in order to consider without intervention of a point of order provisions of the bill or amendments thereto relating to appropriations for additional aircraft for the Naval Establishment, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Rules, 442.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1280), considered, amended, and agreed to, 572.

H. Res. 467—For the immediate consideration of H. J. Res. 314, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Rules, 502.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1297), 704.—Agreed to, 704–709.

H. Res. 468—For payment to the clerk to the Committee on Mileage.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Accounts, 502.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1281), considered, and agreed to, 574.

H. Res. 469—Concerning the election of a Member from the seventh congressional district of Virginia.
Mr. Dallinger; agreed to, 529.

H. Res. 470—Directing that the Committee on Rules be authorized and directed to make full inquiry into the matter of the permanent installation in the House wing of the Capitol Building and in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the apparatus or device therein designated as a "public address or voice amplifying system."
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on Rules, 548.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1469), considered, amended, and agreed to, 2543.

H. R. 471—Appointing a day for addresses on the life, character, and public services of the late Hon. Thomas E. Watson.
Mr. Crisp; agreed to, 572.

H. Res. 472—Providing for six months' salary to be paid the widow of John Rome.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 594.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1303), considered, and agreed to, 763.

H. Res. 473—Directing the Federal Fuel Distributor to report to the House of Representatives as expeditiously as possible the amount of anthracite coal shipped to foreign countries since September 22, 1922, and the advisability of establishing an embargo on the same, and for other purposes.
Mr. Brennan; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 660.

H. Res. 474—Electing John Paul a member of certain committees.
Mr. Mondell; agreed to, 895.

H. Res. 475—Requesting the President to transmit to the House of Representatives certain facts in his possession concerning the United States Sugar Equalization Board.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Agriculture, 1043.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1327), 1272, 1273.—Considered and agreed to, 1308.

H. Res. 476—To perfect procedure at ports of entry in examining arriving immigrants.
Mr. Cable; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1167.

H. Res. 477—Directing the Judiciary Committee of the House to investigate certain charges purporting to have been written by William D. Upshaw, a Representative from Georgia, regarding the enforcement of prohibition, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Rules, 1213.

H. Res. 478—Suspending business of House to pay tribute to memory of Hon. Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole.
Mr. Baldwin; agreed to, 1387.

H. Res. 479—Regarding the charges made by William D. Upshaw, a Representative from Georgia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Rules, 1618.

H. Res. 480—Creating a committee on veterans' legislation.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Rules, 1689.

H Res. 481—Providing for services in memory of Hon. James R. Mann, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.
Mr. Madden; agreed to, 1712.

H. Res. 482—Providing for services in memory of Hon. Moses P. Kinkaid, late a Representative from the State of Nebraska.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; agreed to, 1725.

H. Res. 483—Expressing the sorrow of the House at the death of the Hon. Nestor Montoya, late a Representative from the State of New Mexico.
Mr. Mondell; agreed to, 1729.

H. Res. 484—Authorizing appointment of additional clerk, who shall be under supervision of the Clerk of the House.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 1778.

H. Res. 485—For the immediate consideration of H. R. 8334.
Mr Steenerson; Committee on Rules, 2117.

H. Res. 486—Providing for services in memory of Hon. Lemuel Phillips Padgett, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee.
Mr. Turner; agreed to, 2133.

H. Res. 487—To pay Joel Grayson $3,500 per annum in lieu of $2,500 per annum that he is now receiving for services rendered to the House of Representatives in the House document room.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Accounts, 2213.

H. Res. 488—For the immediate consideration of H. R. 8927, H. R. 11193, and H. R 13714.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Rules, 2213.

H. Res. 489—For the immediate consideration of H. R. 8334.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Rules, 2213.

H. Res. 490—For the immediate consideration of H. R. 13835.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Rules, 2290.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1527), considered, and agreed to, 2972.

H. Res. 491—For the immediate consideration of H. R. 13878.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Rules, 2290.

H. Res. 492—Directing the Postmaster General to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information regarding the filling of vacancies in postmasterships since May 10, 1921, and for other purposes.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2290.—Debated, 4422.

H. Res. 493—For the employment of a substitute telephone operator.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 2453.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1463), considered, and agreed to, 2528.

H. Res. 494—Authorizing payment of one month's salary to the clerks to the late Hon. Nestor Montoya.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 2453.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1462), considered, and agreed to, 2527.

H. Res. 495—Discharging the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the charges against Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney General.
Mr. Volstead; agreed to, 2410.

H. Res. 496—Expressing the sorrow of the House at the death of the Hon. Sherman E. Burroughs, late a Representative from the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Wason; agreed to, 2678.

H. Res. 497—Providing for the purchase and installation of an electro-mechanical voting system in the House of Representatives.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Accounts, 2678.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1739), 4947.

H. Res. 498—Making in order the consideration of S. J. Res. 12.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 1476) and agreed to, 2728.

H. Res. 499—Authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to Ralph B. Pratt and Helen S. Burroughs one month's salary as clerks to the late Hon. Sherman E. Burroughs.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Accounts, 2757.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1590), considered, and agreed to, 3566.

H. Res. 500—For the immediate consideration of H. R. 14038.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Rules, 2757.

H. Res. 501—For the consideration of H. R. 13880.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Rules, 2861.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1546), considered, and agreed to, 3142.

H. Res. 502—Directing the Secretary of Agriculture to transmit to the House of Representatives the reports and communications of John Lee Coulter and L. A. Fitz as to the operation of certain grain elevators.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Agriculture, 2861.

H. Res. 503—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the House of Representatives certain informtaion regarding the shipments of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes consigned to the representatives of foreign governments having a diplomatic status in the United States.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on the Judiciary, 2998.—Debated, 3788–3793.—Agreed to, 3793.

H. Res. 504—Directing the Secretary of State to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information regarding the shipment of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes consigned to representatives of foreign governments having a diplomatic status in the United States.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on the Judiciary, 2998.

H. Res. 505—To pay Arthur Lucas $50 for special janitor services rendered during the fourth session of the Sixty-seventh Congress.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Accounts, 2998.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1591), considered, and agreed to, 3566.

H. Res. 506—For the consideration of H. R. 11674.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Rules, 2998.

H. Res. 507—Increasing the compensation of the chief janitor of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Accounts, 3098.—Reported back with amendment (H. Rept. 1706), amended, and agreed to, 4513.

H. Res. 508—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information regarding the shipments of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes consigned to representatives of foreign governments having a diplomatic status in the United States.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on the Judiciary, 3098.

H. Res. 509—Directing the Secretary of State to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information regarding the shipment of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes consigned to representatives of foreign governments having a diplomatic status in the United States.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on the Judiciary, 3099.

H. Res. 510—For the immediate consideration of S. 4137.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Rules, 3099.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1610), considered, amended, and agreed to, 3703.

H. Res. 511—For the consideration of S. 4187.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Rules, 3173.

H. Res. 512—Authorizing appointment of additional clerk, who shall be under supervision of the Clerk of the House.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 3173.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1589), considered, and agreed to, 3566.

H. Res. 513—Appointing Richard Streeks a page in the House of Representatives with compensation at the rate of $900 per annum.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Accounts, 3288.

H. Res. 514—For the immediate consideration of H. R. 14222.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Rules, 3287.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1683), considered, and agreed to, 4277.

H. Res. 515—Expelling all representatives of the Washington Herald and the Washington Times from the House press gallery.
Mr. Herrick; Committee on Rules, 3287.

H. Res. 516—Fixing the compensation of the expert transcribers in the office of the Official Reporters of Debates and directing payment out of the contingent fund of the House.
Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin; Committee on Accounts, 3287.

H. Res. 517—To pay Norman E. Ives $800 for extra and expert services to the Committee on Invalid Pensions during the third and fourth sessions of the Sixty-seventh Congress by detail from the Bureau of Pensions.
Mr. Fuller; Committee on Accounts, 3380.

H. Res. 518—Expressing the sorrow of the House at the death of the Hon. Henry Z. Osborne, late a Representative from the State of California.
Mr. Curry; agreed to, 3379.

H. Res. 519—To print as a House document the Journal of the Fifty-seventh National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for the use of the House and the Senate.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Printing, 3444.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1676), 4212.—Considered and agreed to, 4779.

H. Res. 520—Authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to Chlide Nelms and Sherrill B. Osborne one month's salary as clerks to the late Hon. Henry Z. Osborne.
Mr. Lineberger; Committee on Accounts, 3444.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1699) and agreed to, 4513.

H. Res. 521—To pay Walter C. Neilson $800 for extra and expert services to the Committee on Pensions.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Accounts, 3445.

H. Res. 522—To pay Richard E. Roberts $250 for extra and expert services to the Committee on Pensions.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Accounts, 3445.

H. Res. 523—Expressing the sorrow of the House at the death of the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, late a Senator from the State of Georgia.
Mr. Bell; agreed to, 3445.

H. Res. 524—Providing for services in memory of Hon. Samuel M. Brinson, late a Representative from the State of North Carolina.
Mr. Abernethy; agreed to, 3466, 3472.

H. Res. 525—Requesting the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and to report to the House the facts relating to the ownership of radio patents, and for other purposes.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3536.

H. Res. 526—Making in order the consideration of H. R. 5283.
Mr. Snell, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 1592), 3567–3570.

H. Res. 527—Making in order the consideration of S. 3721.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 1597), 3582.

H. Res. 528—Appointing Richard Streeks and William Bray pages in the House of Representatives at the rate of $900 per annum.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Accounts, 3602.

H. Res. 529—For the immediate consideration of S. 4092.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Rules, 3602.

H. Res. 530—For consideration of bills from Committee on Military Affairs.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Rules, 3666.

H. Res. 531—For the employment of additional help in the enrolling room.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 3666.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1701) and agreed to, 4513.

H. Res. 532—Providing for the appointment of a committee of six Members elect of the Sixty-eighth Congress to amend the rules of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Fish; Committee on Rules, 3735.

H. Res. 533—Increasing the salaries of James Coates, Benjamin F. Jones, Arthur Lucas, and Albert Scott.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Accounts, 3735.

H. Res. 534—For the immediate consideration of S. 3136, the teachers' pay bill.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Rules, 3817.

H. Res. 535—For the immediate consideration of S. 3808.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on Rules, 3817.

H. Res. 536—Providing for the consideration of H. R. 14280.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 1629), 3869.

H. Res. 537—For the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on the Judiciary.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Rules, 3915.

H. Res. 538—For the consideration of H. R. 13927 and H. R. 12123.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Rules, 3915.

H. Res. 539—Authorizing payment of one month's salary to the clerks to the late Hon. John I. Nolan.
Mr. Curry; Committee on Accounts, 3915.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1698), considered, and agreed to, 4513.

H. Res. 540—Providing for services in memory of Hon. Boies Penrose, Hon. Philander C. Knox, and Hon. William E. Crow, late Senators from the State of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Charles R. Connell, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Crago; agreed to, 3916–3929.

H. Res. 541—Providing for extra compensation for clerks to the Committee on Ways and Means for extra and overtime services performed.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Accounts, 4055.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1763), considered, amended, and agreed to, 5533, 5535.

H. Res. 542—For the immediate consideration of S. 4197.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Rules, 4055.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1731), considered, and agreed to, 4805.

H. Res. 543—Authorizing payment of six months' salary and funeral expenses to Henrietta Mueller on account of death of T. J. Mueller, late a clerk to the Hon. L. C. Dyer.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Accounts, 4055.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1700) and agreed to, 4513.

H. Res. 544—To pay J. W. M. Austin for special janitor services.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Accounts, 4055.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1762), considered, amended, and agreed to, 5533.

H. Res. 545—Authorizing the creation of a committee of the House of Representatives, looking to the improvement of our national harbors, and for other purposes.
Mr. Tyson; Committee on Rules, 4055.

H. Res. 546—Electing John Paul a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia.
Mr. Mondell; agreed to, 4111.

H. Res. 547—Electing Mrs. Mae Ella Hunt Nolan a member of certain committees.
Mr. Mondell; agreed to, 4111.

H. Res. 548—Requesting the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and to report to the House the facts relating to the ownership of radio patents, and for other purposes.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 4212.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1686), 4341.—Considered and agreed to, 5544.

H. Res. 549—Providing for consideration of S. J. Res. 265.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Rules, 4212.

H. Res. 550—Providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of the hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives held February 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1923, on H. J. Res. 430.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Printing, 4212.

H. Res. 551—Providing for consideration of S. J. Res. 265.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Rules, 4241.

H. Res. 552—Providing for the consideration of H. R. 13550.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Rules, 4241.

H. Res. 553—For the immediate consideration of S. J. Res. 253.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Rules, 4241.

H. Res. 554—For the immediate consideration of H. J. Res. 449.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Rules, 4241.

H. Res. 555—Of inquiry regarding Galena, Ill., plus freight charges on butter tubs.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4445.

H. Res. 556—For the consideration of H. R. 14401.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Rules, 4585.

H. Res. 557—Authorizing the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to investigate labor conditions in Hawaii.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Rules, 4585.

H. Res. 558—Providing for expenses of the special commission for investigation of labor and immigration conditions in the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Accounts, 4585.

H. Res. 559—Providing for services in memory of Hon. Sherman E. Burroughs, late a Representative from the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Fess; agreed to, 4586.

H. Res. 560—Providing for services in memory of Hon. Nestor Montoya, late a Representative from the State of New Mexico.
Mr. Colton; agreed to, 4592.

H. Res. 561—Providing for services in memory of Hon. John I. Nolan, late a Representative from the State of California.
Mr. Barbour; agreed to, 4598.

H. Res. 562—Providing for services in memory of Hon. Henry Z. Osborne, late a Representative from the State of California.
Mr. Lineberger; agreed to, 4613.

H. Res. 563—Authorizing the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to investigate labor conditions in Hawaii.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Rules, 4722.

H. Res. 564—Approving the designation of Hon. Philip P. Campbell as Speaker pro tempore.
Mr. Mondell; agreed to, 4690.

H. Res. 565—Authorizing the appointment of a legislative clerk at the rate of $1,800 per annum.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 4825.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1760), considered, and agreed to, 5532.

H. Res. 566—Authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to investigate and report at the beginning of the Sixty-eighth Congress upon the advisability or necessity of legislation looking to an increase in the number of judges of the police court of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4825.

H. Res. 567—Providing for the consideration of S. 4280.
Mr. Snell, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 1737) and agreed to, 4885.

H. Res. 568—Concerning marble busts of Hon. Champ Clark and Hon. James R. Mann.
Mr. Madden; agreed to, 5019.

H. Res. 569—Authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Margaret F. Kerr and Hugh S. Ryder one month's salary as clerks to the late Hon. W. Bourke Cockran.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 5058.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1759) and agreed to, 5532.

H. Res. 570—Expressing the sorrow of the House at the death of the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, late a Representative from the State of New York.
Mr. Riordan; agreed to, 5057.

H. Res. 571—Providing for the appointment of D. K. Hempstead a special employee.
Mr. Rayburn; agreed to, 5131.

H. Res. 572—Directing the Federal prohibition commissioner to transmit to the House of Representatives copies of all rules and regulations issued by that office in the enforcement of the national prohibition act.
Mr. Hill; Committee on the Judiciary, 5246.

H. Res. 573—Authorizing the printing as a document, for distribution through the folding room, the prayers offered by the Chaplain of the House of Representatives during the Sixty-seventh Congress.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Printing, 5573.

H. Res. 574—In relation to the election of a Member from the fifth congressional district of Illinois.
Mr. Dowell; agreed to, 5549.

H. Res. 575—In relation to the election of a Member from the eighth congressional district of Illinois.
Mr. Dallinger; agreed to, 5553.

H. Res. 576—In relation to the election of a Member from the fourth congressional district of Illinois.
Mr. Luce; agreed to, 5554.

H. Res. 577—For the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President.
Mr. Mondell; agreed to, 5711.

H. Res. 578—Conveying the thanks of the House to the Speaker, Hon. F. H. Gillett.
Mr. Garrett of Tennessee; agreed to, 5712.

H. Res. 579—Expressing the sorrow of the House at the illness of the Speaker, Hon. F. H. Gillett.
Mr. Garrett of Tennessee; agreed to, 5712.

H. Res. 580—To amend the rules governing the procedure of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Rules, 5715.

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